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Mail



ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which arrived here about two days after time, are—from Bombay, June 14; Agra and Madras, June 12; Calcutta, June 11. The delay was partly owing to the mails from Brindisi having missed the train at Modane, on the French side of the Tunnel.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, the new Governor of Bombay, left the capital for Poonah on the 14th June, after having got through a fair amount of work in the way of inspecting all the chief lions of Bombay. He also appears to have given a gracious answer to a deputation headed by Mr. Dadhabai Nauroji, which brought up the Ratepayers' Memorial mentioned in our Summary for June 24. The principle of the Municipal Bill had been settled, he said, before his arrival, but he held out hopes of putting the Bill into a more satisfactory shape, and of giving the ratepayers a fair trial in the control of their own finances.

ON Tuesday, the 11th June, the van of the long expected monsoon burst over Bombay in heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which brought a welcome if transient relief from the almost unbearable heat of the previous week. The main body of the monsoon was still to show itself, but its coming was hourly expected.

THE Viceregal Council did some business at Simlah on the 6th June. Mr. Hobhouse, the new Law Member, introduced and carried through a Bill exempting the Straits Settlements from the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act of 1871. Bills for legalising repayment of money placed in District Saving's Banks in the names of minors, and for levying duty on certain spirits made in British Burmah, were introduced by Sir R. Temple. Sir J. Strachey was added to the Select Committee on Bills to consolidate and amend various laws, especially those concerning the marriages of Christians, and the manufacture and sale of arms. A Bill amending the law of appeals to the Privy Council was referred to a Select Committee. Soon after the meeting of Council the Viceroy went off to indulge in fly-fishing at a place called Pillon, sixteen miles from Simlah. That

summer capital has abandoned itself to its usual round of balls, picnics, and other gaieties.

THE appointment of Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, to a seat in the Legislative Council, is generally read in the light of a practical endorsement to the popular belief that Lord Northbrook means to dispense with the services of any other finance minister than himself, taking Mr. Egerton for his chief adviser in that line. What in that case will he do with Sir R. Temple, who may object to being shunted before his time?

THE Indian Government has just taken another step towards cutting its close connection with the Presidency Banks. It has notified its intention of withdrawing from all share in the management of the Bengal and Madras Banks—a step some time since taken with regard to Bombay; and in due time it proposes to get rid of all its money shares in the three banks. The Treasury balances however will not be removed from the charge of their present keepers.

LADY MAYO has informed the Calcutta Committee on the Mayo Memorial of her preference for an equestrian statue of her late husband, since the choice has been left with herself.

FROM Madras we learn that the Rev. H. Bower has been presented by the Archdeacon with the degree of D.D., in honour of the service he had rendered the Church in Southern India by his recent translation of the Bible into Tamil. This great work, entrusted to him by the missionaries in Southern India, he completed last year after fourteen years of diligent labour. From a letter of the Bishop of Madras to Mr. Bower, it appears that the degree has been bestowed upon him with the full sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in compliance with the Bishop's own request. In the Bishop's absence from Madras, his Archdeacon went through the needful ceremonies. Mr. Bower has also completed his revised translation of the Prayer-book.

THE Reports of Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer, and of Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant at Madras, on the late cyclone are strangely at variance with each other. The latter, on leaving the beach at 6 P.M. of the 1st May, seems to have shared the opinion of his sailor friends on the spot that the weather was clearing up and the wind abating. At 10 P.M. however appearances changed for the worse, and at midnight the usual warning to prepare for a gale was signalled. At daylight the signal was made by flag to cut or slip cables. The reason why no ships were ordered to sea on the 1st, after the usual warning had been sent round, was that in 1865, out of thirty-four ships sent to sea by Mr. Dalrymple's orders, only eight came back uninjured, while two had foundered and six been abandoned. "To send the ships"—he adds—"which were riding safely and easily at their anchors, to sea, to drift into the vortex of the gale, would have been in my opinion a mistaken measure." Mr. Pogson, on the other hand, declares that the signs of coming danger had been growing more and more marked from the 29th April to the 1st May, and he "can scarcely comprehend the hardihood of any captain, with or without orders, who had any reliance on the seaworthiness of his ship and the slightest idea of a Madras cyclone, remaining in the roads under such fearful odds." He made sure that every ship would have left the roads before sunset, by doing

which and running southward they might all have escaped the cyclone before it turned landwards. Until 3.30 A.M. of the 2nd it was "quite possible for any seaworthy well-prepared vessel to run off before the wind and be saved." According to the Master Attendant, to have done so would have been running into the very teeth of the hurricane coming up from the southward, whereas according to Mr. Pogson the centre of the cyclone was still out at sea at 8.30 A.M. of the 2nd, though fast nearing the land.

MR. BREEKS, whose death from abscess of the liver is reported this week, has been succeeded as Commissioner of the Nilgherries by Mr. Cockerell, at that time judge of Nellore. Mr. Harrison, B.A., has been made Principal of the new College at Allahabad, the chairs of English and Mathematics being filled respectively by Mr. W. Wright and Mr. J. Elliot. Colonel G. Johnson, R.A., is named as likely to succeed General Huyshe as Inspector-General of Artillery. Major-General Bouchier has applied to retire on the increased rate of pension.

ACCORDING to recent telegrams from Calcutta the question of a camp of exercise in the Punjab has been discussed by the Indian Government, but not as yet to any definite conclusion. It is also asserted that the Bank of Bengal will deliver its half-yearly statement on Thursday, July 11, when a dividend of 12 per cent., with a good balance carried forward, will in all likelihood be announced.

FROM another telegram of July 3 we learn that the Government is said to have received some new and unexpected information, which tends to exonerate Mr. Dickson to a great extent from the charge of acting without authority in the purchase of bills on London. The whole of this mysterious affair is undergoing inquiry on the part of Lord Northbrook, but nothing definite has hitherto been brought out.

THE telegraph announces stormy weather in the Bay of Bengal. A cyclone is supposed to have travelled across the bay from east to west. One ship at any rate, the *Omaha* from Liverpool, encountered a dreadful hurricane off the northern coast, and was totally wrecked at Saugor. Seven of the crew were drowned. Three other disabled ships were seen by the captain. On the 3rd July the storm was abating, and on the 4th a good many vessels were reported off Saugor.

ANOTHER telegram informs us that two gun-boats have been despatched from the Bombay side to Basrah, where some pirates have been making an attack on the steamer *Cashmere*.

THE telegraph lands us in a fresh puzzle regarding the opinions really expressed by the Patiala Rajah on Mr. Cowan's treatment of his Kuka prisoners. The other day we were flatly assured that his Highness had not committed himself to any formal expression of sympathy with Mr. Cowan. In fact he was supposed to have ranged himself on the side of the Indian Government in this matter. Now however we learn that the letter written by his Highness "immediately after and approving the Kuka executions" has been published. We are not surprised to hear that its authenticity has been publicly disputed; but it is a little surprising to find the letter declared authentic by the same *Times* correspondent who, a few weeks ago, reported the Maharajah's own disavowal of his alleged dissent from the opinion of the Indian Government. This authentic letter moreover "contains nothing not previously known." Putting this and that together, we may perhaps conclude that the Maharaja spoke in haste and unsaid his words at leisure, that having, at first, like some of his contemporaries, avowed his satisfaction at Mr. Cowan's proceedings, he afterwards on mature reflection came round to the opinion expressed by the Indian Government.

SCHEMES for promoting the retirement of unemployed field-officers appear to be almost as plentiful as flies at Delhi. Some of them are still, we believe, under consideration at the India Office. We referred to one in particular a few weeks ago. Another has just been put forward by the *Times of India* as "the supposed official scheme" which has found most favour with the Indian Council. Instead of Colonel's allowances or £1,125 a-year; a pension of £1,000 a-year is to be offered to all who have completed thirty-eight years' service. For shorter

terms of service the same scale of pension, less £40 a-year for each year under the thirty-eight, is held out, so that a field-officer of thirty years' service would retire on a pension of £680 a-year. This scheme is hardly so fair, we think, to the officers concerned as that sketched in our Summary for June 17, which gave officers of thirty-eight years' service £1,125 and of thirty years' service about £900 a-year, less the difference in money value between life in India and life at home. Perhaps however the apparent difference between the two schemes does represent the difference, as reckoned by the India Office actuaries, between the relative values of life in either country. According to our contemporary the years of service in each case will include all the time between an officer's first commission, and the day of his retirement, no matter how much of it was spent on leave. Nothing on the other hand is said about bonus payments, although a round sum down of even a few hundreds would induce many an old officer to hasten his final departure from the scene of his present inaction.

THE evils of a separate gauge for the great military line from the mouth of the Indus to Peshawur are strongly and fairly pointed out by the same experienced critic. Under any circumstances the cost of separate rolling-stock for the new gauge would be very heavy; but in the case of a military line from the sea to the Punjab Frontier it will absorb any saving due to cheaper construction. The amount of stock needed for the use of large bodies of troops on that line would be "something enormous." It would take twice as long a train to move the same number of men with all their equipment on the narrow as on the broad gauge, and the stock maintained for prompt action on emergencies would have to be proportionally far greater on a single than a double line of rails. With a uniform gauge on the other hand the rolling-stock of every line would be equally available for any political or military purpose. In short, says Mr. Bidder, the narrow gauge "presents no advantages which should lead to its preference in any case over the broad gauge of India, whereas the wider gauge has most important advantages over the narrower." As for cheapness of construction, he quotes a case of an English railway twenty-two miles long on the standard gauge of this country, which with its light rails and engines has cost little more than £4,000 a mile.

MR. HAWKSHAW for his part ventures to predict that, if the new gauge comes to be applied to the lines in question, the Indian Government will some day be compelled to "expend more money to remedy the evil than they can ever save by introducing it." He too considers the mere break of gauge as a fatal objection to the Government schemes, especially from the military and strategic point of view. Taking the case of a proposed extension 200 miles long, he would reckon the first saving effected by a narrow gauge at only £112,000, all of which might be swallowed up in the cost of unloading and loading at the break of gauge, while the indirect commercial loss and inconvenience would be very great. With a light railway on the present gauge of five feet six inches he would reckon upon saving £1,250 a mile in first cost, as compared with the £1,810 a mile saved by the narrow gauge. Even with regard to the sharper curves claimed for the metre-gauge, Mr. Hawkshaw will hardly yield the palm to one gauge over another even in hilly countries, while elsewhere of course sharp curves would be wholly out of place. And whatever gauge may be adopted, "the slopes of cuttings and embankments, the side ditches, walls and fences, are a constant quantity." In low slopes and cuttings the highest saving would be only about 8 per cent., a proportion always decreasing as the works grow heavier. Bridges also must be made of a certain strength, whatever be the gauge. There would be no saving on stations and a decided loss on sidings. The carriages would be smaller but more numerous. The saving on land, which in India costs little, would be represented by a strip of two feet along the whole line, or about a quarter of an acre per mile.

MR. FOWLER gives a detailed estimate of the comparative cost of a light railway on the broad gauge from Kotree to Mooltan and from Lahore to Peshawar, and of a narrow gauge railway from Peshawar down to Kurrachee. What with altering the gauge for 319 miles of that distance and providing rolling-stock on the new line both for ordinary and special purposes, he brings the whole cost of the narrow-gauge line up to more than

5½ millions, or about £18,000 more than the whole cost of extending and completing the present line on the light principle up to Peshawar. This includes about £327,000 for the cost of laying a third rail on the Kotree and Mooltan sections, and £320,700 for the provision of adequate rolling-stock. The general accuracy of these estimates seems attested by the offer which another engineer, Mr. Lee Smith, actually laid before the India Office some months ago, to complete in four years a light railway of the standard gauge from Kurrachee to Peshawar, for "somewhat less than Government is preparing to expend on the narrow gauge." He also engaged to maintain the line in working order for three years more, and in a subsequent letter to the India Office he spoke of several "contractors of the highest position" who had pledged themselves to carry out his proposals to the letter, if they might make the attempt. We are sorry to find that these proposals, backed as they are by Mr. Turnbull, formerly chief engineer of the East Indian Railway, and strengthened by the clear opinions of the traffic-managers on three of the great English lines as to the futility of altering the gauge on the lines in question, have since fallen to the ground. Mr. Lee Smith's prayer for a committee to report upon his scheme was finally rejected on the 27th May, the India Office having positively declined to reconsider the question of gauge "except in communication with the Government of India," which has already committed itself to the views expressed by General Strachey, Colonel Dickens, and Mr. Rendle, in the teeth of a large body of opinion gathered from gentlemen of far wider practical converseance with the question at issue.

MR. W. P. ANDREW needs no excuse for the important pamphlet just issued by him from the press of Messrs. King and Co., on the evils of the threatened break of gauge on Indian Railways. A pertinent preface of several pages introduces the reports of four eminent engineers, Messrs. Fowler, Hawkshaw, Bidder, and Molesworth, followed by some correspondence between another engineer, Mr. Lee Smith, and the Secretary of State for India. The drift of all these documents is to justify the protest raised in Mr. Andrew's preface against the introduction of the new "metre-gauge" of three feet three inches and one-eighth on such lines as that from Kotree to Mooltan, or from Lahore to Peshawar. Mr. Andrew argues from the past experience of English railway companies to the folly of repeating a like error in the construction of Indian railways. In spite of the acknowledged evils of a break of gauge in this country, it has been decided to connect Kotree with Mooltan and Lahore with Peshawar by a metre-gauge line, and it is proposed to apply this gauge to the present lines from Kurrachee to Kotree and from Mooltan to Lahore. The only decent plea for this anachronism, saving of expense, appears to be demolished by the evidence of the engineers abovenamed, three of whom agree in looking upon it as more or less false in fact, or as good for nothing in comparison with the mischief caused by a break of gauge, while the fourth indirectly points the same moral by exposing the fallacies connected with the working of the Festiniog Line. Mr. Bidder, for one, views with dismay a proposal which "sets at naught the most positive results of all our vast railway experience," which is "only supported by fallacious and long exploded arguments," which "involves an immense and wanton sacrifice of money," and "might produce the most disastrous effects on the military interests of the country. He scouts the notion of disturbing the whole railway system, because for the 170 miles between Jhelum and Peshawar a narrow gauge is "distinctly indicated" by the country itself; and he shows that the million to be spent in altering the present lines between Kurrachee and Lahore would give £6,000 a mile for improving the section between Jhelum and Peshawar.

It is proposed to hold a qualifying examination of candidates for commissions in the Household Troops and of selected candidates for Queen's and Indian cadetships on the 8th October, 1872. The regulations under which the examinations of June and November 1871 were held will apply to the forthcoming examination. No decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the specific advantages which will in future attach to the appointment of Queen's Cadet.

THE examination for fifteen appointments to the Indian Medical Service will take place on the 12th August.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES.—Capt. W. T. Rooper, 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade, at Old Windsor, aged 31, July 2.
ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. col. Renwick, Royal Engineers, at Worthing, aged 23, June 29.

BENGAL.—Capt. D. Darroch, Bengal Staff Corps, in London, aged 30, June 30.
MADRAS.—Surge-major J. Fitzpatrick, Madras Retired List, at Lenham, July 1.
Mr. J. W. Brooks, C.S., Commissioner of the Neigherries, June 6.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. H. H. Hobson, Bombay Retired List, at Malvern Wells, aged 69, June 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nyanza, July 3.—For BRINDISI.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Waite. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Eslinger, Mr. Winter, Dr. Barr, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. Ronan, Mr. Bridge, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Murray. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Cornish, Col. and Mrs. Howlett, Mrs. Grimes, Lieut. Matthias, Major Robertson, Capt. Scott. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Polat.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From CALCUTTA.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Luke and son, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Hurvey, Capt. Housell, Mr. and Mrs. Mosely and child, Mrs. Martinie and two children, Mr. N. Burgess. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Cholmeley, Mrs. Smith and child, Capt. T. A. Gore, Capt. A. de C. Scott, Lieut. F. Lambert, Capt. D. Foreman. From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. D. Landers, Mr. J. Gorrie, Mr. C. A. Dalal, Mr. A. R. Ruby, Mr. D. Lark, Mr. H. Rice, Capt. Wilson, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. A. H. Wood, Mr. P. Gwynne, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Deighton, Mrs. Watson, Mr. C. H. Johnstone, and Mr. G. Mackenzie. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Holmes, Lieut. Lee, Mr. J. H. Flood, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. J. Hext, Mr. Kent, Mr. J. Harrup, Mr. E. Murphy, Mr. E. Lane, Mr. T. Brockton, Mr. J. W. Owen, Mr. H. Waterfield, Mr. F. Fleming, Mr. G. White, Mr. J. Foy. From YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Angles and three children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and two children, Capt. Tracey, R.N., Mr. J. Vanbear, Mr. G. Lingham. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Chapman. From PENANG.—Capt. and Miss Plant, Major Twynnan. From GALLE.—Mr. Scudall, Mr. Shaw, and Surg. Engar.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 8, 1872.

HUNTER'S ORISSA.—I.

IN two picturesque and instructive volumes on Orissa Mr. Hunter has continued the task begun, and sustained the promise shown forth in his "Annals of Rural Bengal."* The distinctive merits of that volume, which stamped him as a historical writer of no common power, insight, and breadth of research, are at least as conspicuous in his present work, which embodies in a very readable, if not quite in the most coherent form, the fruits of his own and his predecessors' inquiries into the past and present state of a country hitherto known to English readers chiefly as the favourite haunt of pilgrims from all parts of India, and the scene of untold suffering in the famine of 1866. The holy land of modern Hinduism, the time-hallowed seat of the worship of Lord Jagannáth, with all its consequent wealth of shrines and priestly endowments, is still one of the youngest provinces in India with regard to the actual date of its physical birth. Not till about the sixth century B.C. did the greater part of it emerge from the waters of the Bay of Bengal and the slime deposited by the Máhanadi. Its earliest occupants were rude fishermen from the south and a few tribes from the neighbouring hills. For a long time the broad strip of land between the hills and the sea was a mere network of rank jungle and river creeks, like the Sundarbans, in which human life was impossible. By degrees however the earliest settlers made their way into the jungle, and managed somehow to live there. In time these aboriginal Kands and Savars were followed by Aryan immigrants from Bengal, a body of whom in the third century B.C. must have brought with them the rites and practices of the Buddhism which King Asoka had just taken under his special care in Upper Bengal. Who these Yavan invaders were, whose name suggests some kind of connection with the Javan of Scripture and the Ionians of history, is still an open question; but Mr. Hunter gives some excellent reasons for tracing the Buddhists of Orissa to the same source with the countrymen and followers of Alexander, who founded the Indo-Bactrian kingdom and threw out new settlements into the plains of the Ganges. Anyhow, there seems to be a curious synchronism between Greek progress southwards and the spread of Buddhism; and the influence of Greek art on the cave-temples, buildings, and sculptured works of Orissa strengthens the inference drawn from other considerations. Be that as it may however, it is certain that a Yavan dy-

* Orissa. By W. W. Hunter. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1872.

nasty, entering the country from the sea, held firm possession of it for about a century and a-half, from 327 A.D. to 473, when it was driven out by the Késari, or Lion-king, with whose rise the days of Buddhist supremacy were numbered. The struggle which was going on all over India between the followers of Brahma and Buddha ended, here as elsewhere, in the decline of the latter, and the re-establishment of old Hindu gods and dogmas in new forms. Buddhism, purest, kindest, and most catholic of Hindu creeds, lingered for a while in its old woodland haunts; but temples for the worship of Siva, the All-Destroyer, rose more and more thick and splendid in populous places; Bhuvanésvar, the capital of the Lion Line, could boast at one time its seven thousand shrines, all clustering round the great central tower of Siva; and Jajpúr, the priestly capital on the Baitarani, the city sacred to Siva's wife, Párvati, still attests, in its maze of ruinous temples, time-worn flights of river-stairs, prostrate statues and jungle-hidden columns, the glory of a once powerful priesthood and the munificence of their royal patrons. Under its walls was afterwards fought the great battle for supremacy between the Hindus and the Mohammedans.

One of the most beautiful monuments of the Késari dynasty was a pillar which, after defying the efforts of the Afghans to drag it to the ground, still rears its graceful proportions above the jungle that now surrounds Jájpúr. It is sad to hear that our own countrymen have helped to complete the ruin begun by Afghans and carried on by Moguls. Our public works officers are said to have torn down the last remnants of the ancient palace at Jajpúr, and built bridges with the stones.

One of the Lion princes founded Kattack in the tenth century, and another a century later built the massive bridge by which pilgrims still enter the holy city of Puri. In the early part of the twelfth century a new dynasty from Bengal, the Ganga-Vansa, or Gangetic, displacing the former, introduced or developed a rival form of Hinduism, the worship of Vishnu, into Orissa, with the city of Puri for its headquarters. In fifty years the new temple of Jagannáth proclaimed the ascendancy of a milder worship than that of Siva, and the architectural glories of the new line culminated in the lovely Temple of the Sun, now known as the Black Pagoda, at Kanárák, some of whose exquisite if voluptuous carvings still bear telling witness to the skill and fancy of Hindu artists in their best days. It was in Puri however that the worship of Vishnu fixed its main seat. Under the name of Jagannáth, Lord of the World, he became the central object of a devotion which has continued for six centuries, drawing vast crowds of pilgrims yearly to his shrine by the sea shore, and enriching his priests with an endless flow of gifts and offerings from all parts of India. This long reign, says Mr. Hunter,—

He owed to that plasticity which admits the whole Hindu pantheon within its walls, and which, during six hundred years, has ever instinctively accommodated itself to the changing spirit of the times. In the very act of superseding Sun-worship and Sivaism, his priests built temples to the wife of the All-Destroyer, and to the Sun, within his sacred Courts. A truly Aryan deity, he commanded the adoration of the upper classes. At the same time he enlisted the sympathies of the low castes by the equal sacrament of the Holy Food, and by a mythology which exalted a despised fowler into the revealer of the God. . . . Without losing his own identity, he assimilated the attributes of nine of the most popular gods, and his priests keep a tenth incarnation in their hands.

This wise catholicity accounts for the success his worship has obtained in Orissa, alike with the Jains, to whom he offered himself as an incarnation of Buddha; with the forest tribes, who learned to think of him as Krishna, the Divine Herdsman, a more cheerful substitute for the gloom-loving and awful Siva; and with the warrior castes, who were glad to identify him with their favourite hero, Rama. The great Car Festival itself represents in a modern form the old Buddhist procession of the Sacred Tooth to its rural shrine. As a matter of course, all this results in a curious jumble of high conceptions and superstitious rites; but the fact remains that worshippers of almost every sect and class still throng the sacred precincts of Jagannáth's temple and partake with equal devoutness of the food prepared for them by his attendants.

With regard to the stories of self-slaughter for which this festival has won so evil a reputé in the popular fancy, Mr. Hunter confirms the experience of all recent inquirers. The stories, in fact, are mere calumnies, born of ignorance, misrepresentation, and sheer credulity. Once upon a time it is possible that the worship of Siva imported some of its bloody rites into that of Jagannáth; but Akbar's minister, Abul-Fazl, had not a word to say about the alleged practices, and the idea of self-murder is flatly opposed to the whole spirit of Vishnu-worship, as well as to the special teachings of Jagannáth's apostle, the Vishnuvite reformer, Chaitanya. "So far from encouraging self-immolation, the gentle doctrines of Jagannáth tended to check the once universal custom of widow-burning." Among the vast throng of devotees who follow or help on the progress of the sacred car, deaths do occasionally happen from misadventure, and now and then some frenzied pilgrim may have been tempted to throw himself under the wheels. But instances of the latter kind, always rare, are now apparently unknown. "The few suicides that did occur were, for the most part, cases of diseased and miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt." Of the fearful loss of life, on the other hand, indirectly due to the yearly festival, Mr. Hunter gives a terribly truthful account. The 3,000 emissaries, or recruiters, who yearly beat up every part of India in search of recruits for the great pilgrimage, succeed in bringing back with them every year a vast army of devotees, of whom nine in every ten are women or children. Not a few of these die upon the way. Many more find uncertain graves among the sands of Puri, or feed the death-fires lighted every evening on the shore. But the heaviest slaughter takes place on the homeward journey. It would be strange indeed if, under all the circumstances, thousands of these luckless pilgrims did not perish every year either in Puri or on the way back. Their lodging-houses in the holy city are mostly foul lairs of disease, overcrowded cells with no windows and only one door. In the best pilgrim-hotel of the place eighty persons slept for weeks together in a low room thirteen feet long by ten feet five inches broad, and six and a-half feet high, whose only opening was the door. In another room with only one opening forty-five people were crammed into a space measuring twenty feet by twelve; and this in the dry season, when as many as possible slept out of doors. But the Car Festival comes in the rains, when at least 90,000 wretches are crammed into 5,000 lodging-houses, each containing two or three small stifling cells built around open cesspools, and alongside mere gullies choked with festering filth. The food they eat consists chiefly of rice and sweetmeats cooked by the priests and offered to Jagannáth. Eaten fresh, these messes are not unwholesome, but as the rice goes bad after twenty-four hours, and somebody must eat the whole remainder of it, the bulk of the pilgrims must add to the foul air they breathe at night the foul food they swallow during the day. Cholera of course "invariably breaks out" in Puri.

At last, when the pilgrims have spent nearly all their savings and performed all their rites, they have to encounter the weary journey home in the drenching rain and the steamy heats, with frames already weakened by bad food and foul air. Every stream is flooded, and even those pilgrims who can afford to pay the ferry have to sit on the bank for days in the soaking rain, before a boat can be safely taken across. They die by hundreds on the roadside, without shelter, often without money, from sheer fatigue, illness, and even hunger. The villages on the way can only house a few of them, and the rest have to pass the nights where they can, huddled under trees or packed together by the wayside. Hundreds "have to sit upon the wet grass, not daring to lie down, rocking themselves to a monotonous chant, something between a whimper and a moan, through the long dismal night." Many of them "rise no more." Even they who reach their journey's end have contracted diseases which cripple them for the rest of their days. At the lowest reckoning ten thousand pilgrims perish yearly

at Puri or on the way. Most of these victims are from Bengal, few of the northern races caring to stay at Puri later than March. The British Government is doing its best to alleviate the sufferings it cannot, on principle, altogether avert, by setting up pilgrim hospitals along the great roads, patrolling the neighbourhood of Puri, and carrying out a rude kind of sanitary police within the town itself. Mr. Hunter points out other measures which might be applied or extended to the towns and villages along the road.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

EASTERN ADVENTURERS.

The *Madras Athenæum*, commenting on a story told in *Allen's Mail*, observes that as the case stands a native of this country may go to England and there marry a wife, desert her, and then come back to this country and boast of what he has done to his fellow countrymen. The matter is a serious one, as there is a stream of young men going from this country to England, and among them there will be probably a number of very unprincipled fellows, who would only be too happy to do what Mirza Said Khan did. In fact, as we have said, several such cases have occurred, and others may soon be added to the number; and therefore if possible something should be done or tried to put a stop to it. But, it may be asked, why are Englishwomen taken in by these Indian vagabonds? How is it that they marry them in preference to honest Englishmen? The answer to this will be that a certain class of Englishwomen prefer anything that is "foreign." They do not take the trouble to find out whether the article is real or not, but if it is "foreign," they are quite content. With some it does not signify what it is they take up—whether it is a husband or a pair of gloves. So a native of India being a foreigner, and coming from a great distance, is considered to be something very good, and we hear of natives being paraded about the country, and visiting people and doing things that they never dreamt of doing when they were in this country, and are perfectly amazed no doubt at finding themselves doing. But they are petted and led about simply because they are foreigners. If the people who lead them about could only obtain living natives from the places which Dr. Livingstone had visited, the natives of India would soon be thrown off. The English are particular enough when their own people are concerned. They are very careful not to admit any one whom they think ineligible into their society. This is not the case with the upper ten alone, but it extends through every rank of society, and English girls of all ranks are quite capable of selecting husbands for themselves when those husbands are English. They pick out the man whom they think the best, and though mistakes are sometimes made, upon the whole, we fancy, they marry the right men. But when a foreigner, and especially a native of India is in the case, they lose their common sense altogether. Because a native of India is different from an Englishman, therefore he must be better than the Englishman. The native is taken at his own valuation, and we know very well that he is not inclined to place a small value upon himself, or to make out that he is of less importance than he really is. For instance, Ramasawmy, the son of a butler, who may have managed to learn a little English in a Government or Mission School, goes to England, and by the help of a few rupees' worth of cloth, with a little lace here and there, he gets introduced into some respectable English family. Of course he tells them that he is a prince, and that his lands are boundless, and that it is quite impossible to count his wealth. In consequence he is lionised, and is taken from place to place, and not a single word of inquiry is made about him. His word is taken as Gospel, and is believed implicitly. If he has a grievance, and wants money to work it with, he has only to ask and have. He is pitied, and the cruel Government that has robbed him is execrated, and looked upon as an abomination not fit to exist. If he thinks proper he may be able to marry an English girl who would turn up her nose at the bare idea of marrying anyone a step beneath her. After he has got all that he wants he returns to the land of his birth, and takes his proper rank in native society. That society may or may not think anything more of him because he has been to England. Perhaps those who have read English may value him more on this account, but the rest of the community will not. On the contrary, they will probably think that he has injured his caste by going.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The *Pioneer* will be much disappointed if the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, does not very soon memorialise his Excellency the Viceroy for an inquiry into the circumstances of the late financial scandal. Of the necessity for an inquiry there can be no doubt. Every day fresh rumours relating to the recent irregularities are made current, and, in one correspondent's letter or another, are now being read all over India. Some of them may be false, but some have, we fear, only too good a foundation; and in order to

sift the wheat from the chaff, and to present the residuum in a digestible form to the public, an official inquiry is really necessary. Let the blame attaching to some persons be what it may, to others no blame can possibly attach; and, if only in justice to the innocent, we would, with all deference, urge the propriety of an investigation. That his Excellency the Viceroy has already taken prompt and judicious action in the matter we are aware; but this, we would submit, hardly meets the occasion. A wiggling in private durbar may be a very effective measure, but it does not, in our opinion, meet fully the requirements of the case. Public and official immorality demand public and official condemnation. But we would not be misunderstood to be asking for a thunderbolt—an Allahabad D.P.W., a Kooka, or a Bombay Commissariat Minute. We should be satisfied in full by an official announcement that "His Excellency the Viceroy, having instituted a Commission of Inquiry, and having studied the Report of the Commissioners, was pleased to concur with them," and by the silent displacement here and there of an official on whom blame may have fallen. For from the very nature of the late scandals many high officials are in the public mind implicated. The Financial Minister, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Financial Department, the Directorate of the Bank, official and commercial, the Mint Master, the Department of Paper Currency, and the Accountant-General, Bengal, are among those to whom reference is made as being possibly connected with the commission or prevention of the late irregularities. But it is most cruel to the officers concerned that sufficient should not be known to allow of the incidence of the blame being equitable. As matters now stand neither the public nor the press can nicely apportion the blame, and until this is possible, justice will remain incomplete. We would, therefore, express a hope that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council may be pleased to institute an inquiry into the late financial irregularities.

The *Bombay Gazette* opines that the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, Mr. Dickson, made rash speculations in Bengal Bank shares and Government paper, in the belief that exchange would continue to go down, that the Financial Department would go on doing its remittance business in Calcutta and Bombay instead of in London, and that as, therefore, it would be necessary to make large purchases of Government securities to be enfaced for payment at home, the Bank of Bengal, which was the chief holder of Government paper, must infallibly make a great profit out of Sir R. Temple's new plan of managing the remittance account with England. These calculations were upset when the Financial Department was ordered to stand by the declaration Sir R. Temple had made in his Budget that the Secretary of State would draw on India for thirteen millions in the year 1872-73. The rise in Government paper was checked, and the sanguine expectations of Mr. Dickson and his friends that the Bank's shares would soon touch Rs. 2,000, or 100 per cent. premium, seemed to stand no great chance of being realised. It is stated that the Bank itself is not involved in any way in Mr. Dickson's ventures, and will suffer no loss from the stock-jobbing mania to which its able and influential manager fell a victim; but it is vain to pretend that the character and credit of a Bank, which were till lately above suspicion, have not received a serious injury, when the price of the Bank shares fluctuates from day to day in such a manner as to frighten steady investors. The worst of it is that, when the reputation of the Bank of Bengal is attacked, that of the Government of India is also called in question. And it is in circumstances like these, when a frank explanation possibly is all that is needed to allay the fears of the public and restore confidence in the Bank, that the mischief which may be caused by the want of the means of free communication between the Government and the people in India becomes most conspicuous. If there were any public assembly in which a simple question could be put to the Viceroy or the Finance Minister as to the meaning of what is now beyond our comprehension, the answer might be so reassuring as to make us all ashamed of having given way to vain alarms. But in this country the policy of the Government can generally speaking only be guessed at by the public; and the consequence of this separation between the governors and the governed is that any rumour touching the credit of the State grows to proportions it could not assume if the truth were known. We hope that Lord Northbrook, to whom the causes of the recent financial crisis in Calcutta must be fully known, will depart from official rule so far as to publish some announcement which will let all India know what is the real state of the Bank of Bengal.

MR. ELLIOTT AND MANCHESTER.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that a distinction must be drawn between the general influence used by Manchester to favour all works of public improvement and the intrigues of individual speculators to get some extremely profitable bargains for themselves completed on the plea that they would be good for trade. Our contemporary the *Times of India* made some time ago the remarkable statement that the sale of the Elphinstone Company's estate to Government would never have been effected if some capitalists in London had not been induced to buy up a number of the shares and to use their

private interest at the India Office to get the job completed. What foundation there may be for this scandal we of course cannot say; but obviously the blame of anything of the kind cannot legitimately be ascribed to Manchester. But, says Mr. Elliott, it is Manchester which has induced the Indian Government to build railways which do not, and never will, pay, while the natives have been dying by the million for want of water. The first duty of a Government, he contends, is to secure safety of life, and this the Government of India has not done. But the first step for the Government to take towards securing this end was to strengthen itself by improving to the utmost the great lines of military communication throughout the country. All that has yet been done has been to press on to completion the system of trunk railways planned by Lord Dalhousie; and the influence of Manchester has been of service in helping forward this most necessary work, which cannot be said to be finished till Bombay has been connected by a direct line with Agra and Delhi. And, although military and political, rather than commercial considerations, should be taken into account in determining the value of the lines already constructed, have not the railways, we may ask, in all probability been as beneficial to the people as if the money spent on them had been used in making canals? Following in the wake of Sir Arthur Cotton, Mr. Elliott exclaims, "The true base of Indian civilisation lies first of all in water;" but is this statement true of many large districts of India? We should like to ask the people of Guzerat, for instance, whether they, having abundance of water already, would have preferred getting more of it to having a railway constructed which saves their country from the dismal fate of being shut out from communication with the rest of the world for about four months of the year, and which has raised the standard of comfort and enjoyment in every household. Take, again, the case of Central India, as illustrated in the recently published Administration Report of General Daly. In Holkar's dominions all the best land is now devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, "to the almost utter displacement of wheat and jowaree, the food supplies of the people." Now, how can water enable the ryots of Central India to exchange a portion of the produce of their fields for the food they need? General Daly tells us that "the Jubbulpore and Khundwah rail has diverted from Central India the wheat crops of Gondwarra, which for years past have been a granary resorted to by Brinjarries, and, until the rail by piercing Malwa shall put food for the people within reach, its supply under the increasing cultivation of opium, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds, produce which enables the ryot to meet his rent, will be a question of anxiety." Would Mr. Elliott overcome the difficulty by carrying a canal across the Vindhya? The truth is, instead of abruptly ceasing to construct railways, we ought to go on building more of them in connection with the existing system.

ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM PORT BLAIR.—A Rangoon paper announced, not long ago, that six convicts had escaped from Port Blair, and a contemporary made merry over the supposed confusion between this occurrence and another which happened a year ago. But there was, it appears, no confusion of occurrences, as six convicts did escape from Port Blair in February last. Soon after the assassination of Lord Mayo they managed to secure a grass-boat, and, having stocked her amply with food, sailed off. Twenty days after their departure they visited the Nicobars, where they stayed a week, after which they very pluckily set out for Calcutta. On the third day out they were spoken by a Rangoon-bound ship, and picked up. Their tale was, of course, that they had been passengers by a native ship which had been wrecked, but the captain, suspecting deception, handed them all over at Rangoon to the police. One man then turned Queen's evidence, and the identity of all was fully established on Wednesday, the 22nd May.—*Athenaeum*.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The Civil Engineering College held its annual meeting on the 30th of last month. The College, which may be called our local Cooper's Hill, has been in existence many years longer than its sister institution in England, and is upon the whole in a flourishing condition. It labours under one disadvantage however, for it has a College Department, while it has no situations to give the students when they leave the College except they enter the lower grades of the D. P. W., and this they are naturally unwilling to do. The consequence is that there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction among the students who have entered the higher department. Nearly every one who has passed out has taken employment in other Presidencies, and of course the expense of training them falls on this Presidency. Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, who presided on the occasion, pointed out the evils that now exist in the Public Works Department, to which the students he was then addressing would soon be attached. He said that these evils lay in the system, which threw too much responsibility on one man. The superintending engineers had a great deal more than they could do, and the consequence was that the work was done badly. He said that a change would shortly be made which would considerably mend matters. Several changes have been made in the department at different times without any particular good results flowing from them, so that the public may be excused if it is somewhat sceptical about the forthcoming changes.—*Madras Times*, June 5.

Bengal.

THE AGRA PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.—We are told that Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Agra College, is about to leave Agra to join the vacant Inspectorship of Schools in the Central Provinces.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A WRESTLER'S OVERTHROW REVENGED.—A great wrestling match took place at Mooltan recently between a Mooltanee and a Lahoree, the latter coming off victorious in the encounter, but was nearly beaten to death after by the natives of this place, for which cowardly act several of them have been arrested.

NEW PAPER.—We understand that the Rev. Lal Dehari Dey will shortly start a magazine, to be called the *Bengal Magazine*. It will be a monthly review of Indian politics, society and literature. The rev. gentleman has, it seems, secured some of the best native writers as contributors to the new magazine.—*Indian Mirror*.

BRAVE BUT NOT DISCREET.—A Central India paper says that while a regiment was on the march in that part of the country a tiger crossed their path. A few shots were fired at it, and it began to think that it had better get away as soon as possible, when to the amusement of the rest a rash young officer fresh from Kerry drew his sword and gave chase. He did not catch it, luckily for him.

RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.—Early yesterday morning a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind and resulting in a heavy fall of rain, announced the arrival at Allahabad of the *chota bursat*. Sanguine persons may pretend to think that "the rains" have begun, but the majority will wait a week before venturing on rash expressions of opinion.—*Pioneer*, June 11.

CHOLERA AT "UMBALLA."—Our Lahore contemporary mentions, in his issue of the 2nd instant, that there have been seven deaths by cholera at Umballa. We presume our contemporary means the Umballa district. Not a single case of the disease has occurred in the cantonment up to date, thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities.—*Mofussilite*, June 8.

THE E.I.R.'S PROPOSED GUARANTEE FUND.—The employes of the East Indian Railway unanimously refused to sign the document relating to the guarantee fund, which gave the company unlimited power over its servants and their private property. The Board of Agency, finding all hands determined, have withdrawn the document and will not insist on its being signed.—*Mofussilite*.

THE YOUNG RAJAH OF MATTORE, of whose appointment to the Foreign Office our readers were apprised by telegram on Saturday, is described to us by one who knows him as "a very promising young Bengali gentleman." Were a few more native gentlemen, Mahomedan and Indoo, attached to the various departments, our relations with the country would be much more pleasant and more cordial.—*Pioneer*.

MR. EGERTON.—We would note (says the *Pioneer*) that the appointment of Mr. Egerton to Council is very suggestive. Mr. Egerton is the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. There is, therefore, some ground for supposing that Sir R. Temple will for the future have charge of the Water-colour Department of the State, Mr. Egerton assuming office as Financial Adviser to the Viceroy. Sir John Strachey continues, we believe, in charge of the Home Department for some time—a course quite in accordance with precedent; for in 1869, it will be remembered, Sir R. Temple went on leave for six months and the vacancy was not filled up. The Council has its full strength of members, but one has nothing to do while another does the work of two! The Hon. Mr. Egerton is ninety-fourth on the list of Bengal civilians.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.—Syud Abdoolah, writing to *Allen's Indian Mail*, laments the decision of the Government on the Kooka affair, and then adds:—"The whole unvarnished fact is this, that for the last ten years a great sensation has been prevailing throughout the Punjab in consequence of the detection of a conspiracy on the part of the Kooka sect to raise an insurrection in that part of the country. Several Kookas were convicted of cold-blooded murder on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to be hanged. The truculent Kookas are, beyond a shadow of doubt, by nature, murderers, mutineers, and traitors; as such, they were taken in *flagrante delicto*, and for such offences the punishment of death is usually adjudged. The whole tribe directly or indirectly participated in the mutinous rising. If this be so, then the whole body might justly have been executed. Secondly, all troops had been despatched to join the Delhi Camp of Exercise. There was only the raw police force to guard the district. The crisis did not admit of any leniency being shown to the sanguinary rebels. Things were at such a stage that either the Kookas must be executed, or else the lives of British officials and their families sacrificed." We need scarcely say that the whole of this is founded upon a pure misapprehension of the facts, and we hope that Syud Abdoolah represents very few of his countrymen in India. The Government papers, however, are by this time in England, and we have no doubt that there is logic enough among our countrymen to seize the fact from among the heap of fiction with which it has been covered by interested politicians.—*Friend of India*.

MOOLTAN.—This district seems to be still in a very barbarous state, if one may judge by the number of murders that take place here, there having been no less than thirteen natives hanged for that crime during the last month.

TRADE OF INDIA.—We find from a recently published Trade Return that treating the Government Drafts as imports, and assuming that one-half of the Government paper re-transferred came to Calcutta, the excess of exports over imports during the first four months of 1872 was 2 crores, 20 lacs, and 25 thousand rupees. Imports exceeded exports with Great Britain, 3 crores, 59 lacs, and 82 thousand rupees; Australia 13 lacs, and 26 thousand rupees; Ceylon 5 lacs, and 58 thousand rupees. Exports exceeded imports with the Continent of Europe 1 crore, 14 lacs, and 58 thousand rupees; with North America 1 crore, 14 lacs, and 80 thousand rupees; with China 1 crore, 83 lacs, and 50 thousand rupees; with Pegu 1 crore, 41 lacs, and 37 thousand rupees; with Africa 5 thousand rupees; with all other places 44 lacs, and 61 thousand rupees. In this statement 7 lacs, 17 thousand rupees worth of railway materials, imported as capital, have been excluded; Bullion, Specie, Government Drafts, and Government Loan Securities, have only been dealt with.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Str. Historian, Tutton, Hong Kong; str. Dacca, Paterson, Moulmein.—6. Serampore, Cawsey (port not mentioned); str. Scindia, Law, London.—7. Str. Good Hope, Bainton, London.—8. Lincoln, Wilks, London; British Viceroy, Butchart, Liverpool.—9. Victoria Bridge, Spence, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Historian.—Major and Mrs. Walters, four children, and Miss Coburn.
Per str. Dacca.—Mrs. Plowden and infant, and Mr. Midwinter.
Per str. Scindia.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Martins, Mrs. Durham, Miss Durham, Master Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Robello, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Thomson.
Per str. Good Hope.—Rev. — Cusworth, Mr. A. McFarland, Mr. J. Logan, Mrs. McCarthy, and Miss Watson.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Str. Livorno; Lady Clarendon.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 10, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 12 to 112 0
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 0 to 104 4

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11 3-16 ½ d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11½ d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	405 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1500 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	535 to 536 x.d.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	31 to 32
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	123 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	255 to 256
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	242 to 243
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	75 to 90
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to 167
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	160 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	325 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	108 to 108½
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	400 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	92 to 93
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	570 to 575
Tinroet Indigo ...	200 ...	104 to 105
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 16 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 16 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6 ...	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

Madras.

MR. BREEKS.—We regret to report the death on Thursday, June 6, of Mr. Brecks, Commissioner of the Nilgherry Hills. The deceased gentleman had been ill for only a couple of days. Abscess of the liver was the cause of death.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The report on the Revenue Administration of British Burmah for 1870-71 has at last seen the light. We learn that the amount realised by imperial taxation amounted to nearly one hundred and twenty-three lakhs and a quarter, while that of last year was only one hundred and fifteen. Ten years ago the return under this head did not amount to one hundred lakhs.—*Pioneer.*

OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM MAULMAIN TO BANGKOK.—Mr. C. H. Carpenter has performed an overland journey from Maulmain to Bangkok. The route he adopted was by boat from Maulmain to Kyah Eng, by elephants from Kyah Eng to the Three Pagodas, and from thence to Wengka, and from Wengka by boat to Ifa-ka-noon Chiyoke, Kamburi, and Bangkok. The time occupied by the journey was about 190 hours, and the distance travelled 510 miles.

MADRAS POLICE.—A hard fate has befallen several acting Assistant Superintendents of the Madras police. The officers for whom they have been acting having returned to duty, no posts can be found for them, and they have the pleasant alternative of leaving the service, or by special favour being allowed to serve as inspectors for the time being. This is especially hard upon men who have left other occupations to enter the service.

GALLANTRY OF A CLERGYMAN DURING THE LATE CYCLONE.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* says:—"It is a fact in connection with the late cyclone, that whilst the services of the military, marine, and police have been acknowledged, the indefatigable exertions of a clergyman, who was one of the first on the beach, and amongst the most active in saving life, seem to have remained unobserved. At great personal risk the Rev. E. Dubois rescued two of the sailors of the *Arcteg*, and assisted in bringing the body of the captain on shore, and conveyed it to the Fort, where for a considerable time he used every effort to restore animation."

REWARDS OF GALLANTRY.—Yesterday afternoon at the Banqueting Hall his Excellency the Governor presented to the 2nd Battalion of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, and to No. 7 Battery, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, the public testimonials which have been got up in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the men and officers of these two branches of the military service, stationed at the Fort, who rendered such valuable assistance on the occasion of the late storm in rescuing the shipwrecked sailors and others from a watery grave. The testimonials consisted of several handsome silver articles, &c., with suitable inscriptions engraved on each.—*Madras Athenæum*, June 12.

MONSOON WEATHER AT BANGALORE.—We think we may safely say the monsoon has put in an appearance at last. It broke at Galle on the 3rd inst., and allowing due time for its travelling up to these ports, we have had a very respectable instalment of what is to come. For the last few days incessant thunder and lightning of a description we shouldn't much care to meet with crossing Salisbury Plain, or going up-country by transit, has relieved the tedium of the passing hour, and pleasant speculations about another cyclone have also served the same purpose.—*Bangalore Herald*, June 8.

THE MADRAS MAHOMEDANS.—The Mahomedans of this Presidency, who, under several Governors, have experienced too much of the cold shoulder, while the Hindeos have been greatly exalted, will find a friend in Lord Hobart, who, by several years' residence in Constantinople, has acquired a respect for the character of the better class of "the Faithful." His Lordship is instituting enquiries as to the Mahomedans who have qualified for the public service, and we expect that he will take an early opportunity of repairing an error that Lord Napier made in summoning two Hindoo gentlemen, but only one Mahomedan, to the present Madras Legislative Council.—*Madras Mail*.

OUTBREAK IN BRITISH BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Gazette* has "received intimation of a serious outbreak which took place at Nga Thine Choung on the 21st May. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Man, was shot dead, and his body had been brought down to Bassein for interment. We are informed that it was not known whether the inhabitants had revolted, or it was the act of a gang of dacoits. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, it would seem, on getting the news, chartered the steamer *Pioneer*, and accompanied by the Superintendent of Police with a number of policemen, proceeded to Nga Thine Choung. We trust they got there in time to arrest the spread of the revolt, if it was actually a revolt."

THE FLOODS AT VELLORE.—The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods at Vellore amounts to only about £600, a figure very inconsiderable in comparison with the many distressed and unfortunate people who require relief. At Vellore there can be no doubt the distress is much greater, and the necessity for assistance much more urgent than at Madras; yet at the latter place more than enough has been subscribed for the shipwrecked sailors, while at the former the fund languishes in very small proportions, and is nothing like sufficient to enable substantial relief to be afforded to the many hundreds of houseless and starving fellow-creatures who are sufferers by the disastrous storm and its consequences which lately visited that place.

ECLIPSE IN MADRAS.—The *Madras Mail* says that the annular eclipse of the sun on Thursday morning was seen under the most favourable conditions in Madras, the sky being almost clear of clouds, and especially so during the period of greatest obscuration. The

small bite taken by the moon out of the sun's north-east rim at 5.50 A.M. gradually increased until at 6.56 the centres of the lesser and greater luminaries coincided, and the circumference only of the sun was seen, resembling, through a smoked glass, a brilliant wedding ring in the heavens. This phase lasted a little more than three and a half minutes, and then the moon gradually retired in a south-westerly direction, and the eclipse terminated shortly after eight o'clock. While the usual ceremony of bathing in consequence of the eclipse was going on in the sea, a native boy was struck by a wave and drowned.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Str. Bagdad, —, London; Caroline, —, Galle.—Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—6. Str. Belle Justine, —, Pondicherry; str. Oriental, —, Rangoon.—7. Str. Earl of Lonsdale, —, London.—8. Str. Surat, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Earl of Lonsdale.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat, and Mrs. Webber. For CALCUTTA.—Two Misses Foggies and two children.

DEPARTURES.

June 4. Str. Burmah, —, Calcutta; Helen Wallace, —, Cocanada.—5. Str. Scotia, —, Bombay.—6. Str. Bagdad, —, Humboldt, —, Bordeaux.—10. Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon, &c.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For MADRAS.—Lieut. C. G. B. Martin, Mr. J. Penke. For BRINDISI.—Messrs. T. P. Hamilton, Mr. G. F. Kellner, and Mr. L. J. Waite. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Luke and son, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. J. Nancy, Capt. Housell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoseley and infant, Mrs. Marindin and two children, and Mr. H. S. Burgess. From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Cholmeley, Capt. F. A. Gore, Mrs. Smith and infant, Capt. A. D. C. Scott, Lieut. F. R. H. Lambart, Capt. D. Foreman. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Grimes, Lieut. V. L. Mathias, Col. and Mrs. Howlett, and Mrs. Cornish.

Commercial.

Madras, June 11, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	... ..	1 11½ to 1 11 11-16
Credit to 6 months	... ..	1 11½ to 1 11 7-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	... ..	1 11
" " at 3 months	... ..	1 10½
" " at sight	... ..	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 27 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	... ..	1859	... 12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	... ..	1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	... ..	1870	... 7
4 per cent. ...	... ..	1832-33	... }
Ditto ...	... ..	1835-36	... 1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto ...	... ..	1842-43	... }
Ditto ...	... ..	1854-55	... }

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

A CRY FROM THE UNEMPLOYED.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
"Staff Corps is an empty dream!"
The India-Office never slumbers,
Their ways are not what they seem.

They are really quite in earnest,
Though you think they play the fool;
You may fret, may fume like a furnace,
They are always calm and cool.

My friends, we know to our sorrow
How we're cheated, while they say,
Wait, will you, till to-morrow;
Or will you have it all to-day?

Men are strong, but time is fleeting,
India's climate kills the brave;
Hearts with idle hopes are beating,
While the victims near the grave.

Under fire of sun and battle
Passeth many a noble life;
Counted but as driven cattle,
Scanty laurels crown their strife.

Trust no promise, howe'er pleasant;
There's no meaning in what is said;
No faith in orders at present!
No judge but the God o'erhead!

Won't the "Sultan's Ball" remind us
Petty thefts are not sublime?
Say, what sophistries can blind us
To these slurs upon our time?

One such trick should bar another,
Teach from dark ways to refrain;
But, my poor dear helpless brother,
You'll be taken in again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
Striving for a better fate,
Each claim, each right pursuing,
Falter not, and do not wait.

Bombay, June 1.

DONE-BROWN-FELLOW.

Miscellaneous.

MHOW.—We are told that cholera has left Mhow. During the outbreak H.M.'s 49th Regiment lost about fifteen lives—men, women, and children.

EARTHQUAKE AT UMULSAR.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that on Saturday, about 9 P.M., a shock of earthquake was felt at Umulsar, in the Surat collectorate, which lasted about a minute.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An Ahmedabad paper states that four carts laden with property, worth about Rs. 7,000, which were going from Ahmedabad to Beejapore, were plundered near a village belonging to the Gaekwar.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. TUCKER FOR POONA.—On Tuesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Tucker left Bombay for Poona. The usual salute of guns for a member of Council was fired from the saluting battery.

COTTON FRAUDS.—A correspondent of the *Gujarat Mitra*, writing from Veerungam, states that in the course of last week a great many cotton frauds were discovered by Mr. Ratilal Bapalal, cotton sub-inspector at that station. The cases are under investigation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We are glad to learn that Major Thoyta, our Cantonment Magistrate, has recently punished such of the butchers as exposed unwholesome meat for sale. Of late the meat in the markets, camp and town has not been fit to look upon, yet butchers had it hung up for sale, and that, too, at an enormous price. Major Thoyts will confer a blessing on the community by thus making severe examples of those butchers who knowingly slaughter diseased cattle, much to the abhorrence and discomfort of the camp residents. Mr. Shevendass will, no doubt, visit with severe displeasure the town butchers for the offences we have above mentioned.—*Sind News*, June 6.

RAIN AT POONA.—On Saturday and on Sunday evenings last Jupiter Pluvius proved propitious, and favoured us with a smart shower, and as we are writing there is every appearance of a third edition of the same. We have certainly to be exceedingly thankful for this, for it was not before it was sorely wanted. The earth was so parched, that in a few hours after the rain no vestige of it remained to give evidence that it had fallen. The weather is still oppressively hot and sultry, but the nights still remain cool. If it had not been for this, what we should have done is a question easier framed than answered. It appears now that we may look for the rain so long expected as a thing that is to be.—*Poona Observer*, June 11.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—A correspondent writes to us that oppressive doings are in no way diminished in Baroda, and he instances the following:—On last Friday week, when the late Bhow Scindiah's sister Balabai was about to proceed to Bombay by the mail train at nine o'clock in the morning, she was on the Baroda station accused of her intention to proceed to the British territory with the object of laying her grievances before the Government. She was thereupon forced to return to the city, and there the poor, unprotected, and aggrieved lady was detained under a close watch for seven days, and was released only on the 7th instant on promising "never to leave Baroda for Bombay."

BUMBOATMEN.—There is a class of traders in Bombay who rejoice in the sobriquet of "Bumboatmen," and carry on a lucrative business with all the ships in the harbour. These gentry are strangers to the law of free trade, and are totally ignorant of the doctrines of enlightenment as preached by the eloquent speakers of the East Indian Association. The other day one misguidad Parsee thought he might try and earn an honest penny, and started with his wares to one of the ships in the harbour, but the ancient burghers of the bumboat guild no sooner discovered his daring than they set upon him, and nearly thrashed his life out of him. The poor fellow came ashore a sadder if not a wiser man, and sought solace in a police-court summons. But even here he was doomed to disappointment, for his enemies with a forethought worthy of a better cause had preceded him, and taken out summonses of assault against their unfortunate victim.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 7. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee; str. Riga, Doysdale, Leith; Cospatrick, Elmslie, London.—8. Prince Waldemar, Edgar, Calcutta.—10. Khorasan, Brown, London; Euxine, Harrington, Liverpool.—11. Dunphail Castle, Hilder, London; Sanspareil, Purdy, North Shields; Centurion, Widdicombe, London.—12. Str. Columbian, Angove, Suez; British India, Harris, Liverpool; Paola Revello, Revello, Mauritius.—13. Str. Atalanta, Mathews, Liverpool; str. Patna, Beyts

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Capt. M. P. Ricketts, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class.

Major J. L. Loch, dep. comr. 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr. 3rd class.
Mr. G. I. Nicholls, offic. asst. comr. 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to promote the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, with effect from May 13.

The Rev. A. W. Irwin received charge of the chaplaincy of Morar on Nov. 9.

The Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal estab., is app. to offic. as senior chaplain during the abs. on furlough of the Rev. J. M. Thomson, M.A.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from May 20.

PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Military Dept., viz. (dated June 5):—

Major G. A. Brown and Capt. C. H. Palmer.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., offic. exec. engr., Berhampore div., to be exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from May 13.

Lieut. F. F. Cotton, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Irrigation Branch, is transfd. from the Brahmince div. to the South-Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL PROVINCES, &c.

Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. eng., 2nd grade, Central India, is transfd. to the N.W. Provs.

Major A. R. Bayly, S.C., exec. eng., 1st grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is transfd. to the Indus Valley Railway, as offic. suptg. eng., Mooltan dist.

During the absence of the Gov. Gen. in Council from Calcutta, Col. B. E. Bacon, offic. sec. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., will have charge of that portion of the office of the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D. which remains at the presy.

Mr. J. D. MacLeod, overseer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D.

Mr. W. Cousin is apptd. tempy. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor 1st grade, and posted to the Holkar State Railway, with effect from May 22.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, making the following appt., owing to Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav., being under arrest:—Lieut. G. M. Abbott, 2nd squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

CAMBIER—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—Dated May 20, confirming the order issued to No. 4 baty., Hyderabad contingent, dated May 7, directing Lieut. E. F. Cambier, subaltern, to offic. as comdt. from May 7, until the return from furl. to Europe of Capt. H. F. Pritchard, v. Capt. J. G. Pollock on sick leave in India, permitted to join his own appt. as comdt. in No. 2 baty., Hyderabad contingent.

FAWKES—ATKINSON.—Notification (dated Subathoo, May 31) has been received of the undermen. officers having been permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regts. specified opposite their names, provided that no money is paid or received by either:—Lieut. A. Fawkes, 8th foot, 2nd batt.; Lieut. C. W. Atkinson, 8th foot, 1st batt.

GRYLLS—BANON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, making the following offic. appts., pending return from priv. leave of Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 1st wing subaltern, or until further orders:—Capt. G. R. Grylls, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, 1st N.I., v. Capt. B. F. Angelo, removed to another appt. Lieut. A. T. Banon, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

HARVEY—The services of Lieut. (local capt.) E. Harvey, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, D.P.W., who was temp. employed with the Loshai expeditionary force, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D., with effect from June 25.

MAXWELL, Ens. (now lieut.) H. St. P. Maxwell, 106th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 41st (the Gwalior) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from April 27.

STUD DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. general in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. proms.:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. LeP. Trench, sub asst., offic. 2nd class asst., to offic. as 1st class asst. during the period Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson may offic. as dep. supt. of studs, or until further orders.

Capt. T. F. C. Rochfort, doing duty officer, offic. sub asst., to offic. as 2nd class asst. during the period Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. LeP. Trench may offic. as 1st class asst., or until further orders.

RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

The rank of Major-General conferred upon officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces since June 3, 1870, to be only local in the East Indies until such period as under the provisions of the Horse Guards' Memorandum of May 3, 1870, it shall become general.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ensign (now lieut.) H. St. P. Maxwell, 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 41st (The Gwalior) regt., N.I.,—April 27, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) H. St. P. Maxwell, 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 41st (The Gwalior) regt., N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 599 of this date, will rank as Lieut. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from April 27, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

The following adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Gen. list, inf.—Capt. W. C. Morris to rank from March 12, v. Wood, staff corps, ret.

Capt. C. J. A. Yates to rank from March 29, v. Leslie, cadre 24th N.I., dec.

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond to rank from April 17, v. Iredell, cadre 16th N.I., prom.

MOVEMENTS IN RELIEF OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS FOR 1872-73.

Royal Horse Artillery.

A Brigade E Battery, from Sealkote to Morar.

A Brigade D Battery, from Campbellpore to Sealkote.

F Brigade B Battery, from Morar to Campbellpore.

C Brigade A Battery, from England to Meerut.

C Brigade B and C Batteries, from England to Madras Presidency.

C Brigade D and E Batteries, from England to Bombay Presidency.

D Brigade 5 Batteries, to England.

Royal Artillery.

8th Brigade B Battery, from Dinapore to Meerut.

16th Brigade C Battery, from Morar to Meerut.

16th Brigade F Battery, from Meerut to Morar.

19th Brigade D Battery, from Meerut to Dinapore.

British Cavalry.

4th Hussars, from Meerut to Rawul Pindee.

10th Hussars, from England to Muttra.

11th Hussars, from Muttra to Umballa.

20th Hussars, from Umballa to England.

A Regiment, from Bombay to Meerut.

British Infantry.

2-6th Foot, from Peshawur to Sealkote.

1-10th Foot, from Rangoon to England.

1-11th Foot, from Morar to Subathoo.

2-12th foot, from Subathoo to Ferozepore.

2-21st Foot, from Fort St. George to England.

2-24th Foot, from Secunderabad to England.

26th Foot, from Fyzabad to Morar.

36th Foot, from Rawul Pindee to Meean Meer.

37th Foot, from Meean Meer to Dugshai.

39th Foot, from Ferozepore to Peshawur.

58th Foot, from Sealkote to Nowshera.

2-60th Rifles, from Nowshera to Murree.

3-60th Rifles, from Aden to England.

62nd Foot, from Lucknow to Presidency.

85th Foot, from Dugshai to Meerut.

107th Foot, from Presidency to Fyzabad.

Two Regiments, from England to Madras Presidency.

A Regiment, from Bombay Presidency to Madras Presidency.

A Regiment, from England to Lucknow.

A Regiment, from England to Bombay.

Native Cavalry.

11th Bengal Cavalry, from Allahabad to Meean Meer.

12th Bengal Cavalry, from Umballa to Peshawur.

13th Bengal Cavalry, from Lucknow to Mooltan.

15th Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawur to Umballa.

18th Bengal Cavalry, from Meean Meer to Allahabad.

19th Bengal Cavalry, from Mooltan to Lucknow.

Sappers and Miners.

3rd Company, from Rawul Pindee to Roorkee.

9th Company, from Roorkee to Rawul Pindee.

Native Infantry.

1st N.I., from Agra to Goruckpore.

3rd N.I., from Meerut to Cachar.

4th N.I., from Cachar to Bhagulpore.

5th N.I., from Benares to Meerut.

8th N.I., from Presidency to Fyzabad.

12th N.I., from Sealkote to Peshawur.

13th N.I., from Presidency to Benares.

15th N.I., from Peshawur to Sealkote.

18th N.I., from Goruckpore to Agra.

23rd N.I., from Abbottabad to Agra.

28th N.I., from Ferozepore to Presidency.

29th N.I., from Jhelum to Peshawur.

36th N.I., from Peshawur to Jhelum.

37th N.I., from Bhagulpore to Presidency.

38th N.I., from Fyzabad to Buxar.

40th N.I., from Agra to Ferozepore.

41st N.I., from Buxar to Lucknow.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Major E. P. W. Ripley, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. during the absence of Capt. C. S. Maclean, on duty.

Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd squad. subaltern, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer during the period Major Ripley may offic. as comdt.

Capt. F. A. Bertie, 3rd squad. officer 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson.

The above appts. will have effect from May 9.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut. E. B. Bishop, 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. J. H. Broome.

Lieut. L. T. Bishop, 2nd squad. subaltern, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, during the period Lieut. E. B. Bishop may offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. E. C. Codrington, wing officer, 5th Goorkha regt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer during the period Capt. W. C. Anderson may offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. H. Wylie, offic. wing officer, corps of guides, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Lieut. H. F. S. Neill, and during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. P. Blake.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer during the period Capt. E. C. Codrington may offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 3rd Punjab cav.

Capt. W. E. Gowan, gen. list, inf., to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, v. Capt. W. H. Unwin.

CADRE PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made from May 17:—

Cadre late 39th N.I.—Major W. A. Garden to be lieut. col., and Capt. E. H. C. Simpson to be major, in room of Lieut. col. J. C. Dickson, Bengal inf., dec.

Cadre late 39th N.I.—Major H. C. Smith to be lieut. col. and Capt. F. Gellie to be major, in room of Lieut. col. W. A. Garden, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 24th N.I.—Major G. N. Saunders, to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. E. J. Maidman to be major, in room of Lieut. col. H. C. Smith, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 41st N.I.—Major H. Inglis to be lieut. col., and Capt. R. F. Angelo to be major, in room of Lieut. col. G. N. Saunders, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 52nd N.I.—Major G. Cockburn to be lieut. col. and Capt. F. J. N. Mackenzie to be major, in the room of Lieut. col. H. Inglis, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 3rd Eur. Regt.—Major S. D. White to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. G. Saunders to be major, in room of Lieut. col. A. Cockburn, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 18th N.I.—Major B. T. Stafford to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. D. Crawford to be major, in room of Lieut. col. S. D. White, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 25th N.I.—Major C. A. Munro to be lieut. col. and Capt. H. P. P. Nash to be major, in room of Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 23rd N.I.—Major W. G. Waterfield to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. Bartleman to be major, in room of Lieut. col. C. A. Munro, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 17th N.I.—Major J. N. B. Hewett to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. Stewart to be major, in room of Lieut. col. W. G. Waterfield, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 1st E.B. Fus.—Major E. A. C. Lambert to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. N. Money to be major, in room of Lieut. col. J. N. B. Hewett, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 43rd N.I.—Major C. W. Hawes to be lieut. col., and Capt. W. R. Martin to be major, in room of Lieut. col. E. A. C. Lambert, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 15th N.I.—Major J. G. Campbell to be lieut. col., and Capt. L. E. Evans to be major, in room of Lieut. col. C. W. Hawes, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

3RD BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confd., dated May 8, app. Lieut. G. H. Elliott, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Lieut. G. T. Morris, proceeded on sick furlough, and to offic. as adjt. in addition, &c., with effect from Feb. 3 last.

Lieut. G. H. Elliott to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. S. A. Swinley, on sick furlough, and to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 19.

[This is in substitution of the orders published in G.O.C.C. Feb. 22 and May 17, pp. 81 and 235.]

11TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated April 15 last, making the following temporary appointments during the absence on general leave of Major F. J. Ripley, 2nd in com. and wing officer:—

Major P. H. F. Harris, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. C. M. Bushby, offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Capt. H. G. Becher, qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Capt. J. McNair, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

COLLES, Surg. J. A. P., to offic. as med. insp. of emigrants, Calcutta, during the absence, on priv. leave, of Surg. H. C. Cutcliffe. May 22.

HOOPER, Surg. W. R., offic. civil surg., Benares, to be med. officer of the Benares Central Prison, with effect from the date on which Capt. Wheeler assumed exec. charge of the same. June 1.

MARTIN, Surg. T. E. P., is confd. in the app. of secy. to the insp. gen. Indian med. dept., with effect from Nov. 11, v. Johnstone.

SKIPTON, Dr. D. P., med. officer of the East Indian Railway, to have med. charge of the sub div. of Raneeunge. May 24.

MEYRICK—OLIPHANT.—Vet. surg. J. J. Meyrick, in charge of the Kurnool home stud, to the charge of the Poonah stud dept., v. Surg. J. S. Woods, proceeded to Eur., on furl. Vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant, in charge of the Haupper stud depot, to the charge of the Kurnool home stud.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVANT'S ALLOWANCE—MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 334.—The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated April 17, No. 426, is republished:—

No. 426.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 57, dated March 14, are published for general information:—

1. I have to inform you that on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War I have decided that in future British medical staff officers proceeding to or from India shall receive servant's allowance at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day, for one servant only, in accordance with the War Office Circular of Dec. 23, 1857.

2. Officers drawing the allowance must furnish certificates in support of their claims, according to Form No. 1 attached to such circular.

Form of Certificate No. 1, referred to in para. 2 of the above.

I hereby certify upon honour that I have not had attending me, in the capacity of a servant or bātmān during any part of the period for which I now claim servant's allowance, a soldier labourer, or any other person employed and paid by the public, and that no ration has been drawn for the servant for whom the allowance is claimed.

Name

Rank

Dated at this day of

18

(Signed)

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

The following financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 82, dated Feb. 29, is published in supersession of the notification of this department, No. 561, dated May 18, 1872:—

Financial, No. 82.

India Office, London, Feb. 29, 1872.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your financial letter dated Jan. 12, No. 13, stating that you have seen reason to withdraw the request, contained in your financial letter, dated Feb. 22, 1871, No. 28, that uncovenanted officers on leave in this country might not be granted extensions of leave which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government of India to which those officers were subordinate.

2. I shall consequently decide finally on all applications for such extensions when there may not be time to refer to the Governments in India, but shall require them to be supported by a certificate from the medical board at his office, as is the practice in the case of applications for gratuities or pensions on retirement.

Under the provisions of section 5 of the General Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869, the Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that all stamps denoted by the collector of Kurrachee may be denoted by means of embossed stamps impressed by a cold steel die.

This notification shall be in force for two months from this date.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following rules for the compulsory retirement of the officers of the Public Works Department on attaining the age of fifty-five years have been published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Rule I.—No military or naval officer in the Public Works Department, who holds a gazetted appointment, shall be appointed to any new office after he attains the age of fifty-five years, or shall be permitted, after attaining that age, to retain an appointment which he may have held for five years.

Rule II.—Appointments to a new office (Rule I.) include promotions to a higher grade or class, whether substantively or temporarily.

Rule III.—Warrant officers, who are graded as assistant-engineers, in consequence of having received honorary commissions, are exempted from the operation of Rule I.

Rule IV.—The exemption of military or naval officers from the operation of Rule I. will require the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to whom a reference may, in special cases, be made at the option of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in communication with the Military Department.

Rule V.—The application of these rules will not be enforced in the case of officers appointed to the department, prior to Jan. 1, 1871, for five years from that date; that is to say, the rules will, in the case of such officers, only become applicable from Jan. 1, 1876.

The rules as regards the compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers in the Public Works Department are embodied in Chapter XI., Section 53, of the Civil Pension Code, which, for facility of reference, is quoted below. The exemption of such officers holding gazetted appointments, that is, appointments in the engineer establishments, or such as are analogous to them, will, however, rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Rule II. above is applicable also to uncovenanted officers:—

"Chapter XI., Section 53, Civil Pension Code.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

"1. An officer in a superior grade who has attained the age of fifty-five years should be required to retire, unless the local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on

the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can claim to retire on the ground that he is fifty-five years old.

"2. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of fifty-five years should be submitted to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned.

"3. In the Public Works Department the above rule will not, until the 1st January, 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January, 1871, unless they have attained the age of sixty years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years."

DRESS—OFFICERS.

G.O. No. 49 of 1872 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

With reference to G.O. H.M.'s British Force, dated Oct. 25, 1860, the C. in C. is pleased to direct the substitution of a plain white tunic for the braided one therein prescribed.

2. The tunic should be of sufficient length to just clear the saddle when the officer is mounted, and will be fastened by four small gilt buttons of regimental pattern, cuffs pointed, and a pocket outside the left breast, the collar rounded off in front, and twisted gold cord on each shoulder.

3. The sash will be worn on all occasions with the above tunic, whether on or off duty, except when used as the regimental mess dress during the hot weather.

4. Field officers will wear their distinctive badges on the collar.

5. The tunic, as above ordered, will be worn by all officers of British and native infantry regiments, and by staff sergeants.

The following Horse Guards' G.O., dated March 1, is republished for information:—

Horse Guards' G.O. 20, Officers' Dress.

The following regulations have been approved of for the dress of sub-lieutenants, viz.:—

Cavalry.

I. The tunic, stable jacket, pantaloons, and overalls to be of the pattern worn by other officers, but without lace or braid—except in hussars, the sub-lieutenants of which will wear the tunic braided as for staff sergeants. The stripes on the pantaloons and overalls to be of cloth.

II. Sub-lieutenants will not be required to provide themselves with blue frock coats, dress belts, pouches, sword knots, or sabretaches.

Infantry.

III. Tunics, patrol, and mess jackets are to be the same as worn by other officers, but without lace or braid.

IV. The dress trousers, belts, and sashes are not to be worn by sub-lieutenants.

V. In other respects the dress of sub-lieutenants, both of cavalry and infantry, is to be the same as for officers generally.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. S. Mackay, offic. asst. conservator of forests, Punjab, has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular by the Lower Standard. Mr. H. G. Cowie passed on May 13 the higher examination prescribed for junior officers of the Financial department.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. V. Wing, R.A., will proceed to England, and join the 1st brigade into which he has been promoted. Capt. F. H. Gregory, 15th hussars, from May 7 to June 15, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Mhow. Lieut. col. C. Cookworthy, R.A., to Dalhousie and Simla, from June 23 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. J. McK. Macintyre, R.A., from June 13 to July 15, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah. Lieut. W. P. Blandy, R.A., for six months. Lieut. C. F. Glass. Surg. A. Maclean. Lieut. J. Ferguson, 2nd foot. Capt. B. W. Davies, 10th foot. Capt. R. B. O'Grady, 44th foot. Mr. S. Haden, 65th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 11 to Nov. 10. Major H. E. Quin, staff corps, to Mussoorie, from May 4 to Oct. 15. Capt. G. R. Hennessy, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Capt. M. Clementi, staff corps, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Capt. G. E. Macpherson, staff corps, to Murree and adjacent hills, for six months. Capt. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, staff corps, to Murree, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Capt. J. G. Macleod, infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages. Capt. J. G. Pollock, officiating commandant No. 4 battery, Hyderabad contingent, thirty days' general leave of absence, on emergent medical certificate, to remain at Matheran, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave of absence, which expired on May 6. Surg. T. C. Eves, of the Madras medical establishment, in medical charge, 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years. Capt. R. S. Robertson, of the Bengal S.C., to Australia and Europe, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Surg. major S. A. Homan, medical department, in medical charge, 8th regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. P. Doyle, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, for two years, with effect from March 13. Mr. C. Thomson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet division, privilege leave for two months. Mr. F. J. Cockburn, c.s., was allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.A., officiating joint mag. and deputy coll. of Mymensing, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before a medical board. Mr. H. Matthews, assistant sub deputy opium agent at Belgaum, for one month. Mr. C. C. Stevens, officiating magistrate and collected of Nuddea, for three months, from May 4, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. H. G. Connor, traffic manager, Ganges Canal, for twelve months. Mr. P. J. Bruff, executive engineer, 4th grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, has four months' special leave, in supersession of the three months' leave granted in P.W.D. Mr. G. J. H.

Glinn, executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, for six months, with effect from April 17 last. Mr. J. F. Bevan, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, for two years, with thirty days' preparatory leave, with effect from May 7. Mr. H. Carson, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, for six months, on private affairs, with subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. A. Morton, assistant engineer, irrigation branch, attached to the special survey division, Sirhind Canal, two months' privilege and three months' special leave in continuation, to study the native language. Mr. J. E. Gore, assistant engineer, irrigation branch, attached to the 1st division, Sirhind Canal, three months' special leave, to study the native languages, from July 1. Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., inspector of schools, 2nd Circle, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it. The Rev. W. W. Nicholls, chaplain of Benares, two months' privilege leave, with effect from May 18. The three months' furlough to Mr. H. Barkley Henderson, district and sessions judge, Shahjehanpore, dated May 8, to have effect from June 3. Mr. W. M. Tidy, B.C.S., was a passenger on board the str. *Mulla*, which left Bombay on April 29. Mr. W. J. Bramley, B.C.S., was a passenger on board the str. *Pekin*, which left Bombay on May 6. Mr. F. Fedden, assistant in the geological survey of India, for twenty months, with effect from May 26. Mr. L. S. Saunders, commissioner of Ajmere, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from July 10 next. Mr. P. J. Doran, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, topographical survey of India, attached to No. 2 party, or Khandeish and Bombay Native States Survey, is allowed an extension of leave for three months, from June 5. Mr. J. W. Brasington, assistant engineer, Sutlej Bridge division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, for three months, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. W. Masters, sub deputy opium agent at Patna, for eighteen months. Col. J. C. Haughton, c.s.i., commissioner of Cooch Behar, for three months. Mr. H. Munro, assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, for six months. Mr. C. Raban, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sylhet, for two months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CADELL, W. M., to be civil and session judge of Nellore, but to continue to act as col. and mag. of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Morris on leave. June 11.

COCKERELL, J. R., to be comr. of the Neilgherry Hills, v. J. W. Brecks, dec. June 11.

HOLLOWAY.—The office of vice-chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by the resignation of the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, c.s.i., H.E. the Gov. of Fort St. George in Council has been pleased, under Section 5 Act XXVII. of 1857, to app. to that office the Hon. W. Holloway.

KNOX, H. T., asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, is empowered to hear appeals from the convictions of subordinate mags. of 1st and 2nd class. May 28.

KOUGH, C., asst. to mag. of South Arcot, is invested with local jurisdiction in the division of that district placed under charge of the deputy mag. June 4.

MASTER, R. E., is perm. to resign the Madras C.S. from April 30 last, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of Sicca Rs. 10,000.

PICKANCE, Capt. W. J., probationary asst. superint. of police, Ganjam, having passed the prescribed tests, is confd. in his app. June 4.

PORTEOUS, Capt. C. A., superint. of police, 2nd grade, to act as superint. of police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt. Frazer on leave. June 11.

ROBERTS, C. A., is permitted to resign the Madras C.S. from the 12th July next, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

SMITH, Capt. C. J., R.E., deputy consulting engr. for railways, to offic. as under sec. to Govt. in P.W.D., during absence of Capt. A. De C. Scott, R.E., to Europe.

STANBROUGH, H., to act as coroner of Madras during the absence of Dr. Urquhart on leave. June 11.

TAWNEY, J. W., offic. deputy comr., Ohindwara, on being relieved by Lieut. col. H. F. Waddington, deputy comr., will offic. as deputy comr. of Damoh.

THORNHILL, G., to act as 1st member of the board of revenue during the absence of Mr. Forbes on leave. June 11.

WALKER, Col. G. W., R.E., to be chief engr. and sec. to Govt. P.W.D., v. Col. J. Carpendale, dec. The above app. will have effect from May 4, the date of Col. Carpendale's decease.

WINTERBOTHAM.—The Taluqs of Ernad and Calicut, in the district of Malabar, now forming a division of that district, the Gov. in Council invests Mr. H. M. Winterbotham asst. mag., with the local jurisdiction in the said div. Mr. Winterbotham is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subordinate mags. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his division.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MADRAS.

Fort St. George, June 4.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will, on and after Friday, June 21, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills.

The following officers of the secretariat will accompany the Government:—

- The secretary to Government, revenue department.
- The secretary to Government, military department.
- The secretary to Government, public works department.
- The joint secretary to Government, public works department.
- The under secretary to Government, public department.
- The under secretary to Government, public works department.

All communications to the address of the chief secretary and the secretary to Government in the revenue department, which cannot reach Madras by the 15th inst., will be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the secretary to Government in the public works department to Fort St. George. All communications to the address of the secretary to Government in the military department will also be addressed to Fort St. George, except letters of a specially important or urgent nature, which will be forwarded direct to Ootacamund.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act V. of 1871, the Gov. in Council hereby appoints the Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D., to be a member of the local fund board of the Tinnevely circle, v. the Rev. E. Sargent.

Under the provisions of Section 7 Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. J. A. D. McDougall, acting agent of the branch of the Madras Bank at Trichinopoly, to be a town commissioner for carrying out in the town of Trichinopoly, in the Trichinopoly district, the purpose of the said Act.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the language set opposite to their names:—

Mr. W. S. Whiteside, acting mag. of North Arcot; Mr. J. Kelsall, acting joint mag. of North Arcot; and Mr. G. D. Irvine, acting joint mag. of Bellary—English.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. C. Cooke, offic. comdnt. 23rd regt. Madras N.L.I., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Quilon.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting coll. and mag. of South Arcot, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cuddalore.

Mr. I. Perriman, superint. of the lighthouse, Pulicat, and Mr. T. D'Rosario to be lay trustees of the Church at Pulicat.

MILITARY.

BAKER, Lieut. H. T. H., gen. list inf., to be capt. by brevet, from June 9. WARLOW, Lieut. J. P. (Capt. in staff corps), cadre 5th regt., N.I., to have the position of Capt., v. Chadwick, dec., from June 8.

MEDICAL.

CLERY, Staff asst. surg. J. A., M.B., dep. inspr. general's dept., Presidency Circle, to dep. inspr. general's dept., Hyderabad Circle, to join.

MAJOR, Asst. surg. N. B., 16th lancers, doing duty depot, Wellington, is directed to join his regt., his services being urgently required.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Class Asst. Apothecary J. R. Carey to be 2nd class apothecary, and Passed Hospital Apprentice A. L. Cabral to be 2nd class asst. apothecary, from May 19, v. Apothecary A. L. Xavier, dec.

Passed Hospital Apprentice A. Smith to be 2nd class asst. apothecary, from May 23, to complete the establishment.

Pensioned Asst. Apothecary L. Almeida is to have medical charge of Tripassore as a tempy. measure, during absence of Pensioned Apothecary McIntyre on leave, with effect from date of assuming charge.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. C. D. Baynes, staff corps, has passed the high proficiency examination in the Persian language, Madras, May 15. Lieut. K. Stokoe, attached to 7th regt. N.I., has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language, Madras, May 15.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in May), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. H. Thompson, assistant superintendent, No. 1, Revenue Survey, furlough leave in India for two months, from April 17. Mr. J. B. Pennington, acting collector of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from or after July 13. Mr. L. Forbes, acting civil and session judge of Bellary, special leave for six months, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. R. J. Lowry, assistant engineer, 1st grade, three months cumulative privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in June) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. T. P. F. Tytler, staff corps, attached 17th regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. V. L. Mathias, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, on urgent private affairs, for four months, to embark from Madras. Surg. J. Mc.N. Donnelly, M.D., superintendent of the Rangoon central jail, for two years. Capt. W. C. Plant, staff corps, deputy commissioner, third grade, British Burmah, for two years. So much of G.O.G. No. 78, dated March 26, as grants furlough for two years to Capt. A. C. Havelock, staff corps, second in command, 1st infantry, Hyderabad contingent, is cancelled at that officer's request. Brigadier general A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding southern district, from May 28, or date of departure, for thirty-two days, privilege leave. Colonel T. C. Longcroft, staff corps, deputy adjutant general, from June 1, for thirty days, privilege leave. Capt. F. J. Wroughton, adjutant, 39th N.I., from May 20 or date of departure—Madras, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. colonel F. Duffin, second in command and wing officer 4th Bengal N.I., in extension to Nov. 22—Neilgherries. Colonel T. Ross, 2nd battalion, 24th foot, in extension of privilege for one month—Neilgherries. Lieut. B. H. Ellis, 89th foot, from May 18 or date of departure for two months—Neilgherries. Surg. major J. K. Carr, M.D., 5th brigade royal artillery, from April 14 to Oct. 13. Lieut.-col. J. H. Warden, staff corps, wing officer, 27th regt. N.I., on furlough on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEYNON, R. C., has been promd. to a 1st grade asst. supt. in the Southern Maratha country revenue survey from March 28.

BUHLER, J. G., Ph.D., acting educational inspector N.D., has been confd. in the appt. June 13.

DOWDEN—LAMBERT.—Capt. T. F. Dowden, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Lower and Central Scinde, from Mr. J. A. Coghlan on May 28. Mr. G. N. B. Lambert received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Irrigation Branch, Fullailie div., from Mr. D. J. Fahie on May 20.

FERNANDEZ, J., is confd. as 2nd class 1st grade sub judge at Coompta, in the Canara dist., v. Rao Saheb Gopal Govind Phatak, whose services have been permanently transferred to the Kolhapoor State. June 3.

HORSLEY, W. H., C.S., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona and sub mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. M., acting 2nd asst. Resident at Aden, has, in add. to his own duties, been app. acting cantonment mag. at Aden during the absence of Capt. Forteach.

KEILHORN, F., Ph.D., acting principal, Deccan College, has been prom. to the list of senior professors of the 3rd grade.

KEYSER, A., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapur.

MACCARTIE, C. F., supy. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Ahmedabad dist. June 4.

MACPHERSON, C. G. W., supy. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Belgaum dist. June 4.

MAINWARING, Lieut. col. W. G., has been apptd. to act as political supt., Upper Sindh frontier, with effect from March 21 last.

MILES.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Capt. S. B. Miles in the appt. of asst. political agent, Gwadur. June 4.

SPRY—BLATHWAYT—KEYSER.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest each of the undermentioned officers in the Ahmednuggur collectorate with the powers of a commissioner under the Income Tax Act VIII. of 1872:—Mr. A. H. Spry, acting 1st asst. coll.; Mr. O. G. Blathwayt, 2nd asst. coll.; Mr. A. Keyser, supy. asst. coll.

SEARLE, Lieut. W. L., late I.N., marine dept., took charge of the office of the master attendant and conservator of the port June 6.

STEWART, A. B., supy. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, and a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Belgaum dist., and with powers to commit to the sessions court.

TAYLOR, T., 2nd class 1st grade sub. judge at Malligam, to act as 1st class 3rd grade sub. judge at Sircy, in the Canara dist., until further orders.

TAYLOR, J. F., B.A., has been app. temp. to offic. in the chair of history, Elphinstone College.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, June 5.—Lieut. W. L. Searle, late Indian navy, to be master attendant and conservator of the Port of Bombay.

Lieut. J. Brebner, late Indian navy, is app. to the charge of the hydraulic lift at Hog Island, from the date of its being taken over by Govt.

Mr. W. H. Walker is app. shipping master during the time Lieut. Brebner may be employed in connection with the hydraulic lift, or until further orders.

Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook is app. dep. shipping master in succession to Mr. W. H. Walker.

Lieut. W. L. Searle, master attendant and conservator of the port, is app. President of the board of examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships.

MILITARY.

COMYN—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, directing Capt. Comyn, 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), to offic. as wing officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from May 31.

CORNEWALL—QUINLING.—Major Cornewall, 17th regt. N.I., offic. wing officer, offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer from April 8, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Reynolds. Major Cornewall, offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, offic. as comdt. from April 9 to April 30, v. Col. Pogson. Capt. Quinling, qrmr., offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, from April 9 to April 30.

EDWARDES—BOYD—RYVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31, directing Lieut. col. Edwardes, 2nd regt. N.I. (grenadiers), to offic. as comdt., Capt. Boyd as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Ryves as wing officer, the two latter in addition to their respective duties, v. Col. Macleod.

FOX.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, app. Lieut. Fox, 49th foot, interpreter to the regt.

JONES, Lieut. W. H. D., 59th foot, 2nd squad. sub. 2nd regt. L.C., is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from June 7, 1871, date specified, subject to the confirmation of the right hon. the Secy. of State for India.

MOCKLER—Aden brigade order confd., dated May 29, directing Capt. Mockler, 5th N.L.I., to perform the duties of interpreter to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. W., 1st batt. 2nd foot, will remain attached to the Deolalee, pending orders. June 5.

PEILE, Lieut. F. B., 15th N.I., is appointed superint. of bazaars at Malligam, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd June, v. Capt. Sandwith.

PENTON—Regimental order confd., dated 31st May, directing Lieut. Penton, 10th regt. N.I., to offic. as qr.-mr. in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. James.

ROSS, Major E. C., Bombay staff corps, political agent at Muscat, to have the local rank of Lieut.-col. in the Persian Gulf. May 15.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Bombay Gazette* records the subjoined arrangements:—W. Wordsworth, Esq., B.A., Principal, Deccan College, is appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College, during Mr. Chatfield's absence. Dr. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, is appointed Principal of the College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani: Higher Standard: Lieut. T. C. A. Fox, 49th Foot; Major J. Wakefield, 83rd foot. Lower Standard: Lieut. R. J. Hezlett, 6th brigade R.A.; No. 1,556, Gunner J. Retts, 6th brigade R.A.

MAGISTERIAL.—Under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1869 (The European Vagrancy Act), sec. 33, and with reference to notification in the Home department No. 1,883, dated April 4, 1871, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is hereby pleased to notify that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the above-mentioned Act on magistrates and justices of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate may, within the dominion of his Highness the Gaekwar, be exercised and performed by Col. J. T. Barr, Resident at Baroda, or, in his absence, by Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, acting Resident; and by Major J. Gordon, cantonment magistrate at Baroda, or, in his absence, by Capt. A. T. Spens, acting cantonment magistrate.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in May) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. Baumgartner, political superintendent, Akulkot, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in the notification of April 30 on May 3. Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, probationary assistant superintendent Guzerat survey, is allowed a month's leave for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to appear before the central vernacular examination committee to be assembled on July 10, for examination in the Gujarati language.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. I. Lugard, Madras staff corps, for twenty months. Capt. E. H. Prother, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. A. P. Rogers, 68th foot, from date of departure, pending retirement. Capt. E. M. V. James, 1st wing subaltern, 10th N.L.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Lieut. R. H. Hicks, 3rd hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. and local capt. J. F. Fraser, 19th foot (2nd battalion), per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Major (brevet lieut. col.) W. Tedli, 60th foot (3rd battalion), from May 6 to Oct. 31. Staff assistant surgeon A. Meill, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 2.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. col. T. W. White retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; July 3.

3rd Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. H. Walker to be asst. surg., v. R. Jackson, who exch.; July 3.

5th Foot.—H. M. Matthew, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. P. Spring, ret.; July 3.

14th Foot.—Capt. E. G. Blair, from 102nd foot, to be capt., v. W. B. Lindsay, who exch.; July 3.

17th Foot.—V. G. Tippinge, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Hay, app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; July 3.

19th Foot.—J. H. Eden, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. A. Curtis, ret.; July 3.

26th Foot.—C. T. Barrow, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. H. Carleton, dec.; July 3.

39th Foot.—Lieut. L. Dening has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff Corps; April 20, 1871.

72nd Foot.—The Hon. R. C. Drummond to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Frome, prom.; July 3.

96th Foot.—Lieut. H. Scougall retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; July 3.

108th Foot.—Lieut. G. Allen, from 1st dragoons, to be lieut., v. A. Munro, dec.; July 3.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. R. Jackson, from 3rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. H. Walker, who exch.; July 3.

Staff Asst. surg. R. Sutherland retired upon tempy. h.p.; May 29.

Staff Asst. surg. J. G. Thoruley, M.D., retires upon tempy. h.p.; June 15.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Surg. major E. S. Protheroe, R.A., resigns his app. as surg.; July 1.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet major R. Blackall, retired full pay, late 7th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.; July 3.

Hon. Asst. surg. G. E. Pool, retired, late Bengal subordinate medical dept., to have the hon. and local rank of surgeon in the East Indies; July 3.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions:—

Lieut. col. P. Macdonald, h.p., late 13th foot; Lieut. col. F. Miller, h.p., late 63rd foot; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. T. Teulon, h.p., late 35th foot; Major G. G. Munro, h.p., late 20th foot; Capt. C. S. Maunsell, h.p., late 82nd foot; July 3.

July 5.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. Younger to be 2nd capt., v. D. R. Cameron, placed upon the supernum. list; July 6.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Campbell, retired full pay, coast brigade, R.A., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; May 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. C. D. E. Parks-Smith, late R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; June 15.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—At Calcutta, June 5, wife of W. G. Bayly, daughter.

BRIERLEY—At Poona, May 22, wife of Mr. Brierley, head master Bishop's School, daughter.

BUCKNER—At Umballa, June 1, wife of J. W. Buckner, postal dept., son.

BULKLEY—At Poona, June 9, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant H. T. Bulkley, 2nd Grenadiers N.I., daughter. [Inspector, son.]

COLLINS—At Budnaira, May 15, wife of T. P. Collins, permanent way

CORKE—At Colaba, May 20, wife of W. Corke, acting master attendant, son.

COWAN—At Mussoorie, June 5, wife of L. Cowan, daughter.

CRISPIN—At Baroda, May 19, wife of Capt. G. B. Crispin, 4th rifles, daughter. [Co.'s, daughter.]

DECELES—At Madras, May 26, wife of William J. DeCeles, of Lecot and GARDINER—At Punjab, May 20, wife of Spencer Gardiner, R.H.A., son.

GILL—At Madras, June 4, wife of J. Gill, Madras Railway, son.

GOVAN—At Almorah, May 30, wife of Surg. major Govan, 3rd Goorkhas, daughter.

GRAHAM—At Mazagon, May 27, wife of H. W. Graham, son.

KETCHEN—At Sholapore, May 22, wife of James Ketchen, Capt. 28th regt. N.I., son. [son.]

LANGLEY—At Malabar Hill, June 10, wife of C. A. Langley, solicitor,

PITMAN—At Agra, June 9, wife of Capt. H. B. Pitman, 65th regt., daughter.

RAMMELL—At Kamptee, June 9, wife of Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant T. Rammell, 23rd brig. R.A., son.

ROCHFORD—At Howrah, June 7, wife of M. B. Rochford, daughter.

SCOTT—At Coimbatore, June 7, wife of P. Scott, C.E., son.

SCOTT—At Ahmedabad, May 22, wife of M. H. Scott, C.S., son.

SIBLEY—At Kussowlie, April 22, wife of Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, deputy commissariat general, son. [dept., son.]

SMITH—At Poona, June 8, wife of Donald M. Smith, adjutant general's

WALTON—At Kurrachee, June 8, wife of H. Isaac Walton, daughter.

WILSON—At Gazeabad, June 1, wife of R. A. D. Wilson, medical dept., E.I. Railway, Delhi district, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEY—SHILLINGFORD.—At Parnah, June 6, G. G. Dey, B.C.S., to Emily E., second daughter of C. A. Shillingford, indigo planter.

LACKERSTEEN—PUTZ.—At the Dhurruntolah, June 3, B. J. Lackersteens to Delphine Putz, widow of the late L. Putz, and daughter of the late Count Lackersteens.

MCLAUGHLIN—PURVIS.—At Poonah, June 3, W. A. McLaughlin, Govt. telegraph dept., to Martha H., eldest daughter of the late J. Purvis, commissariat dept.

MENAB—MATCHER.—At Madras, May 29, D. S. McNab, Travancore, D.P.W., to Charlotte J., daughter of G. A. Matcher.

OGDEN—WARBURTON.—At Mussoorie, June 4, D. A. Ogden, lieut. and adj. 55th regt., son of the late Capt. I. Ogden, to Charlotte E., daughter of the late Major H. E. Warburton, and granddaughter of the late Gen. T. Evans, C.B.

RAE—DAVIS.—At Allahabad, June 1, J. P. Rae, accounts branch, P.W.D., N.W.P., to Isabella A., relict of the late W. Davis, P.W.D. secretariat.

REDDIE—THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, May 29, T. Reddie, H.M.'s Bengal pilot service, to Ellen, only daughter of Capt. G. A. Thompson.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—May 20, of apoplexy, wife of Magazine Sergt. R. Allen, Ordnance Department.

BEGGIE—At Perambore, May 27, Amy F., second surviving child of A. P. W. Beggie, Manager of the High Court.

BELL—At Madras, June 7, Mrs. Caroline Bell, widow of the late Store Sergt. T. Bell, aged 82.

BURBRIDGE—At Bolarum, Hyderabad, Deccan, June 7, Victor H., youngest son of Qrmr. T. Burbridge, aged 4.

DASAI—At Sukkur, Upper Sindh, May 16, infant son of F. R. Dasai, asst. conservator of forests. [aged 2.]

DUARTE—At Cavet, May 26, Annie A., eldest daughter of S. J. Duarte, EYEZARD—At Poona, June 9, of enteritis, G. A., infant son of Col. and Mrs. G. C. Evezard.

FAIRLIE—At Kamptee, June 6, Agnes M., only child of Lieut. col. Fairlie, 1st Madras cav., aged 9 months.

HAYWOOD—At Bombay, June 11, Mary, wife of J. Haywood, aged 34.

JOHNSON—At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, J. L. Johnson, late Second Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, aged 78.

LEMON—At Benares, June 8, of cholera, J. H. Lemon, R.H.A.

MACDONALD—At Punjab, May 31, G. Macdonald, of Nabun, aged 44.

MACKIRDY—June 3, at sea, on board P. and O. steamer, R. G. MacKirdy, late commander B.I.S.N. Co.'s S.S. Punjab.

MARSHALL—At Madras, June 6, C. W., youngest son of Capt. J. G. Marshall, R.A., aged 7 months.

NEWING—At Calcutta, June 4, Samuel, infant son of R. D. Newing.

NICKER—June 6, suddenly, Ann E., wife of D. Nicker, inspecting post-master, aged 45. [Madras Railway.]
 NORRIS—At Beypoor, June 1, Henry C., infant son of H. G. Norris.
 PAWSON—At Bangalore, June 3, Robert F., youngest son of J. Pawson, R.H.A., aged 1. [aged 72.]
 PEDDIE—At the General Hospital, June 3, Rachel, wife D. K. Peddie.
 ROBINSON—On board the P. and O. Mail Steamer, off Malta, April 12, Harry, third son of J. Robinson, of Easingwold, Yorkshire, late of Bellah, Allygurb, aged 27.
 WILLIAMS—At Narel Station, June 10, T. P. Williams, P. W. Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, aged 34.
 WOOD—At Baroda, June 10, William E., son of G. E. Wood, H.H. the Gaekwar's Service, aged 8.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, C.B., Commanding Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. No. 696L, dated Cachar, March 19.

[Continued from page 640.]

38. On the 26th I detached a column under Lient. col. Roberts, v.c., consisting of fifty of the 22nd Punjab N.I., fifty of the 44th N.I., and two mountain guns, to Jaikoom, a village of Poiboy's, distant about seven miles. The enemy were posted behind a strong stockade, which was turned, but the village was attacked under cover of the fire of the artillery, whose practice is reported to have been admirable. The village was burnt. The column did not return to camp until 10½ P.M.

39. From Jan. 27 to Jan. 31 I was detained at Koongnoong, collecting commissariat stores, and sending out parties to bury and burn the dead.

40. On Feb. 1 we marched with ten days' provisions for Sellam, Poiboy's stronghold, which we reached on the following day. The group of villages, five in number, is situated on the Longtong range of mountains, at an average elevation of 5,800 feet. We occupied the largest, which I believe accidentally caught fire at night; the fire was with difficulty extinguished. Next day we moved camp to an open plain, and prepared for our last advance on Lalboorah.

41. Our baggage was reduced to a minimum; one suit off, one suit on, with bedding, was our allowance. All ponies were sent to the rear. The nights were freezing, so that an ample supply of bedding was a necessity.

42. Intimation was sent to Poiboy that if he did not come in his villages would on my return be burnt.

43. Here I received intimation that from sickness and mortality among the Mumpore Contingent, General Nuthall had retired from Cheebo. As it happened, having thoroughly secured our communications, and the whole country in our rear being at our mercy, this did not matter, otherwise this was exactly the time when the contingent might have assisted us by holding Poiboy's villages while I advanced on Lalboorah.

44. On Jan. 12, with a column composed of two mountain guns, 400 infantry, drawn from the 22nd Punjab N.I., 42nd N.I., and 44th N.I., I started from Sellam for Lalboorah's locality, the distance or whereabouts of which no one knew. We carried two days' food in haversacks, and ten on coolies; the guns also were carried on coolies. Three guns were fired by the enemy as a signal that we had left camp; the mountain on each flank of Lalboorah's valley, known as the "Gates of Lalboorah," loomed stupendously in the distance.

45. About four miles on the road we passed the deserted village of Romong, forty or fifty Loshais retiring before us. We sent to tell them if they did not come in we would fire upon them; several came, the rest disappeared in the forest. It was evening before we arrived at Julcheng, a distance of nine miles at least. We passed through one very strongly stockaded but deserted position, built in a re-entering gorge of a precipitous mountain. Not only was the stockade strong and provided with flanking defences, but the trees felled within fifty yards of it formed an almost impassable barrier—a natural abattis. From five hundred yards the guns would have rendered it untenable; without guns, taking it would have involved much loss of life, as the flanks rested on precipitous rocks.

46. On the 13th and 14th we marched; on the 15th halted in a curious valley, about half-a-mile across at the junction of two streams whose waters were running southwards either to the Koladyne or Irrawaddy.

47. On the 16th we crossed a range of mountains near the village of Moorth-lang, at an elevation of 6,650 feet, and passed through magnificent forests of oaks, firs, rhododendrons, and ash. The headman of the village, the oldest man I have seen in these mountains, crawled out to meet me, knelt at my feet, and, taking off his blanket, said we were gods, and that "their all" was at our disposal; women and children flocked round us; they told us Lalboorah, who owned their village, wanted them again to fight us, but that as they saw we did not come to take their wives and children they refused, and feared they would suffer for their refusal.

48. The village was stockaded all round, not to defend it from us, but from the Sookties, Kamhow's people, who were constantly at feud with them.

49. In the evening we debouched on a narrow plain or series of extended valleys, at the head of which we encamped, and on the following morning (Feb. 17) marched to Chumfai, Lalboorah's chief village, which we found deserted.

50. In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, an elevated platform, surrounded by a palisading, on every point of which was hung skulls of metnas, elephants, deer, tigers, &c., while in the centre, on a pole, was the fresh slain head of a Sookti, with his arm and foot. It was a ghastly sight.

51. We had here got to the length of our tether; as far as we could see our work was done; we had subdued the tribes of Vonpial, Poiboy, and Vonolel; had marched unmolested to the capital of the latter, and it now only remained to dictate such terms as would save the remainder of the villages from destruction, and this I determined to do at Chumpsin, the village of Vonolel's widow.

52. I drew up the column round Vonolel's tomb, addressed a few words to the troops, thanking them in the name of the Viceroy, the Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, for their devotion to the cause we had at heart, and the fine spirit of discipline evinced by all. Three cheers for her Majesty were given as the British colours were hoisted over a spot no British eye had ever before seen. The troops were withdrawn, and the village, consisting of 500 houses, was burnt.

53. On the 18th I marched to Chumpsin. The inhabitants, armed and unarmed, seemed well inclined to resist us, but dispersed before our steady advances. The troops were drawn up around the village, which I occupied by a detachment, for the protection of the survey department. Here I dictated the terms on which this and the other villages of Lalboorah alone would be spared, and warned the inhabitants that if not acceded to within twenty-four hours I would return and destroy Chumpsin to begin with.

54. The terms were—1st, that agents from the Government should have free access to Lalboorah's villages and transit through his country; secondly, that three hostages, responsible for our unmolested return, should accompany the column to Tipai Mookh; thirdly, that the arms taken at Monier Kal or Nundigram, or an equal number of their own, should be surrendered; and, fourthly, that a fine of two elephant's tusks, one set of wargon's, one necklace, four metnas, ten goats, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and twenty maunds of husked rice, should be delivered within twenty-four hours.

55. The arms were the difficulty—they came in by ones; but before morning everything, except a small portion of rice, was delivered.

56. Dharpong, on hearing the terms, as was his wont, grew furious, and said he would leave the camp. I told him he was quite free to do so, which brought him to his senses.

57. I halted on the 19th, as, although nominally halting, we were daily on the move somewhere.

58. On the 20th signal rockets were fired, hoping to attract General Brownlow's attention; we were then in lat. 23 deg. 26 min. 32 sec., lon. 93 deg. 21 min.

59. On the 21st, after considering thoroughly the possibility of forming a junction with General Brownlow, whom we had not heard of since Feb. 6, and then he had not given me the direction in which he was moving, I determined to withdraw the column, and on that day commenced my march, which was continued with only one halt at Sellam to Tipai Mookh. In the evening of the 21st we again fired signal rockets, and burned blue lights from the high ridge above the Moorth-lang village.

60. We arrived at Tipai Mookh on March 6, and left it on the 8th, after making all necessary arrangements to enable the remainder of the force to start the following day.

61. I arrived on March 10 at Cachar, the actual date on which the Government hoped I might be clear of the country.

62. We acknowledge with gratitude the Almighty power which has protected us through so many dangers, and brought us back in safety.

63. The story of our return is soon told. Not a shot was fired. The villagers, as we retired, flocked around us; and although Poiboy had not come in at Sellam, his not doing so was the abject fear of a boy. Three of his head muntries accompanied me as hostages to Tipai Mookh. To have burnt his villages, whence some thousands of inhabitants had been driven for weeks to find scanty shelter in the forest, would have been cruelty, especially as my lines of communications while en route to Lalboorah had never been harassed.

64. This was the only case in which I threatened and did not keep my word. Scores of the inhabitants came within the enclosed compound of my hut, and there implored forgiveness and tendered submission.

65. The above is a slight sketch of the proceedings of the Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force. On our return to Tipai Mookh the hostages were released, and other Loshais, who had hung about us pretty nearly from first to last, left us with apparent regret.

66. The Loshais (particularly those living in the heart of the country) are far from being the savages we supposed. They are to me a highly interesting intelligent race, given at present in war to savage habits, but I am convinced that they are capable of being brought gradually into a state of high civilisation.

67. It is a gratifying part of my duty to bring to notice the services of the officers to whom I am especially indebted.

68. To the civil officer of the column, Mr. Edgar, I return my best thanks for the energy with which he performed his difficult duties, and for his cordial co-operation. He accompanied me into action.

69. To the officers of the staff I am especially indebted. Lient. col. Roberts' untiring energy and sagacity are beyond all praise; working without guides, even without map and geography, thwarted by the Loshais, whose game was to delay our progress, he seemed never at a loss; but, not only in his own department was it that he exerted himself, whether piloting the advanced guard through the trackless forest, or solving a commissariat or transport difficulty, his powerful aid was willingly given.

70. The deputy inspector general of hospitals, Dr. Buckle, C.B., was indefatigable in his department. When at leisure he was constantly to be seen administering relief to all who required it; whether officers or coolies, it was all the same. He brings to notice especially the services of Dr. White, Assistant surgeons Harvey, Nicholson, and Monteath.

71. Captain Thompson, brigade major, ably sustained the very high opinion I had already formed of his merits and abilities.

72. Captain Butter, my aide de camp, deserves my best thanks for the alacrity with which, under difficult circumstances, my orders were conveyed to the detachments on the march and in action.

73. Lieut. colonel Davidson, and the officers of the Commissariat Department, carried out their duties to the best of their ability, with the means at their disposal. Captain Marriott was indefatigable in the performance of his work.

74. Captain Blackwood, and the officers of the R.A., nobly sustained the reputation of the corps; the word "difficulty" was unknown to them.

75. Captain Harvey and the Sappers were indefatigable in pioneering and driving roads through almost impenetrable forest, and along rocky mountain sides.

76. Of regimental officers, Colonel Stafford, 22nd Punjab N.I., Colonel Rattray, c.s.i., 42nd N.I., and Lieut. colonel Nuthall, 44th N.I., deserve special mention. They commanded the advanced wings of their regiments. Each wing had a share in the actual fighting of the column. The 44th N.I. had most opportunities, and have earned a brilliant reputation for themselves and Colonel Nuthall. Captain Lightfoot and Captain Robertson, who were with the advanced wing of the 44th, deserve special mention. The latter commanded the advance guard on the 25th January, and to his cool courage, under a heavy fire, much of our success is due.

77. Major Moore and the officers of the coolie corps, performing from first to last a most disagreeable duty, devoted themselves wholly to their work. Major Moore's example acted as a stimulus to all around him. Captain Hedayut Ali, whose services have been of the greatest importance, has already received my thanks, and the thanks of the Bengal Government.

78. The police under Mr. Daly did good service, patrolling the roads, escorting the post, and performing other duties as required. Mr. Daly was with me during the military operation at Kholel, and afforded me every assistance.

79. I beg to mention and thank with especial praise the services of Mr. Patch, the Sylhet district superintendent of police, who was placed at my disposal by the Bengal Government for the boat service between Mynadbur and Tipai Mookh. For three months and a-half he has been travelling up and down the Barak, performing with intelligence and cheerfulness as disagreeable a duty as I could well imagine.

80. Mr. Pitman and the officers of the telegraph department afforded me invaluable aid; they made no difficulties, but did their work ably and efficiently.

I must not omit to bring to notice the severe strain which has been borne by the civil authorities in the supply of boats, coolies, and supplies, especially on the Collector of Dacca and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. But, while I feel thankful for their co-operation, I have some delicacy in saying much on a subject which more legitimately comes under the report of the Commissioner of Dacca.

81. In conclusion, to the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the column I return my very best thanks. Some were more conspicuously brought to the front than others, but all did well the duties assigned to them.

82. I beg to enclose a sketch map, showing the line of route taken from Mynadbur to Lalboorah's village, and also a list of the marches, with the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the several encampment grounds.

Field Force Order by Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, c.b., commanding Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force. No. 64, dated Cachar, March 19, 1872.

1. On the breaking up of the Cachar Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, the Brig. gen. commanding feels deep pride in the reflection that he has received the congratulations of the late Viceroy, of the Governments of India and Bengal, and of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief on its services.

2. The Brigadier general does not presume to offer an opinion as to whether the success of the column has equalled the expectations of the Government, but he has unfeigned pleasure in recording his belief that its discipline, energy, and devotion to the service could not have been surpassed.

3. From the beginning of November, when the troops were first put in motion, to the present time, every man has been employed in hard work, cheerfully performed, often under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost, always bivouacking on the mountain side, in rude huts of grass or leaves, officers and men sharing the same accommodation, marching day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to 6,600 feet, having made a road fit for elephants from Luckepore to Chipowee, a distance of 103 miles, the spirits of the troops never flagged, and when they met the enemy they drove them from their stockades and strongholds until they were glad to sue for mercy.

4. The history of the expedition from first to last has been sheer hard work.

5. On the advanced wings of the 22nd regiment N.I., under Colonel Stafford, the 42nd regiment N.I., under Colonel Rattray, c.s.i., and the 44th regiment N.I., under Lieut. colonel Nuthall, the hardest work has fallen; each has shared in the actual fighting, the 44th more than either of the other corps; but to the officers in the rear most important duties were assigned, in protecting a line of communication extending over 110 miles from Tipai Mookh to Vonole's stronghold of Chamfai, and watching through spies the attitude of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, conveying provisions and the post, and keeping the road constantly patrolled. The frontier police did equally good service with the troops in this way. Each field officer in the rear had assigned to him a certain number of posts, for which he was responsible, and to their vigilance may be attributed the fact that our communications have not for a day been interrupted.

6. Young officers may especially feel glad at having had such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain warfare.

7. Before taking leave of the column, the Brigadier general would tender his heartfelt thanks to the officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who for so many weeks have co-operated with him, and to whom he feels he is entirely indebted for any success which may have attended the operations. He will have much pleasure in bringing their conduct, and that of the officers of the several departments, civil and military, with the column to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. for submission to the Government of India.—By order,
(Signed) H. THOMSON, Captain, Brigade Major.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

From C. Bernard, Esq., officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, Calcutta, May 17, 1872.

General Department.—Education.

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of reorganising and reducing the staff of the Sanskrit College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant governor having, as you are aware, at an early stage of the discussion, expressed his willingness to consider this matter with reference to the wishes of many members of the Hindoo community, has had interviews with Pundit Issur Chunder Vidyasagar and the Principal of the College, and has taken opportunity of otherwise discussing the matter. He finds the suggestions of the gentlemen whom he has named, and of other competent persons, to be so moderate and reasonable that he has much pleasure in being able substantially to comply with their wishes, pending further trial of the arrangements now to be made. I am accordingly desired to communicate the Lieut. governor's present views and instructions.

2. The term "abolition" has been erroneously used in regard to the Chair of Hindoo Law. The Lieut. governor only sanctioned in ordinary official course the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to take the opportunity of the retirement of one of the Sanskrit Professors to redistribute the duties and reduce their numbers. It was and is intended that the teaching of Hindoo Law shall be fully maintained. There will still remain three Professors and one Assistant Professor for the instruction in the higher Sanskrit learning of students numbering no more than twenty-nine in the past year and twenty-three in the present year, and who devote only a portion of their time to Sanskrit, since they receive at the same time a high English education in several branches. The Lieut. governor does not understand that the gentlemen whom he has consulted seriously object to this arrangement. The Sonatun Dhrama Sobha, in a communication addressed to his Honour, seem fully to accept it. The only question is as regards an increase to the salary of Professor Mohesh Chandra. Looking to the distinguished character and position of that eminent Professor, the Lieut. governor is willing again to consider the question of his salary. His Honour learns from the Principal that the subject of Smriti, or Hindoo Law, is now taught in a most satisfactory manner by the Professor, in addition to his other duties. He accordingly sanctions a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem as an addition to the Professor's salary, subject to any eventual re-arrangement of the staff when we have experience of the working of present changes. The arrangement in regard to the reduction in the number of Sanskrit Professorships and redistribution of the duties has been carried out, and his Honour is very glad to know that it is working in so satisfactory a manner.

3. The really strong feeling on the part of the native gentlemen interested in the Sanskrit College the Lieut. governor finds to be in favour of the retention of some English classes in that institution. On that subject, too, the learned Principal, and the other gentlemen whom his Honour has consulted, have shown the utmost willingness to make reasonable concessions, and his Honour is quite disposed to meet their views as far as he can. It is generally conceded that the retention in the Sanskrit College of the two higher classes of English literature cannot be justified, and that students desirous of going in for the B.A. degree in English may properly attend the English classes of the Presidency College, which are, in fact, under the same roof as those of the Sanskrit College; a special arrangement, however, will have to be made in regard to fees. But there is a strong desire to maintain the two first College classes teaching up to the First Arts standard. The Lieut. governor has had much doubt whether the number of students in these classes, only sixteen at present, is sufficient to justify this course. But, looking to the considerations urged by the Principal and others, to the fact that the Presidency College classes are already very full, and to the fact that, though the two Colleges are so near together, the fees at the Presidency College are much higher—looking, also, to the evidently strong feeling of the Hindoo community on the subject, the Lieut. gov. has been induced to sanction the arrangement experimentally, on the understanding that everything that is possible will be done to throw the doors of these classes as wide open as possible, and to obtain a larger number of students, no persons of Hindoo race and good moral character being rejected on any class or religious ground. The Lieut. governor has accordingly arranged with the Principal to recall to the College Baboo Syama Churn Gangoolie, and his place at Maldah should be otherwise filled. This will enable the Principal to carry on the two college classes to the First Arts standard, and the Lieut. governor sanctions for the present that arrangement.

4. His Honour hopes that the reorganisation of the Sanskrit College will be thus arranged in a manner which will content those who are interested in the well-being of the College, while some legitimate saving of an excessive expenditure is at the same time effected. He desires again especially to acknowledge the fair and moderate spirit in which he has been met by the gentlemen interested in the College whom he has consulted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant C. BERNARD, Offic. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Home.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on June 28th, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair. The report, an abstract of which has appeared, was held as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention to an item of £31,556 in the accounts charged to supense account; it had been expended in repairs of damage done by the unprecedented floods to the Company's bridges. They had not yet arranged as to whether those extensive repairs should be charged to revenue or capital. Of course, all ordinary repairs were charged to revenue as they occurred, but the damages that had been caused by the great floods last year were so extensive that they would involve considerable outlay. The Company's bridges were the most wonderful structures ever erected in that part of India. They crossed the most difficult rivers in the world, and there was no doubt that their officers had a great deal to contend with. Their agent Major-General Abbott, had expressed the highest appreciation of the company's officers, and of the great ability and activity of Mr. J. Harrison, the company's chief engineer, in repairing the damage done by the floods so as to restore the communication as soon as possible after it had been interrupted. He believed that no company could be more faithfully served. He had often complained of the slow progress made with the improvement works in the harbour of Kurrachee, but he believed that before many months had elapsed the harbour would be prepared to receive the largest vessels. Everything was now being done to make it the most desirable port in India for European vessels. He trusted that all former anticipations with respect to it would be fully and entirely accomplished. This harbour was a great matter for them, as their Scinde line ran from the harbour of Kurrachee to Kotree, in the Indus, 106 miles in length, and the tonnage carried over it was heavier than that of any other line in India. From Kotree the company's flotilla navigated the Indus up to Mooltan, and notwithstanding the dulness of trade and other impediments, they were unable to convey all the traffic that was brought to them. This fact proved the want of the "missing link"—he meant the proposed railway along the banks of the Indus from Kotree to the Punjab line at Mooltan. No other means would so effectually accommodate the very large traffic they would have between Kurrachee and the Punjab. They had often referred to the great capabilities of the Punjab for traffic and produce of various kinds. It was said that the Government intended to make the "missing link" on the metre gauge, but he hoped they would adopt better advice. The traffic receipts on the railway were augmenting considerably. The receipts for the current year on their lines had averaged above £1,000 per week more than for the corresponding period in 1871. The directors were fully impressed with the belief that great success would result from a proper and liberal development of the undertaking, but that could not be accomplished until the completion of railway communication between Kotree and Mooltan. The East Indian Railway Company had come to an arrangement with them for the supply of coal to their terminus near Delhi. This he trusted would enable them to work at less cost and to avoid accidents from wood fuel, as they carried wool and cotton, which were liable to injury from fire. The Government proposed to make extensions from existing railways having a gauge of 5½ feet by means of narrow gauge lines of 3 feet 3½ inches; he hoped they would not persist in that course, as they would not only have a break of gauge, but an inferior mode of communication, which they would have to alter at considerable inconvenience and cost. If the narrow gauge were persisted in, confusion and disorder would arise; nothing could be more injurious than introducing the narrow gauge in the central communication of a country. The Russian Government were acting more wisely. They made the break of gauge, or difference of gauge, on the frontier, and maintained the ordinary gauge throughout the interior of the Russian Empire. It was a singular fact that as England and America were just retracing their steps from the error of having two gauges, the Indian Government should be going back to the same error.

Sir D. F. M'Leod, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report. He remarked that the company had to bridge over very treacherous rivers. The Beas bridge had been a serious difficulty, as the course of the river was subjected to great changes. He had, however, the fullest confidence in the future of the railway; and believed that the traffic from the Punjab to Kurrachee would exceed all the expectations that had been entertained with respect to it. (Hear, hear.)

After some observations by Mr. Minton and other shareholders, resolutions were passed adopting the report.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Monday, June 28, Mr. Laing's examination was continued. In addition to the evidence reported the following was given:—When he (Mr. Laing) was in India he had known the Governor-General in Council sanction large expenditure out of revenue, irrespec-

tive altogether of the council sitting at the India Office. It did not matter to the former whether there was a council at home or not in some cases of financial requirements. The interference of the Secretary of State, in matters of military finance in particular, had been disregarded in certain extreme cases. Mr. Laing said he advised the exercise of a generally economical policy in the affairs of India, coupled with a better system of keeping accounts by the executive and clerical establishments. That would be a safe course to pursue, according to his own experience and knowledge of India's past and present financial systems. He would not advise the abandonment of the revenue derived from opium, as it was an important source of income. He thought favourably of the scheme of State railways, because, apart from their political objects, they would, when completed, further develop the traffic of the other railways. If the State railways would cost twelve millions, he did not consider that a bad investment. If they should be, meantime, unproductive, still the new lines were wanted; and he would rather see them made than depend altogether upon the old lines, or getting no new branches. Politically, the State railways would become pre-eminently important in protecting the frontier.

On Tuesday, 2nd inst., Mr. Laing's examination was continued, and he produced papers and gave explanations relative to his previous answers. The inquiry was short, comparatively, and did not disclose anything not already referred to above.

Major-General Strachey was next recalled and examined upon a variety of matters connected with public works and engineering expenditure in India, viz., on railways, canals, military buildings, &c. The witness at the outset declared his opinion to be that the best mode of carrying out public works was by loans. With regard to the Public Works executive, he (General Strachey) might mention that the Government of India had required the establishment at Calcutta to keep separate ledger accounts for ordinary and extraordinary works. But this requirement had not been attended to because, in fact, the Calcutta authorities had no power to enforce upon other authorities, such, for instance, as the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the production of their accounts; hence there was no complete mode of auditing the accounts of any other than the Bengal Presidency. Reverting to public works in progress the witness admitted that the Supreme Government of Calcutta had unwisely gone on with too many road works simultaneously, which had placed them in the position of having to meet large demands upon the treasury at times least expected, and when most inconvenient.

Taking up, again, the question of the railways generally, Mr. Smith adduced the costly engineering difficulties and limited traffic of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway as one instance of the present non-paying character of the extant lines, or some of them.

The witness explained that the net returns of this line were certainly very small at present, but the gross receipts had been good; it was the heavy engineering expenses of the line that took away from the profits.

Mr. Smith asked how General Strachey proposed to make the new State railways answer?

The witness replied that he understood the State railway from Mooltan to Kotree was expected to cost about £40,000 a year until completed. Great expectations of traffic were anticipated from the agricultural districts.

The next subject taken up was the great engineering experiment of the opening up of the unnavigable part of the Godavery river. The witness said that Government was in possession of estimates of the cost of completing those works. The calculation had been made that the engineering required for completing the opening of the river to Nagpoor would cost about £500,000. This would not include the supply of steamers, &c., to navigate the river for commercial objects.

Possibly it might be worth the consideration of such a commercial body as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, whether they should find the capital to complete the Godavery works and supply the steamers, &c., with a view to cotton crops.

The day's examination of General Strachey concluded with an inquiry into the exports and imports of India.

On Friday Mr. C. de Costa, of the firm of Ashburner and Co., merchants, Bombay, was called and examined on the subjects of the general taxation of India, viz., the income-tax and the local and other taxes, cesses, and duties, local courts and police, the opium trade, imports and exports, army stores and transport service, public works, railways and canals, military buildings, the Land Improvements Acts of the Punjab and Rangoon, and a variety of other topics. Mr. de Costa's opinions were generally favourable to limitation of taxation, financial retrenchment, especially in regard to the reduction of charges for the transport of troops, which he, with the mercantile community of Bombay, considered might be very considerably reduced. Reductions might be easily made upon military stores, and more economy practised, indeed, in nearly every department of the State, including the Public Works Establishment, and the works to be carried out. Mr. de Costa expressed himself dissatisfied with the personal expenses of the Governor-General and Council of India, in-

current in their annual seven months visit to Simla. If the business men of the Presidency community could pursue their avocations in the cities of Calcutta or Bombay, it might be supposed that Indian legislation and statesmen could do the same. Mr. de Costa's evidence was valuable in regard to irrigation works and canals, and he mentioned that the canals had the effect of taking the water away from the wells in large districts, thus depriving the native cultivator of a source of irrigation and water supply, while he had perhaps to be taxed for the canal he did not use.

Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton, the first projector of the Godavery Works, gave important evidence of the value of those works for navigation and irrigation purposes combined, but blamed the Government for only partially completing the works. Sir Arthur insisted that the canal system of India was preferable for purposes of traffic to railways, while the canals were better paying speculations and quite as useful in their character as railways. Only about £400,000 was required to complete the Godavery Works, and render them of immense importance to the trade, commerce and agriculture of India. What was wanted was a through system of water communication from end to end of the country. He (General Cotton) had a scheme for cutting canals so as to provide for all the irrigation, navigation, and traffic wants of the people.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. ASTELL, Esq., has been unanimously elected chairman of the East India Company, in room of Colonel Sykes, M.P., deceased.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £374,700; to Bombay, £200,000; and to Madras, £25,300. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 16 per cent.; on Bombay, at that price, also about 16 per cent.; above, on Bombay, in full. The average rate on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 10½d.; and on Bombay, 1s. 10½d.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION had its annual services on June 20. An earnest sermon was preached at Christ Church, St. Pancras, in the morning, by the Bishop of Hereford, who quoted a letter from the bishop to the secretary, saying—"I found at least so much absence of prejudice and positive interest in Christianity that the educated persons came readily to hear me. . . . I do not mean that any number of Brahmans are at present likely to become Christians, though I should never be surprised to hear of a movement on a large scale in the direction of Christianity. I mean only that Christianity is recognised as a subject on which they are willing to reason, and as a fact which must take its place in this part of the world as deserving thought and consideration."

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion are given in Mr. De Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of the 4th July:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Cathay*, June 27: Gold—Aden, £575; Alexandria, £430; Bombay, £1,800; Silver—Alexandria, £410. Per *Massilia*, July 4: Gold—Ceylon, £803; Madras, £273. By the Steamers of the Messageries Impériales. From Marseilles, per *Peluse*, June 13: Gold—Alexandria, £3,552. Per *Donnai*, June 23: Gold—Pondicherry, £160; Madras, £1,320; Calcutta, £480. The price of silver is quoted as bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; Mexican Dollars, old die, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new die, 4s. 11½d. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE CLAIMS.—Some further documents regarding the interminable Banda and Kirwee prize claims have just been published, from which it appears that the India-office suffers from a not uncommon dislike to part with property once fallen into its hands. For many years past it had held a quantity of jewels and old native coins in charge for the claimants of the Kirwee prize-money, without attempting to convert them into bullion or current rupees. Ten years ago the Viceroy of that day had expressed his wonder at this piece of negligence, and only last year Lord Mayo delivered himself to the same effect, although he added his opinion that no further claims on that score should be allowed by the Indian Government. The captors, however, have persisted in demanding interest on the value of the booty thus negligently placed on one side, and, in point of justice, their claim appears admissible enough. But the Duke of Argyll declines to yield it, on the poor plea that the sum in dispute was never realised by the Government. In other words, it would seem that the Government stands on its technical right to evade the just consequences of its own culpable neglect. This may be a most convenient principle for the stronger party to enforce against the weaker; but how far it would carry its adherents in a court of equity is quite another question. If the arbitration on the *Alabama* claims should go against the English Government, we hope that the Duke of Argyll will be candid enough to apply the lesson to this case also.—*Home News*.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FLEET.—The powerful fleet of steamships owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Company will in

the course of a few months be reinforced by the addition of four new vessels, of 2,723 tons and 450-horse power nominal each, respectively named the *Cathay*, *Hydaspes*, *Malwa*, and *Bokhara*, the two first-named built and engined by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and the two latter by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock. The *Cathay* left Southampton on June 27 with the heavy Indian mails, under command of Captain R. T. Dundas, and after landing the mails at Alexandria she will proceed through the Suez Canal to Bombay with a very large cargo, consisting chiefly of Manchester goods, and will then be sent to China. The *Hydaspes* will be ready in August, and the other two vessels early in next year. The following are the *Cathay's* leading dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 369ft. 8in.; breadth of beam, 39ft. 3in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 29ft. 4in.; registered tonnage, 1884.27; gross tonnage, 2982.7. She is fitted with Griffiths' solid four blade propeller. Accommodation is provided for 130 first and 50 second-class passengers, and 2,000 tons of cargo. The vessel's performances during a preliminary trial were most satisfactory. In addition to the four vessels above-named, Messrs. Denny Brothers have contracted with the Peninsular and Oriental Company to construct four steamers of 2,513 tons and 450 horse-power respectively, to be named the *Venetia*, *Lombardy*, *Guelior*, and *Nizam*. When these are completed the company's fleet will number fifty vessels, all screws, with the exception of the *Nyanza*, *Delta*, and *Massilia*. It is understood that the *Nyanza* is shortly to be converted into a screw, and the *Delta* and *Massilia* will be sent out for employment in the company's service on the Chinese rivers.

THE ALBERT ARBITRATION AWARD.—Lord Cairns has issued his first award in the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration. The period covered is from the passing of the Arbitration Act, May 25, 1871, to June 7, 1872. The greater part of the decisions now formally given have been anticipated by the judgments delivered by the arbitrator from time to time in open court on the cases which have been brought before him. Lord Cairns heard the cases of claimants, 124 in number, and the decisions arrived at are given in a book of minutes of proceedings. The more important points are that as to the valuation of annuities the arbitrator awards that an annuity in respect of which a claim is established against a company in liquidation is to be valued as at the date of the order to wind up the company, according to the table on which the annuity was granted if accessible, and where not obtainable, or where inapplicable, then, according to the Government Annuity Tables, the assumed interest being 4 per cent. An established claim on a policy is also to be valued as at the date of the winding-up, and these are to be determined on the one hand by the present value of the reversion of the sum assured, and on the other hand by the present value of the future annual premiums. The valuation tables are to be the Seventeen Offices' Experience Tables, and the assumed interest 4 per cent. The premium taken into account is to be the pure premium, which means the premium paid, and is calculated will provide for the risk only without addition for office expenses. The difference between the two values so ascertained is to be the value of the policy, and interest is to be paid as from the winding-up of the company until the day of payment. All loans on policies are to be paid, and there is no right to set off the amount of valuation against the sum lent. Suspended premiums and the interest thereon is not a personal debt recoverable from the policy-holders, but is to be deducted out of the dividends, and the like rule applies in the case of premiums and interest on half-credit policies. The claims have been accordingly valued, and the rights of all persons adjusted under the direction of the arbitrator. Liquidation of the eleven associated companies has been carried on under the arbitrators' direction, and the results thereof, as on the 7th of June, 1872, are given in detail in the award. The great hindrance to the progress of the arbitration seems to have been the difficulty experienced in realising the assets, and in the case of every company the nominal amount of the calls and the actual produce bears a very suggestive comparison. But this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that most of the amalgamations took place many years ago, as is testified by the large proportion of contributories who are described in the award as "representatives of deceased shareholders." In many cases the estates of these people have been distributed. Messrs. Price and Young, the joint official liquidators, have had more than two thousand shareholders to deal with, and all of them naturally more or less reluctant to pay; but, with the arbitrator to urge them on, and his lordship or his assessor always accessible, the liquidators have been able to push on the liquidations with a speed that has fairly astonished the solicitors who have been used to the profitable tedious process of liquidations in Chancery.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 1.—THE SUEZ CANAL.—Replying to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Lord ENFIELD said her Majesty's Government had made a suggestion through Sir Henry Elliot, that the increase of dues on the Suez Canal should be temporarily postponed; but yesterday afternoon information reached the Foreign-office that the agent of the Canal Company stated that, the Council of Adminis-

tration at Paris having decided that the new tariff should come into operation on the 1st of July, he was unable to postpone the date as recommended by her Majesty's Government.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—The following petitions from Indian officers have been presented during the week:—By Mr. STARKIE, from Lieut. colonel W. Borthwick, of the Retired List of the Madras Army, praying that the House will recognise his claim to compensation for loss of bonus, and to be treated as the English officers who are compensated for the abolition of purchase.—By Mr. DYCE NICOL, from Capt. H. Thornburn, of the Retired List of the Madras Army, praying for redress as granted to certain officers of the late Indian Army by the Army Regulation Act, 1871.

India Office.

July 6, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. J. East, 41st Foot; Capt. B. Rogers, Staff Corps; Col. F. J. Nelson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. J. Forlong, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. N. Sandilands, Staff Corps; Col. J. D. Campbell, R.E.; Capt. E. R. Conolly, Staff Corps; Capt. A. R. Montfort, 10th Foot.
Madras Estab.—Col. E. E. Miller, Staff Corps; Major S. C. Montgomerie, Staff Corps; Col. G. Harkness, Staff Corps; Col. T. Greenaway, Staff Corps; Capt. F. E. West, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. E. L. Taverner, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Sheffield, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. W. Dun, Staff Corps, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp, 6 mo.; Capt. H. W. Wilson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ensign J. Robertson.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BOGLE—The wife of Surgeon major A. L. Bogle, M.D., Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, June 30.
GILLESPIE—The wife of Major W. A. Gillespie, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Eling, Hants, July 3.
GREY—The wife of Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., of a son, at 12, Queen's-gate-place, June 29.
SALMON—The wife of W. A. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Sarbiton, July 3.
TREVELYAN—The wife of G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., of a son, at Oak Lawn, Weybridge, June 28.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHAN—IRELAND.—Capt. H. H. P. Buchan to St. Clair, daughter of Charles Ireland, Madras Staff Corps, at St. Simon's, St. Helier's, June 27.
BUNBURY—MARTIN.—Vesey T. Bunbury to Katherine, widow of Capt. F. M. Martin, Bengal Army, at Weston, near Bath, June 27.
HEDGES—READE.—Francis Edward, son of Charles Hedges, Esq., of Newnham-house, Oxon, to Ellinor E., daughter of Edward Anderdon Reade, Esq., C.B., of Ipsden-house, in the same county, and of the Bengal Civil Service, Retired, at Ipsden Church, by the Rev. Charles Stanwell, A.M., July 2.
NIXON—BENHAM.—Lieut. E. B. Nixon, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence, daughter of the late E. Benham, at St. John's, Woodlands, July 2.

DEATHS.

BACON—Surgeon S. Bacon, Bengal Army, at Torquay, June 26, aged 64.
FITZPATRICK—Surgeon major J. FitzPatrick, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Lenham, Kent, July 1, aged 54.
FORBES—George Forbes, late of Calcutta, at Hastings, June 26, aged 32.
GORDON—The wife of Charles A. Gordon, of Lahore, East Indies, at 3, Addison-gardens, North Kensington, July 1.
MORGAN—Capt. Henry C. Morgan, son of Lieut. S. Morgan, at 6, Kildare-gardens, Bayswater, June 28, aged 49.
NAPIER—Lady Napier, widow of the late Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, at Hobart-place, S.W., June 23.
SOUTHEY—The wife of Col. E. Southey, R.E., Bombay, and daughter of Major general M. F. Willoughby, C.B., at Mellands, Kenton, near Exeter, June 30.
STEPHENSON—Lieut. colonel S. V. Stephenson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Presidency, June 28, aged 38.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 27. Glenavon, Bombay; Abbotsford, Mauritius.—28. Gryfe, Mauritius; Antiope, Akyab.—29. Stockbridge, Calcutta; Lake Leman, Calcutta.—30. Str. John Straker, Bombay.—July 1. Nahor, Akyab.—3. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—4. Othello, Bombay.—6. Bertha, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June 26. Antagonist, Mauritius; Wild Rose, Calcutta; Sir Walter Scott, Bombay.—28. Winstead, Calcutta.—29. Strada Florida, Colombo; Stanley Castle, Mauritius; Warwick Castle, Calcutta; Hylton, Bombay; Allhabad, Calcutta; Howrah, Calcutta; str. Cella, Bombay; David Malcolmson, Calcutta; Benton, Calcutta.—2. Str. Assyria, Bombay; St. Lawrence, Madras; City of Lahore, Calcutta.—3. Gitana, Bombay; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta.—4. Bellona, Calcutta; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, July 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Burland, Capt. W. E. Elder. For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Capt. R. Westmacott, Mr. A. J. Cowie, Mr. S. D. Shallard, Mr. Melitus, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Cottorelli, Mr. E. A. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall. For MADRAS.—Capt. H. C. and Mrs. Wright. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. G. Hayarshai, Mr. M. Ivo. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. St. Croix. For CEYLON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Price, Capt. Bayley. For ADEN.—Lieut. col. Penn, C.B. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Matthewson. For MALTA.—Lieut. Smith, R.E., Lieut. George.

Per str. Candia, July 15.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Mannick. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Dr. Planck.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ferdinand Brumm, Rangoon to London, May 31, 7 N., 26 W.
Frank N. Thayer, Calcutta to New York, April 4, 14 N., 90 E.
Glee Maiden, Rangoon to Queenstown, April 11, 3 N., 89 W.
C R K P (Russian ship), Liverpool to Bombay, April 22, 18 S., 28 W.
Cinderella, Calcutta to Dundee, April 22, 22 S., 67 E.
Southern Queen, Gopaulpore to London, May 9, 28 S., 46 E.
Carnarvonshire, Rangoon to Queenstown, May 20, 35 S., 21 E.
Firenze, Akyab to Falmouth, May 18, 31 S., 12 E.
Joban, Akyab to Falmouth, May 6, 36 S., 21 E.
Rathfern, Calcutta to Dundee, May 15, 32 S., 30 E.
Hercules, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 21, off Cape Sebastian.
City of Pekin, Bombay to Havre, May 21.
South America, Rangoon to London, April 28, 21 S., 68 E.
Coronet, Cochin to London, April 23, 22 S., 67 E.
Moltke, Calcutta to Bremen, March 23, 16 N., 90 E.
Lansdown, Madras to London, April 30, 21 S., 63 E.
St. Maur, Calcutta to New York, May 8, 22 S., 44 E.
Pellicano, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 25, 35 S., 25 E.
Robert Stephenson, Calcutta to New York, April 30.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

About 1,000 bales of jute have been discharged from the Conflict, from Calcutta, and the fire has been got under. Vessel's deck and waterways much burnt.
The Stockbridge, from Calcutta to Dundee, under jury masts, was spoken June 8, 33 N., 43 W. She arrived at Dundee June 29.
A portion of the cargo (jute and cotton) of the Sparkenhoe, Butler, from Calcutta to Liverpool, which put into Lisbon May 23, reported leaky, has been brought forward by the Bohemian (s.), arrived at Liverpool.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Hands, and Capt. J. Murray.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Capt. and Mrs. S. Clarke, and Mr. A. Coloin.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Dundee.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Clark.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Asst. surg. W. J. Rawlin, R.N.

JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Homler.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. Ryley.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Muckay, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baly.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. J. E. Borland.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O. Scott.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Pontifex, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Miss Ross, and Mr. D. J. Mackintosh.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Civil Service Gazette* thinks that the best plan that could be adopted would be to promote the return of distinguished Anglo-Indians to the House of Commons. Such men as the late Colonel Sykes, Mr. Eastlake, Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the late Mr. Wylie, and others whom it would be easy to designate are typical of the class we should like to see more represented in St. Stephen's, and they might be relied on to look after the interests and the affairs of India quite as well as if they were sent direct from Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras. Whenever an Indian question has been discussed during the last fifteen years, Colonel Sykes was sure to be present to give the subject the benefit of his shrewd sagacity and his sterling common sense. Poor Mr. Wylie was returned to Parliament, but held his seat only for a short time, and was cut off in the bloom of early manhood. Sir Henry Rawlinson often gave the House of Commons the benefit of his great ability and experience, until his appointment to the Indian Council necessitated his retirement from Parliamentary life. Why the Director-General of the Ordnance should sit in the House of Commons and a member of the Indian Council be excluded we are unable to comprehend. Mr. Disraeli once said that if a question regarding Central Asia came before the House of Commons, every member would instinctively look to Sir Henry Rawlinson for instruction and advice. We regard it, therefore, as a great calamity that the Secretary of State for India cannot have the benefit of his advice without Parliament being deprived of his very valuable presence. We think also that it would be highly desirable that certain members

of the Indian Civil Service who, at their retirement are sometimes in the prime of life, should be solicited to become members of the House of Commons, and that the political managers should promote their return by constituencies over whom they possess influence. Great benefit would most certainly be derived from this practice. Further, we think that English members should demonstrate their interest in India by attending the debates affecting the Empire. When the Indian Budget is introduced the Minister usually addresses the chair really as well as theoretically, for he is faced by an array of almost empty benches. A few Anglo-Indians, who happen to be in Parliament, and fewer still of such conscientious English members as Mr. Alderman Lusk, feel sufficient interest in the affairs of India to listen to the financial schemes which are proposed from year to year. There is room for great improvement in this respect, for, if we profess to legislate for India, our legislators should not shrink from the performance of the necessary duties.

THE RHEA GRASS MACHINE.—The Indian public care little for the failures or chagrins of competitors; what they want to know is, whether there is a likelihood of Lord Mayo's handsome prize yielding a profitable return. If, in response to the offer, India obtains a machine which at a moderate cost will effectively prepare for market one of its best fibres, now comparatively useless, then a great success will have been gained alike by the inventor and the country. We begin to think that this is the case. On Thursday week (May 23rd) H. E. Lord Northbrook thought fit to deviate from his route to Simla and pay a flying visit to Saharunpore and the Botanical Gardens of that ilk. There he found at work the fibre machine of Mr. John Greig left, as we understand, in undisputed possession of the field, and proving itself a perfect success. His Excellency and staff expressed themselves abundantly compensated for turning out of their way when they witnessed the performance of this remarkably complete and powerful machine. The time when the China grass flourishes in succulent green stalks has gone by, but Mr. Greig's machine takes no account of the toughness and dryness of the now brown withes. As fast as they can be fed into the machine—after the manner of our English threshing machine—the beautiful white fibre is turned out at the other end like a shower of silken skeins several feet in length. The difficulties to overcome in effecting the complete treatment, without intervention of manual labour, of this previously intractable grass, were very perplexing, and we cannot but think that the success of Mr. Greig's machine is a notable incident in the progress of mechanical adaptation. It is also highly satisfactory for us to remember here that this result has been aided by the foresight and persevering patronage of one of our Bombay native merchants, now deceased. The next object to be aimed at is the growth of sufficient China grass to keep this fine and powerful machine at work; and, as we have aforetime pointed out, as obstacles to attaining that end, there are the two great difficulties of Indian agriculture—irrigation and manure. We should not feel so much interest in this machine if we did not suppose that some inexpensive adaptation of it will be available for the service of one or other of the coarser fibres which now grow wild and to waste all over India. There is a "scutcher" attached to Mr. Greig's machine, which can be worked either with or without it. This was also shown at work during his Excellency's visit to Saharunpore; and we trust Lord Northbrook has not been so dazzled with the silken tresses of the fair Rhea, that he is likely to forget the claims of the Cinderella who dwells among the aloes and agaves, the hemps of several kinds, the *moonj* and other tough sedges which now rot away on every river side. Can all these matters be safely left to the Agricultural Department? We fear that would lead to disappointment. The public, native as well as European, must still help itself in these matters, if any durable progress is to be made.—*Times of India*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 5 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 18.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 12.

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* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½	102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101½	102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	98 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	98 ½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	£100.	101½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		98 ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		94
4½ per Cent. of 1870		106½
4½ per Cent. of 1873		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

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Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 9-16d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	204	106½ to 108½ x.d.
	India 5 per cent.	106½	96 to 97
	India 4 per cent.	106½	107 to 108
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	107	
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	107	
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	107	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	102½	
	" " " 1859	102½	
	" " " 1863	102½	
	" " " 1864	102½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	102½	
	India Debentures, 1873	102½	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	102½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	102½	
	India 5 per cent., 1870	102½	
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	102½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	102½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	23s. to 28s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	½ to ½ pm. x.d.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian	100	106½ to 110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)	12	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97 x.d.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6	½ to ½ pm. x.d.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106½ to 108½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 8½
30	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16½ to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	27 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	177 to 180
	British Australian	all	7½ to 7½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 11½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	104 to 134
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	83
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	104 to 107
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½ to 11½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	15 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company	20	41 to 43
50	Assam Tea Company	all	6 to 6½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	5½ to 5½
1	Do. New	all	15 to 17
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	21 to 23
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	7 to 7 5 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	35 to 40
20	Jorhaut Tea Company	20	108 x.d.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	½ to ½ dis.
50	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1 dis. to par.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	

Advertisements.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON, on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1872, and following days.

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3. "That this Meeting cordially approving the steps which the Directors have already taken for the protection of the Company's interests, would strongly urge upon them the necessity of continuing their exertions, with the view of preventing the introduction of the proposed narrow gauge in the centre of the Company's system."

4. "That Thomas Williams, Esq., be re-elected a Director of this Company."

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7. "That the thanks of the Proprietors are due to the Chairman and Directors, and also to the Company's Officers in India, for their able management of the affairs of the Company; and that the cordial thanks of this Meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day."

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, June 21; Agra and Madras, June 19; Calcutta, June 18.

FROM the Bombay papers we get particulars of the piratical attack made from Basrah on the 12th June, on the English mail steamer *Cashmere*. A band of Arab ruffians from that neighbourhood made a sudden dash at the ill guarded vessel, as she lay off the port, broke open the treasure-chest, and carried off Rs. 42,000. In the fight that ensued one of the firemen was killed, the chief officer, the ship's clerk, and five others more or less badly wounded. Sir P. Wodehouse at once ordered Colonel Pelly, our Agent in the Gulf, to demand redress from the Turkish Government. The Pasha of Bagdad lost no time in suspending the Governor of Basrah, and ordering the despatch of troops in search of the robbers. The new Governor was to hold a court of enquiry into the affair, and use every effort to bring the pirates to justice. The agents of the British Indian Steam Company have already offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the capture of the offenders and the recovery of the plunder.

THE threatened strike of the money-lending class in the Santhal Country, to which we lately referred, appears from the *Englishman* to have been already carried out. The *Mahájans* over a large tract of country have positively refused to advance money to the Santhal husbandmen on the terms prescribed by the Indian Government; and the luckless Santhals already find starvation staring them in the face. It is also stated that the Government refuses to advance the money or the seed-grain requisite to avert so great a disaster, contenting itself with offers to employ on relief-works all such as are actually starving. If this be true, we may expect soon to hear of some murderous outbreak among these rude victims of blundering philanthropy. But we are loath to believe that it can be true.

LORD HOBART's kindly feeling towards the Mussulmans of Madras is already translating itself into action. In accordance with his request, a list of fifty Mohammedans qualified for public service has been drawn up, from which future vacancies up to a certain number will most likely be filled.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the late cyclone has at length delivered its verdict. Nearly all the shipmasters concerned are blamed for not taking due precautions at the right time. They tried, in spite of the signs around them, to believe that there would be no storm, and when it did come, they were not ready. Only three captains took down their topgallant masts. Nothing was done with the spare anchors. The masts were cut away too late. Four of the ships might have got out to sea, but three of the captains were on shore, and the mates were afraid to use their own judgment. The captains of four vessels, including the *Hotspur*, lose their certificates for ten months, and another for fifteen. The chief mate of the *Sep-pings* loses his for three months. This will be a lesson perhaps to skippers against leaving their vessels too long to themselves in a dangerous roadstead during doubtful weather.

WE observe that Mr. Rivett-Carnac is to act as Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Dampier has accepted the place of Home Secretary to the Indian Government. Mr. Clive Bayley took his seat in the Supreme Council on the 13th June. Mr. Justice Holloway succeeds Mr. Arbuthnot as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. Mr. C. Mayhew, Acting Advocate-General, has been made Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

It is stated that Brigadier-General Brownlow will have the command at Rawal Pindi.

WE regret to hear that Mr. C. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, is laid up with fever.

LATEST telegrams from India report that one of the piers of the railway-bridge over the Sutlej has sunk three feet, so that all traffic is for the time suspended. This means another piece of misfortune for the Punjab and Delhi Company, we fear.

ACCORDING to Calcutta telegrams of July 10 and July 11 the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. for the year, and reduced its rate of discount $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. From the same quarter we learn of fresh disasters caused by the stormy weather in the Indian seas. The *Solway*, bound for Bombay, and the *Champion*, for Bourbon, have both been wrecked, and the steamer *Hankow* has been totally lost, saving its crew, off Cape Guardafui.

By another telegram we learn that the supersession of the Turkish Pasha at Bagdad is regarded by the Indian Government as removing all cause for anxiety with respect to Turkish proceedings in the Persian Gulf.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople that, in spite of explanations offered by M. de Lesseps on behalf of his shareholders, the Porte has withheld its sanction from the new tariff which the company proposed to levy on the gross tonnage of all vessels passing through the Canal. The threatened innovation is denounced as contrary to the original firman of concession. This will doubtless be good news to many anxious shipowners and freighters who were loath to see the interests of the growing trade through the Canal imperilled by the suicidal policy of the French Company.

WE are glad to hear that one great oversight in the Horse Guards' Circular of March 19, which offered extra pensions to a

certain number of artillery officers on the Indian lists, has at length been repaired by the India Office. The limit of service entitling to the extra pensions has now been wisely extended from forty to forty-five years; so that at the prescribed rate of £10 a-year more for each year of service an officer of forty-five years' service may retire on an extra pension of £400 a-year. Unluckily this amendment comes too late, we fear, to benefit officers in India who had been disqualified under the original rules, if it be true that the requisite number of retirements has already been filled up. Perhaps however this is not the case, or else a separate arrangement will be made for the benefit of the excluded officers.

THE loss which Indian interests have sustained by the death of Colonel Sykes appears likely to be in some respects made good by the election of Mr. J. F. Leith, as his successor in Parliament for Aberdeen. For some years a leading member of the Calcutta Bar, Mr. Leith must at any rate have formed some acquaintance with natives of various classes and with their distinctive ways and feelings. His knowledge of Indian law has since been steadily exercised before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where his abilities brought him an enviable practice. A successful barrister means a more or less effective speaker, who is likely to make his way in the House of Commons. In this respect of ready speech the new member for Aberdeen will perhaps be regarded as an improvement on his predecessor.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S Minutes on the Wahábi movement in 1852 have lately been published as a Parliamentary paper. They are just what might have been expected from a shrewd self-reliant statesman of his high calibre. In one of them he informs the Commissioner of Patna that there seems no present ground for further proceedings against the Wahábi leaders of that city. At the same time he has "no doubt" that some of them have been corresponding with the fanatics beyond the border, and admits the need of some vigilance in the matter. The persons implicated are to be watched "in such manner as to give them no just cause of offence." He objects to the searching of houses without authority; but in the event of an armed gathering or a riot, the magistrate, after availing himself of the Commissioner's experience, will "take the proper measures for preserving the public peace," and so on. In a second Minute Lord Dalhousie refers to certain steps taken at Patna for the discovery of persons implicated in letters seized at Rawal Pindi. All that he has learnt however from various sources fails to create "any anxiety" in his mind. The Sitana plotters were no doubt doing their best, as they had done for years, to get up a holy war in India; but the terms in which they wrote convinced him that their efforts to obtain arms and recruits had not borne much fruit. Parties indeed from Patna had actually joined the Sitana camp, and he himself had seen "a sort of ballad" invoking all true Mussulmans to join the standard of the faith; but "the numbers of these Wahábis are known to be small, and there is no reason to suppose that there is any more movement or intrigue at present going on, than must at all times be expected among the Mussulmans of India." The magistrate of Patna was therefore directed to "keep his eye" on certain persons who were said to purpose leaving Patna with their followers for Swát or Sitána. These might be dealt with at any stage of their journey, seeing that the law was "amply sufficient" for the purpose. Suspected persons in the Punjab also were to be closely watched, and if evidence sufficient for their conviction could be obtained, "no leniency should be shown." In a third Minute he still looks on the affair as "insignificant," but directs that the Moonshiee of the cavalry regiment at Rawal Pindi and two other offenders should be tried by the Board, and the result laid before himself. Any native officials suspected of complicity should also be placed under examination. As for "the man at Hoshliarpore," he saw nothing to warrant his dismissal, since "the fact of his being a Wahábi was not considered a bar to his original appointment." The fifty minor culprits might be "dismissed with a warning," the men of substance among them being first required to give security. The idea of a police surveillance over them in their own villages he rejects as a likely source of "grievous oppression" for no adequate end. The men of the 64th might be tried before a magistrate, if there were sufficient grounds for a trial. With regard to the Sitána fanatics his Lordship was still for letting them alone "so long as they are quiet," for he had already "ironed enough in

the fire on the North-Western frontier without heating another unnecessarily." These documents speak for themselves. It may be a question with some whether Lord Dalhousie gauged the full strength of the Wahábi movement; but there can be no doubt of his readiness to meet any danger in that direction with the weapons furnished him by the law, without fussiness or undue severity. It is certainly curious to compare his utterances in 1852 with the way in which the Bengal Government of 1857 proclaimed its firm belief in the innocence and loyalty of the Patna Wahábis, and punished one of its officers for presuming to act on a different opinion.

WE understand that the arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Autumn Manœuvres will not allow of officers of the Indian Army being attached to the Field Force; but passes will be given them, which will enable them to be present as spectators, on their making application to the Adjutant-General of the forces.

ON Friday night the House of Commons found time for a lively little debate on Mr. Eastwick's motion to place the Persian Mission under the direct control of the India Office, or else to relieve the latter of its undue share in the costs of that Mission. The motion in fact merely aimed at carrying out the recommendations of the Select Committee which sat upon the subject last year. In a long and masterly review of our past relations with Persia from the days of Shah Abbas to the present time, Mr. Eastwick fairly proved the far stronger claims of the Indian compared with the Foreign Office to deal with the foreign affairs of a country, whose frontier for 1,800 miles practically marches alongside that of India, and whose political and commercial interests have more in common with those of India than of any other country in the world. From 1602 to 1807, Persia had maintained a friendly intercourse with the East India Company. Then came the mission of Sir Harford Jones from England, and the beginning of a policy which tended to "cripple Persia in all her movements, and to drive her step by step into the arms of Russia." In 1823 Canning saw the wisdom of placing the Persian Mission once more under the Board of Control, but his policy was reversed in 1836 by Lord Ellenborough, who bore no love to the East India Company. Again in 1858 the Mission was retransferred to the charge of the India Office by Lord Malmesbury, who argued that England had practically no interest in Persia apart from her Indian possessions. No sooner however was Lord Russell in office, than everything was again reversed, and since that time, with the exception of Mr. Eastwick and Sir H. Rawlinson, no Indian officer has been directly employed in the Persian Mission, although fitter men for the purpose could not be found. Only the other day however, when Mr. Alison, the Foreign Office envoy, "never would or never could settle anything in Persia," it was found necessary to send two Indian officers, General Goldsmid and Colonel Pollock, to settle boundary disputes between Persia and her neighbours, Khelat and Afghanistan.

MR. EASTWICK exploded the stock arguments in favour of the present system. That India has nothing to do with Persia except in the Persian Gulf, involves an exception which embraces a trade of several millions, the Residency at Bushair, Muskat, and Bagdad, the Agency at Basra, the naval force in the Gulf, the lines of telegraph and steamers from Bushair to Kurrachee, for all which India pays, the treaties of the Indian Government with the Arab tribes on the Gulf, with the Imam of Muskat, the disputed sovereignty of Bahrein, and the slave trade which India pays to put down. How again could the Shah be "hurt and offended" at that being done which had already been done in the case of Sir H. Rawlinson? To keep Persia out of the Indian circle, in which all the other border States were steadily retained, meant that "Persia should be the focus of European intrigues, that when a war arises Persia would offer herself, first to one belligerent, and then to the other," that Indian refugees in Persia would be continually plotting against us in the name of Russia or some other European power. As for bringing Persia within the pale of European, that is, Russian influences, Mr. Eastwick strongly protested against a policy which would hasten the approach of Russia to the Indian frontier, and secure the inevitable collision between two great border Powers. He was rather for maintaining Persia as one of India's outposts. At the very moment when General Goldsmid was at Teheran, a

PASSENGERS REPORTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

First Saloon.—Capt. Vaneau, Wing R.A., Lieut. Barrow, 18th Bengal Cavalry; Miss Hall, Mr. W. Deeson, Mr. J. W. Kinneer, Mr. Wm. Whitson, Mr. T. Driver; Mr. H. Brown, Mr. T. James, Mrs. A. Bennett, Mrs. J. Bennett, Mrs. Gale and two children, Mr. J. Beigg, Ma and Mrs. J. O. Hay, Mr. E. Sanderson, Mr. H. Hakin, Major and Mrs. Breen and two children, Lieut. Huddart, R.A., Mrs. J. Francis, Miss Adams and Mr. R. A. Lloyd and Mr. Duggan.

Different races and classes of men dwell on the margin of this shallow water. The eastern strip is dotted with hamlets of fishers and salt-makers, and with the abodes of peasants, who "gamble at getting a rice crop from the temporarily dried-up shallows." In the south are boatmen, who carry to the Ganjam shore the surplus crops of Orissa. Westward are the wild hill races, who pick up a livelihood as they best can from hunting, wood-cutting, and fitful tillage. On the northern shores "skilled agricultural communities live behind dykes and em-

bankments, reaping rich crops, but every fifth or sixth year ^{cattle and} their homesteads by the floods and fortunate if they can float on a rice-stack or a thatched roof till the waters subside." The island district of Párikud, on the eastern side, is ruled by a Raja, whose domains extend over seventy square miles, distributed into a number of village communities ordered after the old Aryan type. Brahman husbandmen pay a few pence an acre for land which costs the warrior class 1s. 3d., and the common peasants 6s. an acre. The soil is a fine sandy loam, liable to heavy floods. In 1866, out of 7,560 acres of tilled land, 6,900 were wasted by the floods. Below the peasant class come the wine sellers, washermen, fowlers, and so on. The Raja pays no rent to the Government, but holds his land by a military tenure, being bound to supply his quota of swordsmen at need. The Brahman landholder may only hold a certain quantity of land at the lowest rate. If he wants more he must pay more for it. The lower and most heavily taxed class of peasantry rank between the privileged classes and the semi-aboriginal low castes. There are no leases, and the crops at harvest-time are divided by appraisement between the landlord and his tenants. Salt is made in Párikud either by solar or artificial evaporation. In orthodox Orissa no respectable person will eat any but the sun-dried salt, which costs 8d. a hundredweight, or 13s. 4d. a ton. This however is raised by the Government duty to £9. 6s. 8d. a ton, a difference on the face of it clearly preposterous, whatever Mr. Hunter may say in defence of the existing salt-duties. The artificial salt, though somewhat dearer, is preferred by the lower classes for its greater strength. In 1866 all the salt-makers of Párikud were swept away by the famine.

On the northern shore of the Chilká, where the Dáya and Bhárgavi enter the lake, a great struggle is always going on between the husbandmen and the rivers. In spite of the 316 miles of dykes maintained by the Government in this, the Puri district, the tracts nearest the Chilká are always liable to floods. Hardly a year passes without a flood that ruins hundreds of homesteads. On the one side are the rivers, with their beds equal to the discharge of only half the water that is poured into them from above." On the other is the Chilká, where the prolonged southern monsoon piles up the water on the northern shores eight feet above the level of the other end of the lake. Between these opposing forces the wretched husbandmen fare as badly as might be expected. The floods vary in extent from year to year, but the damage they cause is very seldom trifling, and often tremendous. In 1866 for instance, 275 square miles of Puri district were drowned from five to forty-five days, with a depth of water ranging from three to ten feet. "More than 412,000 people were suddenly driven out of house and home, and found themselves in the middle of a boiling ocean. . . . Thousands of miserable families floated about on canoes, on bamboo rafts, on trunks of trees, or on rice-stacks, which threatened every moment to dissolve into fragments beneath them." Starving colonies might be seen perched on the high thatched roofs of their houses, while every banyan tree swarmed with shivering wretches. Sheep and goats were carried away by herds in the torrent. The plough cattle up to their necks in water gradually fell exhausted into the slime. If few lives of human beings were lost at first, numbers finally perished in the pitiless waters. Nearly two million hundred-weight of rice was destroyed in this one flood, representing a money value of £643,683.

How to avert these oft-recurring disasters is a question which some of the ablest heads in India have tried to answer, each in his own way. Among the schemes hitherto proposed to that end, the grandest, and seemingly the most effective, was that elaborated fourteen or fifteen years ago by Captain Harris, who proposed to lead off the surplus waters of the Mahánadi at a point some miles above the gorge through which it issues upon the plains. By means of a cutting through the Dáltalá Hill he would have given the great river of Orissa a new outlet into the Chilká Lake through the Munáguní, a tributary of the Dáya river. But the costliness and the preliminary hazards of

such a scheme have hitherto delayed its adoption, for the Dáltala cutting "means the construction of an enormous artificial river, which should dash down a volume of water equal to two-thirds of the Ganges in the time of flood at an almost uncontrollable pace upon the plains."

In another chapter Mr. Hunter shows the full amount of damage wrought throughout Orissa by the great flood of 1866. More than 1,300,000 souls "suddenly found their homesteads submerged, and crops to the value of £3,109,472 were destroyed." This happened too just after the cruel famine of 1865-6, in which three-quarters of a million souls had died of hunger or disease. In 1866 moreover the land settlement expired, but a humane Government sacrificed many thousands a-year of future revenue by renewing the old leases for thirty years more. What indeed with remissions of land-revenue for floods and droughts, with the maintenance of embankments, with the outlay on relief works, and the sacrifice of all claims to enhanced revenue from the land, the Government loses £100,000 a-year, or two-thirds of the entire rental for the province.

Under the Native Dynasties Orissa appears to have yielded, chiefly from the land, a yearly income of four or five hundred thousand pounds, or about the same figure at which it stands in the books of its present rulers. But that sum of old represented about seven times its present value. The £168,286 now raised as land-revenue amounts only to a tenth of the yearly produce of the soil—so at least reckons Mr. Hunter—as compared with the three-fifths taken by former rulers, and still in fact enjoyed by the Hindu Rajah of Párikud. Of course we could not safely, even if we would, squeeze our native subjects as they were wont to be squeezed by native financiers. But Mr. Hunter agrees with those who think that we might fairly get much more than we do from the land of India, if the land-tax were calculated not in silver, but by a grain valuation, taken yearly, or revised at intervals of five years. As things are, we have to eke out a stationary land-revenue with all kinds of minor and less desirable imposts. "The secret of making India pay is the due conservation of the Land Tax; and in order to conserve the Land Tax, it must be estimated, not as in Orissa, upon the so-called rent of the landholder, but upon the actual produce of the soil." Until something of the kind is done, the growing needs of a government like ours can only be supplied by means of fresh taxes in a country where the value of silver has for the last twenty years been steadily declining. And fresh taxation is only another word in India for fresh incentives to popular discontent.

Correspondence.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"In the Macedonian period the productions of India and Bactria were carried down the Oxus to the Caspian sea; then over this sea to the mouths of the Araxes and Cyrus; after that by land to the Phasia, where they were again conveyed by water to the different Greek cities on the coasts of the Euxine sea."—Heeren's Researches, Vol. 2, p. 298.

SIR,—I have attempted to point out that the whole civilised world is interested in preventing Russia from obtaining possession of India. A new empire (of which Balkh might be the capital, restored to healthiness by regulation of the water supply) would not only destroy the Turkish Empire, but would dictate to the whole of Europe.

If we can look upon Russia with purely commercial eyes, we shall be delighted to see how much her Government is doing for the advancement of trade. Two railways will soon be completed, I understand, to Baku, on the Caspian, just opposite to the ancient mouth of the Oxus. The railway from Poti, on the Black Sea, through Tiflis and Elizabetopol, will reopen the ancient Greek route; but how much pleasanter will be the iron horse and its train than the ancient modes of conveyance! The second railway, from Rostov, near the mouth of the Don, through Daghestan to Baku, will enable the Russian Government to have perfect command of the navigation of the Caspian at all seasons of the year, and to send reinforcements of artillery and rockets even in the depth of winter, if necessary, to

protect the banks of the Oxus after it has been again led into its ancient channel.

How puny, in comparison, are the efforts of the Turkish Government in Asia. The Ottoman Empire is said, in yesterday's *Times*, to have actually succeeded in constructing a railroad from Scutari to Ismid! Doubtless with English capital, and by the aid of English engineers. In how many years will this line be completed as far as Angora? Russia will have a railway to Balkh long before the Sublime Porte can succeed in constructing one from Constantinople to Bussorah. Tourists and excursionists will prefer the Russian to the Turkish line, and will appreciate excursion tickets to see the antiquities of Samarkand, Shuhr-i-subz, and Hissar, to hear the nightingales of Balkh, and to eat the fruits of Cabul. The ruby and other mines of Badakshan will attract the speculating world.

Meanwhile our Indian Government is disputing with the directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railway regarding the gauge on the lines from Hyderabad to Mooltan, and from Lahore to Attock, as though it could not foresee that double and even treble lines will be required to carry enormous quantities of merchandise and war material.

It is miserable economy which stints a few lakhs and loses an empire. The Indian Government doubtless fancies that it is performing the duty of good ballast in steadying rash enterprises, but its weight is so ill distributed that it causes numerous and ominous leaks. Let all the members of the Indian Government be bound down to complete the Hyderabad-Mooltan Railway before the beginning of 1875, or resign their appointments.—
Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIVE BAR IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* observes that in France the lawyers have thrown themselves eagerly and hotly into public life; they have attacked successive Governments in a very damaging way; they come to the top in times of revolution, and their enemies accuse them of always furnishing a set of pushing democrats, or self-seeking shallow politicians who are clever enough to pull down, but are utterly without genius of construction. Now the main reason why lawyers in France are restless and worrying politicians is this, that in France, as in India, the bar is no avenue leading to high judicial appointments. In France as in India the bar and the bench are two separate departments of the profession of law, and judges are not necessarily selected from among the most eminent barristers. The consequence is that there exists a feeling rather of antagonism than of sympathy between the judge and the pleaders; and the two departments are distracted by a sort of jealousy into different adverse camps. It may be worth while to consider whether the Indian Bar may not be gradually impelled by similar causes and motives into the same sort of antagonism with the judges and into the same chronic state of war against Government. What we have to fear is that a system which follows the French plan of excluding pleaders from judicial appointments, and of making the magistracy a separate official caste, may in the long run alienate and discontent this important community, so as to tempt them to disaffection and to the habit of political intrigue. If, as we have hinted, European examples prove that an Indian Bar, not professionally allied to the judicature, is likely to affect political agitation and adverse criticism of the Government, then it may be feared that the native *avocat* will prove even a more shallow and less scrupulous politician than his learned brother in France. In France they are called declaimers, men who succeed by their practised facility of utterance, who can do great execution by their tongues, but who have no real faculty of insight or of action. Such persons might easily spring up among the quick-witted voluble natives of this country, who would move the masses by their rhetoric, and might even bring occasional hornet-swarms round the ears of an unready Government. It would be a great misfortune to bring such a class into existence in India, and a still greater misfortune to be forced to quarrel with them.

WASTE OF ENERGY IN INDIA.

The *Madras Times* holds that if in India we could only "take things in a quiet sort of way," we should greatly benefit the land, the people, and ourselves. That which is wanted is not the multitudinous and ever accumulating new measures which are daily introduced, but a gradually maturing and ripening of the measures that have already been inaugurated. The Anglo-Indian mind has latterly evinced a tendency to go-a-head in the matter of educational acts, spasmodic sanitation, brilliant corruscations of engineering, improvements which improve former improvements off the face of the globe, and the rest. Can't we do nothing for a little? Surely

no one will affirm positively that some unlooked-for and untoward opportunity cannot possibly arise, and arise pretty soon too, for fairly exerting our powers of action. Yet we so live in the present day in India, as if our energies are never likely to be called into urgent request by stirring eventualities of real importance. This conduct, generally speaking, is in many matters something like that of a boy who is presented with his first watch. He winds it up half a dozen times a day. The hands do not move perceptibly faster, although perhaps the machinery gets injured, but it is his nature to be restlessly active in a matter relating to such a new and pleasing toy. The well-worn motto "the more haste the less speed" should be tattooed on the foreheads of most officials! In nothing does our waste of energy become so apparent as in our Bills, measures, Acts, *et hoc genus omne*. We do not say that many of the measures lately originated are utterly obnoxious or useless. But they are—almost all—hurried measures, measures for which either the country is unprepared, or upon which the minds of men are not made up. Local Funds Education in our own Presidency was a Bill for which the minds of half the body of Anglo-Indians and almost all natives were in part or totally unprepared. In another matter, too, we conspicuously show our exuberance of energy. We refer to prosecutions in this Presidency. What a bright example of this might be adduced from a recapitulation of Major Bowen's impetuosity upon many occasions! Also take up cases on the Mofussil. With what indecent speed are cases got up and gone through against individuals. They also consider the erection of public buildings. Do our readers remember the instance of the energetic measures taken to erect with the greatest speed a lighthouse at a southern port? And do they remember of hearing of the said structures subsidence? And then the instances of roads, barracks, and bridges erected in hot haste by engineers remarkable for wasting their energies to no purpose? Need we recall any one example out of the numerous instances of these? Need we make any especial reference to that peculiarly disgraceful specimen of a bridge in the south of this presidency, which in one day, as it were, was elaborately erected—

When down roll'd the river in flood next day
And swept the gingerbread structure away!

And thus in the matter of public buildings, there has not only been a waste of energy as to time but, as to costly elaborations.

A CAUSE OF THE RISE IN PRICES.

The *Englishman* points out that among the causes that have been assigned for the marked and indisputable rise of prices in this country during the last century, are prominently the influx of the precious metals caused by closer commercial and political relations with Europe; increased exportation of food grains in exchange, to a great extent, for the precious metals; diminution in the area of land devoted to the cultivation of such grains, and deterioration of the productive power of the soil itself. That the first two of these alleged causes have had a real and potent influence in producing the result in question is beyond doubt; the third we do not believe to be real, and, though in the unintermitted cultivation rendered possible by the profound peace and perfect security that have characterised the latter period of our rule, a probable argument might be found for the reality of the last, there is an utter want of conclusive evidence on the subject. There is, however, another cause, which, though so far as we are aware, it has received very little attention, may not improbably have exerted fully as powerful an influence as any of the others. The Malthusian theory is an unpopular one, but that it is pregnant with truth as regards a great part of Europe is demonstrable. Where it depends upon the choice of those concerned, whether and how soon they shall marry, and where prudence to any extent, however, limited, influences that choice, there can be no doubt that abundance or scarcity of the necessities of life must have more or less effect on population. The effect will be especially marked among a people who shrink from living below the standard to which they have been accustomed, and still more marked among a people generally bent upon improving that standard. In any case, given only the above conditions, and continued high prices must always tend to bring about their own remedy by checking increase of population. Sufficient attention has not, we think, been given to the fact that in India, owing to the peculiar social habits of the people, this guarantee for the continued adjustment of population to food production either does not exist, or exists in so limited a degree as to be practically inoperative. Marriage here does not depend upon the choice of those concerned, but is a necessity imposed by religion, and that at the earliest possible age. It is possible that, owing to the expensive character of the ceremonies required, a marriage, or its consummation, may, in a year of absolute famine or exceptional scarcity, be postponed; but this is a rare occurrence, and the postponement is probably only to the next season. Prudence on grounds of mere economy, after marriage, has probably very little influence on the result in any country, and less in India than elsewhere. The population are therefore practically powerless to accommodate their rate of increase to their means of sustenance. There would be no sensible diminution, in the number of marriages contracted, and probably none in that of the children born, if the average cost

of the necessities of life were to be suddenly doubled. It is quite possible that scarcity of food may, by its physical effects on individuals, have a direct influence on fertility, but it would only begin to have such an effect when that point was reached at which it led to positive physical distress. It may be said that if, owing to such a cause as this, a population is incapacitated from being checked by a rise of prices, yet, on the other hand, it cannot be stimulated to an extraordinary rate of increase by abundance. No doubt this is to a great extent true. But it must be remembered that there are other causes which interfere with increase of population besides scarcity of food. If, for instance, the manhood of a country were engaged in perpetual warfare, which not only decimates them but keeps them occupied at a distance from their homes, it is obvious that the increase of population would be kept greatly below its average rate; and devastating diseases and famines have a similar effect. Looking back at the history of the period preceding British rule it will, we think, be easy to see that the first at least of these checks to population was operating to a very large extent, whereas now the extent of its influence is imperceptible. It is very probable, too, that diseases and famines were more fatal in former times than now; and we think there were other causes tending to keep down population, which have been, or are being removed. The conclusion we arrive at is, that before the introduction of British rule, although the social customs of the people were, as they are now, of a kind to encourage the maximum rate of increase, there were accidental causes at work to prevent that increase taking place, and that these causes having gradually ceased, the maximum rate has in the natural course of things been, or will ultimately be, gradually attained.

THE INQUIRY AT SHILLONG.—The Court of Inquiry being held at Shillong, of which Colonel Swinhoe, R.A., is President, and Colonels Dodgson and Smyth members, held its first meeting on May 31st. The original date fixed for the session of the Court had to be postponed, owing to Colonel Smyth being attacked by the dengue fever. The object of the inquiry is to investigate certain charges of insubordination which have been brought against an officer commanding one of the native regiments engaged in the Lushai Expedition.

A STORM AT ALLAHABAD.—The following graphic sketch, in which we fancy we can detect the "fine Roman hand" of the author of *Nugæ Indicae*, is from Thursday's *Pioneer*:—"The elements had a field day on Monday last. For many weeks there had been nothing doing—a piping time of heat, when the sun and the moon divided the twenty-four hours between them. But all that has been changed, and we had on Monday a parade of all arms. First the wind sweeping up from the south, clearing the way for the rain that was close behind, and then the rain on the swept earth gasping for breath descended in great round drops. But the wind and the rain soon combined, and, brigaded with the artillery of heaven, held a camp of exercise. And among flashes of blank-cartridge lightning and *feu-de-joie* of thunder, small arms, grape, and heavy ordnance being all represented, the *chota bursat* began. And how suddenly did all nature become aware of the change! The grateful earth sent up in quick response its thanks in a scent as fragrant to us in India as is the glorious bouquet of the hay-fields at home. The doddal birds in many coloured song hymned the bursting of the monsoon, and the dusty trees broke out into laughing green. The swallow, a feathered trifle, is hawking among the trees, for it knows that a strange insect world is abroad, the sudden rain having startled into uncouth daylight the night-loving moth and the feeble swarm that peoples the crepuscule. The young parrots, insolent though tailless, revel among the neem trees' harsh berries, while from the softened earth, in spite of the falling rain, the mynas are busy pulling out the too curious worms. Even the wretched babblers who had hoped to raise a second brood of young, and whose nest has in an hour become a dripping pulp, hop, not unmirthfully, about. The peacocks, as Valmiki has recorded in his poem, come out and dance; even the crow is festive. But the rain that has washed the aloes clean has also soaked out from their lair among them the ringed snakes, so the mongoose holds high carnival. Already a frog! yes, a shrivelled batrachian who for weeks has been hiding in a water-pipe, dusty and disconsolate as one of the twenty-two Kings of Jewry shut up in the mountains of Scythia, feels suddenly a rush of warm rainwater, and his shrunken shell is carried out into the aqueduct. He stems the tide and is soon safely on the bank. Can it be true? and he plunges into the living water again, his shrunken body plumping out as it greedily absorbs the grateful liquid, and soon the lean and wretched frog, whom a week ago a hungry crow would have scorned to eat (though a stomach-denying crow is as rare as a Parsee beggar), becomes the same bloated monster in yellow and green that last year harassed us with his importunate demonstrations of pleasure. "And for ala moche as he has thus cheaply attained to respectability, he is inflated with pride." Mandeville thanked God with humility for the keeping of the good company of many lords, but the frog unasked thrusts himself and his amours upon our notice, holding with the Saracens that man is only the younger brother of swine. We also welcomed the rain, but could have done well without the frogs.

Bengal.

ARMS IN NATIVE STATES.

In Major Impey's interesting report on Marwar, just published in the volume of Records of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States in 1870-71, we find a passage which shows how futile have been the restrictions hitherto placed by the Government of India on the importation of "arms of precision" into native States:—

"In connection with the subject of robbery, I received your instructions to call upon the Maharajah 'to adopt stringent measures against European fowling-pieces, rifles, English powder and percussion-caps, being imported to or sold in his territory excepting to British officers, and then only under signatures.' It was suggested that all such articles found in the possession of traders, and all not registered within a certain time, should be confiscated, this measure being requisite from such arms of precision being commonly found in the possession of brigands and outlaws.

"The Maharajah was, therefore, addressed to carry out these measures, and suggestions were given as to the means of doing so. I have had no reply from his Highness, and I am convinced that, though such a measure would be beneficial to his authority, he has not the power to enforce it, and that it will, therefore, remain a dead letter. There is hardly a Rajpoot who does not possess a percussion gun or pistol of European manufacture, and most of them are well supplied.

"By your instructions I also wrote to the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, to ask him to prevent the passage of such weapons and ammunition through his jurisdiction towards Marwar."

This explicit statement shows Lord Napier of Magdala had good warrant for the hint he gave the Secretary of State that, if disturbances arose in India, it would be found the turbulent class of the population were armed with weapons nearly as good as those of our own soldiers. A timid race, long accustomed to slavery and unused to arms, like the cultivators of Guzerat, are content to bear their yoke in silence, without showing any signs of restiveness. But proud, warlike Rajpoots, who are determined to have arms, can easily elude the precautions taken to deprive them of the only means of asserting their own rights against a sovereign who, like the Maharajah of Jodhpore "considers the sole object of his Government to be his Highness's personal benefit." Major Impey tells us, that, irritated by the confiscation of their lands for the benefit of the Maharajah's favourites, "the Thakoors have become a powerful league, which, instead of regarding their suzerain as their leader, regard him as their antagonist." This state of organised disorder, which is the fruit of the non-interference policy of the English Government, must, remarks the *Bombay Gazette*, bring on serious troubles now that the Thakoors can command the support of bands of well-armed retainers. Our readers have only to study, further, the able and plain-spoken report of General Daly on the way in which Holkar has created a very slave state in Central India, to see how unsatisfactory is the present state of the relations between the paramount Power and native princes. The English Government has nothing to fear from princes like Holkar and Jodhpore. A prince of Scindia's character is likely to prove a much more formidable competitor for power; but Scindia at all events governs his subjects honestly and well; he is not a mere sensual and avaricious tyrant.

Miscellaneous.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—We learn that Mr. A. T. Devon, late of the Municipality, has been appointed engineer of the Presidency Jail in place of Mr. P. Donaldson, who has left for another appointment.—*Englishman*.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. GIBSON.—A general Court-martial will shortly be held in Allahabad for the trial of Lieut. Gibson, Bengal Staff Corps, on charges arising out of alleged irregularities connected with the boundary settlement of the Rewah territory. The case, says the *Pioneer*, promises to be one of some interest.

DEATH OF A NATIVE NOBLEMAN.—We regret to announce the death of Dewam Nihal Chand at Lahore, on Sunday, the 9th inst. The cause of his death is said to have been cholera. He was one of the chief dewans of the Cashmere State. The Punjab Government have telegraphed to the local authorities to express their great regret at his death.—*Punjab Times*, June 14.

LUCKNOW.—The weather for the past week in Lucknow, says the local *Witness*, has been of the regulation stamp, fully up to scale. Clear, dry, hot oxygen, stimulating and strengthening—to those that can stand it. With the thermometer at 105 deg. in the shade at 10 A.M., and 156 deg. in the sun, it cannot complain of an unusual abnormal season. There is little small-pox and cholera in the city, and the heat is trying to those suffering from fever. During the last fortnight in May, 291 deaths were reported, twelve of which were from cholera and thirty from small-pox.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 11.

DARJEELING.—Cholera still continues to hang about in some of the tea plantations around Darjeeling, and is not expected to disappear until rain falls. The fall of rain has been very small at Darjeeling this season up to the present time.

EPIDEMICS AT DACCA.—Cholera and dengue have made their appearance here in real earnest. On the 10th one of the inmates of the jail was attacked with dengue. We expect it will spread rapidly amongst the prisoners. It is fortunate for the jail authorities that it is almost an impossibility for the six hundred to be simultaneously attacked.—*Bengal Times*.

SCIENCE AMONG NATIVES.—We have much pleasure in noting that Rai Kunhya Lall, Executive Engineer, Lahore, has been elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was proposed by Mr. Purdon and seconded by Messrs. Harrison, Grant, Crawford, Campbell, Anderson and Mallet. Rai Kunhya Lall is the first native of India who has been admitted into the Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Punjab Times*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—"We learn that some serious disclosures have lately been made in the Bengal Public Works Department office with regard to the conduct of a European assistant, who was in the habit of receiving illegal gratification from many young men who came to him for appointments in that Department. Mere chance brought his conduct to the notice of the Bengal Government, and the result was that a strict enquiry was ordered. We are glad to learn that the officer has been dismissed."

MANLY EXERCISES.—Mr. Campbell's order, requiring natives in Government employ to learn to ride, does not seem to have come any too soon in the opinion of the *Oude Akhbar*. This paper says that the horse-trade of India is annually declining, owing to the unmanly habits of the present race, who prefer comfortable conveyances to riding. It further adds that whilst the English Government keep studs, the natives have adopted no plan for improving the breed of horses.

KOOKAS SENT TO PRISON.—On May 31 the chief members of the Kooka sect at Lahore were arraigned before the magistrate of the district for having knowingly disobeyed a legally promulgated order forbidding the gathering together of more than five of the sect at a Dhurmasalla, having so offended on two occasions lately. The three principal men—Dewa Singh Soobah, Sowaya Singh, his A.D.C., and Mukkun Singh Dhurumsallee—were sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment, the others, four in number, being fined Rs. 20 each.

MR. EDGAR.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has given thanks to Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, for his very able and explanative report regarding the Loshai Campaign, and says that his services in the expedition have been acknowledged by the Government of India, and are fully recognised by the Government. His Honour has also expressed his appreciation for the services rendered by Mr. McWilliam, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, Baboo Ram Ruttod Eudo, Collectorate Nazir, Mr. Harlow, the manager of the Eastern Bengal Company, and Baboo Hurry Churn Surma, the Tehsildar of Hylakandy.

HINDEE DICTIONARY.—Students of Hindee will be glad to hear that the dictionary of that language, promised by the Rev. J. D. Bate a year ago, is now in an advanced state of preparation, and that one portion is indeed now ready for the press. In the prospectus which has been forwarded to us we read—"When it is said that the Bhagawat Puran alone yielded the present writer upwards of 2,000 words not given in either Forbes' or Thompson's dictionaries, and that of these several hundred were culled from the Premsagar (the 10th chapter of that Puran), it will be obvious that to facilitate the study of Hindee literature a new dictionary is needed." From another source we learn that altogether Mr. Bate's work will contain some 12,000 words which Forbes does not contain.—*Pioneer*.

BOAT BRIDGES AND TRAFFIC.—The bridge of boats at Attock was taken down on the 7th inst. The serious interruption to traffic caused by the taking down of the boat bridges during the rains should cause the Government engineers to consider whether a subway should not be designed on all the railway bridges. If this is not now possible, how would it answer to have special ferry carriages made for the country traffic over the rivers? The railway is to correspond with the Grand Trunk-road, so that a very small diversion of the regular road would during the rains enable the road traffic to go on intermittingly if large broad ferry carriages were made for the bridge traffic. A small toll would repay all cost. Indeed all that was gained would be almost pure profit.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 14.

CIVIL.—In consequence of the temporary appointment of Mr. Dampier to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the following changes have taken place in the Bengal Office:—Mr. A. Mackenzie becomes temporarily Judicial Secretary to the Government, and Mr. J. W. Edgar takes Mr. Mackenzie's place in the Secretariat. Mr. Dampier leaves, we hear, for Simla immediately.—Mr. Browne Wood, Deputy Commissioner of the Santhal Pargunnahs, has been appointed the officer by whom the settlement of the Hendwa Pargunnah is to be made under the new regulations, and Mr. W. M. Smith deputy settlement officer. Ap-

peals from these officers' decisions are to be heard by the Commissioner of the Santhal Pargunnahs, the ultimate power of revision of the settlement being reserved for the Lieutenant-Governor.

RESULT OF THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—The immediate effect of the Loshai expedition appears to have been the general dissolution of the tribes and communities with whom our troops came in contact. The Syloos have been pouring into British territory in a state of great distress, begging to be allowed to settle within our frontier line. They have been, of course, kindly received, and advances made, which they are to repay with labour next November. The Howlongs have lost their prestige, and have been apparently coming to grief also. Vandoola has been attacked by Shindoos, who killed thirty of his slaves. He will not rest till he has avenged their loss. Benkuia marched up the hill with all his men, and then marched down again, that is, he went out to annihilate the Poiteys, but thought better of it. Lalboora, whose village of Chumpai was General Bourchier's culminating point, has been completely annihilated by Kambow and the Soktes, his wife dishonoured, and his family taken captive.—*Indian Observer*, June 15.

GENERAL BOURCHIER'S SUCCESSOR.—Rumour is busy among military men as to the successor of General Bourchier, in command of the eastern frontier—the highest and most pleasant appointment of the kind in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief. It is said that Brigadier Wilson will probably make a fight for it, thereby vacating Peshawur. In this event it would be open to Lord Napier to do an act of grace and justice by nominating Colonel Rothney to the latter brigade. No one more fully recognises the merits of Colonel Rothney than the Commander-in-Chief; but then we understand his Excellency argues that it is the bounden duty of Government to reward the services of officers serving under its orders. The Punjab Frontier Force, of which Colonel Rothney is an old and meritorious officer, is not under Lord Napier, and it is therefore held that that corps has no right to look to share in the patronage of the regular army. Should Lord Napier continue inexorable, the next seniors are Colonel Morgan, 32nd N.I., and Colonel Wright, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

TORTURE IN BENGAL.—A native inspector of the Bengal police, named Peary Loll Chatterjee, is in trouble in Calcutta, with reference to a prisoner named Madaree, whom he had arrested here on a warrant which he had been deputed to execute. It appears that he had arrested the prisoner, together with several others, in Rajah's Bagan in the Shampookur section of the Calcutta police, and there, in an open spot of ground, had tortured the man Madaree, by twisting his arms behind his back by means of a piece of cloth and a cane, in doing which he was assisted by one of his subordinates, constable Nobin Ghose. The prisoner was subsequently placed in the Calcutta lock-up, where he complained of the above treatment to the native doctor in charge, who referred him to the Commissioner of Police. Dr. Woodford examined the man, and a charge of grievous hurt was entered against the inspector and constable before the Northern Division Magistrate last week, who, however, discharged the latter. Against the former evidence was gone into, and he was committed for trial at the sessions.—*Englishman*, June 11.

THE MAYO COLONY.—We are gratified to find ourselves so well backed in our proposal to relieve from infamy the name of the Andamans; the formation of a sanitarium upon one of the group of islands is, as will be seen, forcibly proposed and the propriety of naming it Mount Mayo and making it a monument to the memory of the late earl is suggested. Our own proposal is somewhat bolder, it is to utilise the islands for the purposes of an Anglo-Indian colony, thus ridding India of its surplus Anglo-Indian population who from pressure of circumstances are rapidly growing worse than a mere reproach to Britain, for they are becoming a very pestilence in the land, not a mere eye-sore but a burden, and a most oppressive one, to the better favoured subjects; cursed with idleness they engender vices with the rapidity usual to such a condition and contaminate the native element which surrounds them by the influence of bad example. We have proposed that encouragement be held out to this class to induce them to colonise upon the Andamans, and that the colony be named after Earl Mayo, whose almost last words tend so forcibly to commend the question of establishing a colony upon the islands to the thoughtful consideration of the Government of India.—*Indian Abuses*.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Colonel Robinson in his report on the Telegraph Department is emphatic in his praises of the new system by which this branch of the service has been reinforced. In the days of the competition-mania telegraph officers were selected after open examination, and the result was that a sufficient number of competent candidates could not be got. The cause that contributed to this failure was that the prospects held out were too uninviting to induce men to devote themselves entirely to technical subjects with a chance of being rejected at last when all that they had learnt would be utterly useless to them in any other field. In lieu of this system, Colonel Robinson suggested that the appointments should be given by nomination, and a preference always shown to the sons of those who in their day had done India good service. These nominated candidates were then required to pass a preliminary qualifying examination in the ordinary subjects of

general education. The scheme has worked admirably, so we are told, and the Telegraph Department can boast now as fine a set of young officers as are to be found in any service, and the English Postal Telegraph Service thinks of adopting similar measures, and thus recruiting its ranks with an abler staff of men than they now entertain.—*Pioneer*.

THE ARTILLERY RETIREMENTS.—The approaching retirements of officers of the Indian Artillery will place at the disposal of the authorities several regimental appointments.—The Gun Carriage Agency, the Powder Manufactory, four batteries of Horse Artillery, and also the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery in India. The command of C Brigade, under orders from home, will also be vacant by the retirement of Colonels Cox and Smyth. General Huyshe will vacate his appointment in October next. Such a windfall of patronage does happen more than once in a lifetime. Colonels Bruce and Bunney are spoken of as probable successors of Colonels Lewis and Voyle. Colonel Johnson, as mentioned by us before, will, it is said, succeed General Huyshe, and Colonel Atlay or Colonel Gray may be appointed as Deputy-Adjutant-General. Captains Traill, Dobbin, Manderson, and Macfarlane are spoken of as the next for appointments to batteries of Horse Artillery. The Staff allowances of the manufacturing departments at Futtehgurh and Ishapore may be decreased, and those at Cawnpore and Dum-Dum raised to Rs. 700 or Rs. 750 a month each. It is not impossible that the brigade system will be abolished or greatly modified. The undue proportion of field officers in brigades is under the consideration of the authorities at the War-office. The plethora of field officers at Woolwich is pronounced intolerable, and their importunate and incessant solicitation for employment at the Horse Guards is considered a "bore" of a monstrous calibre, which Mr. Cardwell is determined to reduce.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 18.

DEAD IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The dead body found in the down mail train at Howrah on the night of the 10th inst. proves to have been that of Mr. John J. Hollway, an indigo planter, well known in Tirhut. The unfortunate gentleman was on his way to Calcutta, en route to England, on account of ill health, regarding which it appears that he telegraphed from Newadi Railway station to Dr. K. P. Stuart, M.D., of Kyd-street, whom he desired to meet him on arrival at his Calcutta residence on the night in question. He was last seen alive at Bardwan, where he was leaning out of the carriage window asking for coffee, which was not ready. Soon after leaving that station he evidently must have been feeling worse, and told his servant that he was "going to die," which statement caused the servant, on arrival at Pundooah, to communicate his master's words to the stationmaster, a Baboo, who, without taking any trouble to ascertain the necessities of the case, replied that the train would be at Howrah in a couple of hours, and that he could not do anything as there was no European at the station. The gentleman, who had been lying down on the seat of the carriage, fell asleep, and not many minutes afterwards he breathed his last. A post mortem examination was held at the Howrah General Hospital by Dr. Elliot, M.D., the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, assisted by Dr. Swan, the house surgeon there, when it was discovered that the cause of death was "aneurism" of the heart. His body was claimed by a friend, and his remains were brought over to Calcutta and interred on the morning of the 12th in the Circular-road Cemetery.—*Englishman*, June 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Str. Baghdad, Templeton, London; str. Punjab, Withers, Moulmein; Wide Awake, Nacoda, Jeddah.—12. Str. Earl of Lonsdale, Wright, port not mentioned; Penguin, Kernot, Dartmouth.—14. Cornwallis, Russell, Liverpool.—15. Str. Aratoon, Apear, Mactavish, Hong Kong.—16. Str. Pekin, Woolcott, Suez; str. Sirius, Lee, Liverpool.—17. Str. Neera, Coburn, Bombay; str. Penang, Bellwood, Camorta.

DEPARTURES.

June 11. Marmion, Rozelle.—12. City of Delhi.—13. Shand.—14. Ophelia, Pandora.—15. City of Ningpo.—16. Str. Daoca, str. Yorkshire.—17. Strs. Madras, Good Hope, and Agra; Melbourne, Salsette.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 17, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 12 to 112 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 0 to 104 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16 d.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	... 100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	... 200 ...	405 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	... 1000 ...	1500 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	... 50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	... 445 ...	535 to 538 x.d.

Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	31 to 32
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	123 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	255 to 256
East India Tea Company ...	100	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	242 to 243
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	75 to 80
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 167
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	325 to —
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	600 to 610
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	108 to 109½
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	400 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	92 to 93
Sinla Bank ...	500	570 to 575
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	104 to 105
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 16 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

MONEY MARKET, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 18.—The Exchange market has again moved rather more in favour of buyers. Government paper is again cheaper. The Share market has scarcely been so active. Freight has been steadier. In Exports business is still restricted by dearth and light supplies. Cotton, Jute, Seeds, Saltpetre, and Rice are all dearer again. The Import trade looks firm and healthy, and promises a full business at an early date. The Twist market has advanced. The late rise in the Metal trade holds, pending supplies. There has been no variation in the charges for money.

Madras.

A JAW-BREAKER.—Until the occurrence of the recent cyclone in Madras there was a vessel in existence which bore the name of *Stroomothoo Comarasawmy*. The fact may induce some people to think less unkindly of the cyclone in future.

A RURAL STYLE OF HANGING.—A woman in the Ramree district separated from her husband, and last month was asked by him to return and live with him again. She refused. He then killed her with a dha, and ran off to the jungle and hung himself with a piece of creeper.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 5.

NATIVES AS ENGINEERS.—All sorts of anonymous correspondents are writing down our countrymen as regards their capacity to make good engineers. It is quite refreshing to pass from such claptrap to the sober testimony of a high and experienced chief like the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot, the late Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, in his recent speech at the Civil Engineering College.—*Native Opinion*.

DENGUE FEVER AT RANGOON.—Dengue fever appears to be marching steadily through the province, sparing neither young nor old. We learn that in the Tharawadi district many deaths are stated to have taken place in consequence of an attack of this epidemic, which seems to puzzle and set at defiance all the boasted skill of the Burman surgeons, who as usual have a great deal of nonsense to impart with reference to the disease, and the course to be adopted for its successful treatment.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 1.

A MAGISTRATE SHOT.—News from Rangoon states that Mr. A. C. Man, Assistant Commissioner of Ngathangkyoung, has been shot in the performance of his duty in attempting to apprehend certain dacoits in his jurisdiction. The remains of the young officer were taken to Bassein and interred on the 24th May, in the presence of most of the European residents. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, Captain Pemberton, left for the spot where the deceased met his fate to make inquiries.

HOT WEATHER HAVOC AT KAMPTEE.—The Kamptee correspondent of the *Madras Times* says—"Cooler weather is particularly to be wished for just now, owing to the terrible manner in which the heat is telling on the 44th regiment. During the last month there have been seven sudden deaths among the soldiers, chiefly from heat apoplexy! one—the billiard marker—being found dead in his bed, and I am sorry to hear that another man was buried last evening, and that there are several in the hospital not likely to recover. They have also lately lost four women and upwards of twenty children."

THE RAILWAY BETWEEN POOTHANOR AND METTAPOLLIAN.—We are glad to hear that the railway from Poothanor to Mettapollian is rapidly approaching completion, and that if the girders needed for spanning the streams en route are received betimes from England it is probable that the branch will be opened to traffic before the end of the year. It will spare the hills-going public the fatiguing inconvenience of twenty-seven miles journeying in bandies of sorts, with bullocks or horses of sizes. The Governor will be able to leave Ootacamund at 2 P.M. of one day, and be back in Madras by special train at 8 o'clock the following morning.—*Madras Mail*, June 17.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—Mr. Rewashunker Munchabhai, an influential and wealthy citizen of Baroda, has startled the Hindoo community there by remarrying a widow.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. BREEKS.—We are glad to observe that a movement is on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late commissioner. Notices have been issued calling a public meeting of those residing in the several stations on the Neigherries, on Saturday next, at Mr. Misquith's rooms. The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.—*South of India Observer*, June 13.

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.—The Native Marriage Bill, which only a short time ago became law, is creating a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the wealthier and better educated Hindoos. A requisition, numerously signed, to the Sheriff of Madras, was forwarded to that official some days ago, asking him to convene a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Madras, to discuss the best measures to be adopted for getting the Bill either amended or withdrawn. Accordingly the Sheriff convened a meeting for Monday last at Patcheappah's Hall. At this meeting a large number of native high caste people were present, and it was resolved to petition Government, in reference to the objectionable parts of the Bill, with the view of its being either amended or withdrawn.—*Athenæum*, June 19.

CIVIL.—At the time of Mr. Loch's appointment of private secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and his consequent retirement from the acting presidency of the Municipal Commission, it was generally thought that Mr. Gover, the sanitary inspector, should have succeeded him, and it now appears that Government intended that he should do so. The Revenue Board, however, interposed, on the ground that it could not spare Mr. Gover's services in the census department, which from the first had been under Mr. Gover's superintendence and control. Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that Colonel Denison, the President of the Commission, is expected to return to Madras in the course of the next three months, Government yielded to the Revenue Board's representations, and allowed Mr. Gover to remain in *statu quo*, appointing Colonel Ritherdon to the acting presidency for the short unexpired remaining portion of Colonel Denison's leave.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A GENERAL WANT IN INDIA.—A BUILDING SOCIETY.—We often hear complaints about the high rents of houses in Madras, and of the bad treatment that tenants often receive at the hands of landlords. We do not see why the latter should be badly treated, for they pay rent enough in all conscience. If a tenant in Madras lives in a house for eight or ten years, he pays the full value of the house, while in England he would have to live in it thirty years. This is a difference with a vengeance! House property must be the best paying in this place, and must beat trade or Government paper altogether. But is there no remedy? Must we always submit to pay this high rent? In England a remedy would soon be found, and that would be a building society. New houses would be built and the rents would soon be brought down. Why is not something of the kind tried in Madras? We think a society of this kind would pay. The fact is that while the European and East Indian populations of Madras has increased, the houses have not increased in the same proportion, and consequently the supply has not kept pace with the demand and the tenants have been the sufferers. It is quite time that some change should be made.—*Madras Times*.

REMARKABLE LIGHTS AROUND NANDIDROOG.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—From 8 to 11 o'clock on Saturday last the plain to the east, north, and north-east of Nandidroog was covered with remarkable lights, which have been observed occasionally in former years, and given rise to a variety of conjectures as to their origin. To the north-east they presented the appearance of a large city brilliantly illuminated. Through a good telescope the individual lights seemed smaller than they did to the naked eye, but were more distinct and intense, each one being a pure steady flame, with well-defined edges. In one direction the scene, through a binocular glass, looked like a view of part of the starry heavens, each flame being like a star. It is no exaggeration to say that many thousands of them were visible, and as many of them were from ten to fifteen miles distant, each flame must, I imagine, have been five or six feet in length, in order to be seen by the naked eye in such brilliance. Some of the natives who were questioned regarding the lights called them fire-spirits, or ghosts, or demons. Others said they were the torch-lights used by the villagers, who went out at night, after rain, to collect the winged white ants. But it was abundantly evident that no torches such as natives use would have been visible to us at that distance, and through a telescope would have looked altogether different. Then the number of lights was so great that the entire population of the surrounding district could not have produced them; besides which these lights were not moving about, but were quite stationary, or only agitated a little by the wind. To set this question at rest, however, it has been determined to have a number of villagers with torches sent out at night from Chota Balapur, that their appearance may be seen from the Droog, which is only five or six miles distant. Meantime it appears to me that these very remarkable lights must have been a species of *ignis fatui*, caused by the ignition of some inflammable gas escaping in jets from the surface of the earth.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Waterloo, —, Covelong, —, 12. Str. Pekin, —, Suez; str. Bernard, —, Moulmein, —, 13. Str. Asia, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, —, Bombay, —, 14. Str. Sattara, —, Calcutta, —, 16. Surrey, —, Mauritius. —, 17. Her Majesty, —, Gopaulpore; Bride, —, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin, —, From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Lockhart. From Suez.—Mr. W. Ricketts. For GALLE.—Mr. R. Davidson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Comber, Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Fasken. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Boyd, Mr. T. Rust. Per str. Meinam, —, From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Clements and Campbell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. B. Dingwell, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor and two children, and Mrs. Lignor. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Moncur. Per Str. Sattara.—Mr. Ballantine and child, Dr. Blacklock, Messrs. Sloan, J. McLeman, F. J. Phillips, G. Mountburn, Dennison, Hyslop, and Miller, Asst. apoth. Harrison, Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. J. Girvin, Mrs. Hyslop and three children.

DEPARTURES.

June 11. Shephard, —, Bimlipatam; Aldebarn, —, Cocanada, —, 12. Str. Pekin, —, Calcutta; Waterloo, —, Calcutta, —, 13. Lady Rowlinson, —, Cottapatnam; str. Meinam, —, Galle; Latona, —, Mauritius. —, 16. Mars, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin, —, From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Dall, Major Playfair. Per str. Meinam, —, From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. E. Baudry, Mr. Haden, Mrs. Nixon, and Mrs. B. C. Leggett. For BOURBON.—Rev. — Schimpf. For GALLE.—Mr. Hermingulde. For PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Mahon, Mr. Rule.

Commercial.

Madras, June 18, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 11-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 7-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11
" " at 3 months	1 10½
" " at sight	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	27 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	...	12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	...	7
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	...
Ditto	1842-43	...	1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	1854-55

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

ROBBERY OF HER MAJESTY'S MAIL IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

We have just received intelligence of a most audacious attack by pirates upon Messrs. Nicol and Company's s.s. *Cashmere*, which carries her Majesty's Mails to Kurrachee and the ports in the Persian Gulf. Nothing but brief telegrams have as yet come to hand, but these indicate the affair to be one of considerable seriousness. One telegram arrived in Bombay from Bussorah on Thursday afternoon shortly after two o'clock, stating that the *Cashmere* had been attacked in the river by pirates on the night of the 12th; that one of the crew had been killed and several wounded; that the treasure chest had been broken into, and Rs. 42,000 abstracted. Another telegram was received later in the afternoon confirming the previous telegram. A representative of Messrs. Nicol and Company proceeded to Government House on Thursday evening, and laid the circumstances of the case before his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, and our Consul in Bushire has been instructed to bring the affair beneath the notice of the Turkish Government. The information that has yet reached Bombay is so scanty that it would not be safe to say much about the matter; but, on the face of it, an insult to her Majesty's flag and a serious crime seem to have been committed.

On Monday we received the following telegram from our special correspondent at Simla:—"Raoof, the Turkish Pasha of Bagdad, has expressed deep concern at the robbery of the mail steamer, and has temporarily suspended the Governor of Bussorah. He has told the Commodore, whom he has appointed Officiating Governor, to hold a Court of Enquiry, and to adopt every possible means of apprehending the robbers and of recovering the plunder. He has also despatched four companies of troops to assist in the pursuit and capture of the robbers, and has telegraphed to the neighbouring Deputy Governors to co-operate." Raoof Pacha is the successor of Midhat Pacha, lately recalled for mismanagement.

The following telegram from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated 15th June, has been received here by the Political Secretary to Government:—

"The following intelligence has been received in regard to the attack on the *Cashmere*:—Seventy robbers attacked the steamer. One kulasee was at the gangway at the time. Five or six men first came alongside, and, on stating they were intending passengers, were allowed to come on board, when they immediately captured the kulasee. At that moment two or more boats came alongside containing the remainder of the gang, who made at once for the place where the treasure was. Bradford, the clerk, is left behind severely wounded. The chief officer and engineer are also wounded. One of the crew, a fireman, had his head cut completely off as he made his appearance from the stoke hole. It is thought some of the robbers were old kulasees, formerly in the company's employ. One bag of Rs. 1,600 was left behind by the robbers."—*Bombay Gazette*, June 21.

Miscellaneous.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—We are informed that Mr. G. B. Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Collector at Khandeish, is to be appointed Acting Professor of Literature in the Deccan College, vice Professor Oxenham, who has proceeded to England.

PARSEES FOR ENGLAND.—Two young Parsee students, named Cursetjee Ardesir Dalal and Sorabshaw Hormusjee Dantra, proceeded to England by the last mail steamer, to compete for the Indian Medical service. Both were successful students of the Grant Medical College. —*Times of India*.

DENGUE FEVER.—Dengue fever has lately been prevalent at Ahmedabad, and the natives generally believe that the pain is caused by demons, whom they are anxious to propitiate by offerings through Brahmins. It is said that about Rs. 50,000 must have been spent to provide such offerings.

THE INUNDATION OF THE INDUS.—The river is rising rapidly at Sukkur, and we dare state that we shall have heavy inundations this year. The gauge at Bhoong Bharra, the surest one for showing the state of the Indus, has, apparently, exemplified sufficiently that the river's rise will be rapid and destructive. —*Sindian*, June 12.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—We understand that the Director of Public Instruction intends to call out from England a Professor of Sanskrit for the Elphinstone College in place of Dr. Buhler, who has been appointed permanently as Educational Inspector, Northern Division. Professor Ramkrishna Gopal has been in charge of the office for some months.

KATIWAR.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law has been appointed Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Katiawar, and Political Assistant in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole talookas. Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., to act as Judicial Assistant and Political Assistant in charge of the above talookas, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Law on furlough.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT G. R. KENNEDY.—The coming court-martial at Ahmedabad, which has been freely talked about of late, and which was expected to result in most serious disclosures affecting the honour of a young officer stationed there, cannot take place now, owing to the sudden death of the officer himself. Lieutenant G. R. Kennedy, Adjutant of the 3rd N. I., who was to have been charged before the court with serious defalcations, died, we hear, from heat apoplexy on Sunday. —*Times of India*.

AMENDS FOR AN OUTRAGE.—A news report from Kurrachee of the 13th June says that it is reported that the Persian Commissioner has offered full-amends for the outrage committed by Hussein Khan and his men at Charbar in March last in firing on the telegraph boat, and has conceded reparation to British subjects who were lately plundered, giving a bill for payment. The Persian Commissioner has since left for Kirman, and Captain Miles has proceeded to Muscat. No further tidings have been received from the frontier of Upper Sind. —*Bombay Gazette*.

MR. GALE, C.E.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Gale, C.E. Mr. Gale was contractor for the construction of the new Kattywar extension of the B.B. and C.I. Railway to the salt works of Patree, and having been out a good deal in the recent very hot weather he felt ill from the exposure, and came down to Ahmedabad for a day or two. Feeling somewhat better, he was on his way back to Veerumgaum by train on Saturday evening, when he died in the railway carriage. His remains were buried on Sunday evening. —*Bombay Gazette*, June 21.

A WAHABEE SYUD AT KURRACHEE.—The attention of the police is called to Wahabee Syud, who has lately made his appearance in Kurrachee, and who on Sunday last strolled into a garden attached to a Parsi pleasure-house; his presence there had the effect of making the inmates of the house beat a precipitate exit. From what we learn the man is a rather dangerous character, one true to the traditionary instincts of his race, who has been heard to express his intention of shedding "Kaffir" blood. It would be advisable to hunt the fellow up, and put it out of his power to do mischief. —*Sindian*, June 12.

KHANDALLA.—A fearful storm burst over Khandalla, writes a correspondent, on Tuesday night, or rather a succession of storms, for the lightning seemed to come from all the points of the compass in

succession. No sooner had the storm, coming from one direction, passed over, than it came up from another direction, till at last it took its position in the west, and spent its fury on the whole face of the Western Ghats. A great deal of rain fell, likewise, on Wednesday evening, and as soon as the news comes of the full burst of the monsoon in Bombay the hill will be forsaken by all its visitors. The climate is delightful at present; when the rain ceases nothing could be more exhilarating than a brisk ride through the pure, fresh air; but it is damp and unpleasant while the rain falls, and somewhat unhealthy to those not accustomed to such damp regions. —*Deccan Herald*, June 14.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BOMBAY.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujarat Friend* thus gives his views about the native press of Bombay:—"The writings of the native press are on the other side of India very severely condemned. Whatever may be its defects, I am certain it is not characterised by anything approaching to disloyalty to the British Crown. The native press of Bombay, far from showing any disloyalty to the Government, is wonderfully tame, and is simply a second edition of the daily journals. In the Anglo-vernacular journals there is no great talent displayed, though Bombay is richer than any other city in India in the excellence of its daily papers, under the editorship and proprietorship of Englishmen. Of course, the natives are inferior to Europeans in journalistic talent, for it is a very difficult task to become an able journalist, more difficult perhaps than to pass the Civil Service examination. The Calcutta Anglo-vernacular press is superior to that of Bombay, in consequence of the wider spread of education in Bengal."

THE NEW JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—Mr. West, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, attended Court last Monday, the day following his arrival, he being anxious to dispose of cases requiring immediate adjustment. A deputation of the pleaders waited on him, to express the gratification and pleasure they felt at having Mr. West presiding again on the Bench of the Sudder Court of the province. The return to Sind of Mr. Raymond West, and the resumption by him of the duties of Judicial Commissioner in the province, duties which he discharged so ably and so satisfactorily a few years ago, are incidents which have occurred within the last few days, and it affords us more than ordinary satisfaction and pleasure in chronicling them. Mr. West has earned golden opinions in Kurrachee, as he has throughout the province, as an able, a painstaking, and an accomplished judge; he has few his equals, certainly none his superiors, so far as the generality of Mcfussil judges go. The people of Sind may well congratulate themselves on again having Mr. West among them. —*Sindian*, June 12.

STARTLING MURDER AT NOWGONG.—A terrible tragedy at Nowgong is reported by an eye-witness:—"Under encouragement of the officers commanding, some men of the detachment 106th L.I. stationed here formed themselves into a 'Singing Club,' and gave their first performance to the detachment on June 1. This consisted of singing, instrumental music, reading, legerdmain, hornpipe dancing, and comic (Ethiopian) serenaders as the wind up. The house was crowded, the audience unmistakably pleased, the whole performance successful beyond all expectations, when suddenly towards the close of the programme, and while the 'serenaders' were doing their best, a musket shot was heard, its tongue of fire flashed across the stage—the curtain dropped—and the cry was raised, 'A man is shot dead!' The audience took the firing of the gun as a joke, a part of the performance; but when the truth dawned on their minds, a general feeling of horror arrested all mirth, and before they could recover themselves the commanding officer of the 106th L.I. collected his men and had them marched home, else there is little doubt the men would have been tempted to lynch the cowardly ruffian who committed the murder. The latter, I am grieved to say, is a soldier of the gallant 106th Regiment, and had been in the theatre in the early part of the evening, but under the influence of some uncontrollable impulse left it, went home, took his rifle, loaded it, put a spare cartridge in his pocket, retraced his steps to the theatre, and while everybody was watching the well-sustained efforts of the serenaders, crept stealthily up to the left side door of the stage, and fired, at the first opportunity, a Snider bullet among the players. Private Delanty, the man personating 'Bones,' received the ball through his left cheek and temple, and fell backwards off the stage, uttering not even a groan, lifeless! The murderer was immediately secured with the smoking rifle in his hands. He appeared dazed, but for a few minutes only, and ever since has evinced remarkable coolness. He denied next morning all knowledge of the foul deed, and has maintained total silence on the subject since. There does not appear any reason whatever for the committal of the dreadful crime. I forgot to say he was but slightly under the influence of liquor. The murdered man was well liked in the regiment, and his funeral was attended by everyone of the 106th, including officers and women. The members of the theatrical club acted as mourners, and carried his remains to their last resting place."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. Str. Euphrates, Hutcheson, Bussorah; str. Xantho, Brown, London; Royal Family, Hogg, Calcutta; Panio, Clarke, Mauritius.—15. City of Canton, Macdonald, Glasgow; Haidee, Dick, Liverpool; Akhbar, Lamson, Calcutta.—16. Macdonald, Hamilton, Liverpool; Romania, Thomas, Liverpool; Nonantum, Pratt, Boston; E. Damaun, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Clara, Smith, Liverpool.—17. Alfred the Great, Lawson, Shields.—18. Str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa; str. Geelong, Babot, Hong Kong; str. Baroda, Rennoldson, Sydney; Tivoli, Greig, Liverpool.—19. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez; Charley Hickman, Lingley, Liverpool.—20. Minnsory, Lorenseff, Moulmein; Charles Augustus, Cockrell, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

W Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Rainey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Biggs, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, infant, and two children, Mr. Yates, Mr. W. Bannatyne, Mr. G. Silver, Mr. C. Seagrave, and Mr. C. Barton. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Evans, and Mr. Logan. From ADEN.—M. Baidar and wife, Capt. Morris, Mr. Astell, Mr. McArthur, Mr. J. Wiseman, and Mr. Jas. Spears.

DEPARTURES.

June 14. Str. Khedive, Steward, Aden and Suez.—15. Str. Patna, Bayts, Kurra- chee; Celestial Empire, Hinks, Liverpool; John C. Potter, McClure, Rangoon.—16. Queen of the Lakes, Grossart, Moulmein.—17. Str. Scanderia, Carroll, Liverpool; str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.—19. Str. India, Turner, Gulf, via Kurrachee.— 21. Str. Peshawar, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

W Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Vincent, Wing R.A., Lieut. Barrow, 18th B. Cav., Miss Hailes, Mr. W. Desson, Mr. J. W. Kinnear, Mr. Wm. Whitson, Mr. T. Driver, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Thomas James, Mrs. A. Bennett, Mrs. J. Bennett, Mrs. Gale and two children, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. John Ogilvie Hay, Mr. R. Sanderson, Mr. H. Hakin, Major and Mrs. Swetten and four children, Lieut. Huddart, R.A., Mr. J. Francis, Mr. Attwood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, and Mr. Deighton. For BRINDISI.—Capt. E. N. DeLa Touche, Capt. E. S. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Giles, Mr. J. C. Leupold, Mr. A. Breul, Mr. D. E. Owen, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. A. Blascheck, and Mr. Roman. For SUEZ.—Mr. R. Caghey, and Mr. T. Knell.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 21, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 5-16 d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	730
Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 8400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...
(250 paid up) ...	...	...	12 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1380
Messager Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	710
Messager Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 575
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 163
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan.	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " " " " "	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " " " " "	...	...	" 101½
" " " " " "	...	...	" 104½
" " " " " "	...	...	" 112

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-13
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.	...	...	16-13-6
" Ditto Pekin	...	...	6-9-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 21.—Prices have been advanced As. 1 to 2 per piece in Shirtings, and As. 1 per piece in Printers, Jaconets, and Mulls. In Bleached Goods there is a slightly better feeling. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods are a shade steeper, but the business of the week has been very small. Twist occupies a strong position, and prices have been well supported. Metals continue to advance in price. Coals: Prices show an upward tendency.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 21.—Cotton: The total purchases for export during the week only amount to about 5,000 bales, prices closing at a reduction of Rs. 5 to 10 per candy. Wool: Prices are nominally unaltered. In other articles of export there is no change worthy of note.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, June 21.—Exchange: Transactions during the week have been most limited. Closing rates for 6 months' sight Bills on London are—Banks, 1s. 11 d.; Credits, 1s. 11 5-16 d.; Documents, 1s. 11 d. per rupee; 3 months' sight Bills, 3-16d. per rupee less all round; and demand Bank Drafts, 1s. 10 d. The rate on China for 60 days' sight House Bills has declined to Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, P. D., asst. engr., irrigation branch, is transferred from the new Hansi branch div. to the Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal. June 6.

ALEXANDER.—In conformity with notific. No. 2,230, dated May 21, J. W. Alexander, exec. engr., 4th grade, took over charge of the Benares provincial div. on the 22nd idem from W. Smart, asst. engr., 2nd grade. ATKINSON, H. C. B., to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, and to be posted to the Benares dist. June 15.

AVERN, F. M., exec. engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, will relieve Mr. W. J. Galmey of the temp. charge of the Kharian div. during Mr. C. A. Bull's absence on special leave. June 8.

BARNFATHER—THOMAS—ANLEY.—The following appts. are made in the P.W. dept., Bengal:—Mr. W. Barnfather, exec. engr., to be exec. engr. Bhaugulpore dist. Mr. G. Thomas, supervisor, is placed in charge of the Monghyr dist. Mr. G. A. D. Anley, exec. engr., Purneah dist.

BARLOW, G. N., C.S.I., to offic. as comr. of the Cooch Behar div., during the abs., on leave, of Col. J. C. Haughton, C.S.I. June 12.

BIGNELL, B. A. D., officg. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to offic. temp. as an asst. supt. in Chittagong. June 12.

BRADSHAW.—The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, dist. supt. of police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept. June 15.

BRAMLEY.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to permit Mr. W. J. Bramley to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from May 8.

BULLOCK, Capt. R., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned dists., with effect from April 8.

CARPENTER, C. W., settlement officer, Allahabad, to offic. as Sec. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. Colvin, with effect from May 11, and in addition to his other duties. June 15.

CHRISTIE, W. B., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Bhaugulpore to the Purneah dist. June 15.

COCHRAN, A. W., asst. mag. and coll., Chittagong, is transfd. to Boker- gunge. Mr. Cochran will continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. June 12.

COCKERELL, H. A., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div., but to continue to offic. as comr. of the Presy. div. June 12.

COLLET, J., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from the Indus Valley State Railway, joined the Punjab Northern State Railway on May 14, and took over charge of the Extension Survey divs. from Mr. M. Rayne, suptg. engr., Juch district, on the same day.

CESSERAT, J., sub dep. opium agent of Hajepore, to have charge of the sub dep. opium agency of Tirhoot, in addition to his present duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Drake. June 5.

DAVIDSON, B. H., superint. of the Central jail, Moulmein, to be superint. of police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, and to rank at the head of that grade. June 8.

DAVIS, A. H., to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police, and to be posted to Meerut. June 8.

DAVIS—FITZGERALD.—The undermentioned persons are app. on prob. to the public works dept. as accountants in the grades specified, and with effect from the dates noted opposite their names, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway:—Mr. C. G. C. Davis, as accountant, 3rd grade, from April 8. Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald, as accountant, 4th grade, from April 6.

DAWSON, F. A., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Seebaungor, during the abs. of Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury. June 12.

FITZGERALD, Capt. J., asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts, having returned from furl., is app. to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class, with effect from March 11.

GALMEY, W. J., exec. eng., is transfd. from the temp. charge of the Kharian div. to the Jhelum bridge div., Punjab Northern State Rail- way. June 8.

GILBERT, H. W., is app. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Oude. June 15.

GLINN.—The second para. of P.W. Dept. notific. No. 108 of Feb. '72 last, transferring Mr. G. J. H. Glinn to the Indus Valley Railway, is cano. Mr. Glinn will remain attached to the Punjab Northern Railway in his substantive rank of exec. eng., 1st grade.

GRANT, T. J. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr in the first grade, during the absence, on duty, of G. N. Barlow.

HODGKINSON, G. J. S., manager of the Hutwa Ward's Estate, is vested with the powers of a mag. in Sarun. June 12.

HUTCHINSON, F., asst. contr., second grade, attached to the office of the contr. of public works accounts, Bengal, is transfd. to the office of the accountant general, P.W.D. July 15.

JAMES—FULTON.—Messrs. H. E. M. James, C.S., and E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector in Sindh on the 1st inst.

LLOYD, R. A., B.A., inspr. of schools, 2nd circle, six months' leave, on urgent private affairs. June 8.

MIDDLETON, C. J., asst. engr., P.W.D., is transfd. from the Purneah to the Bhaugulpore dis. June 15.

MORTON—JOPP.—The following officers are transfd. from the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to the 4th circle military works:—Mr. A. Morton, asst. engr., 2nd grade. Mr. D. A. W. Jopp, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

MUNRO, J., supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from Central India to the Holkar State Railway. June 15.

NEEDHAM, J. F., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have temp. charge of the sub div. of Meherpore. June 5.

FLOWDEN, A. C., to offic. as dis. superint. of police, Amballah, during the absence on leave of Major Sewell.

RICHARDSON.—The services of Mr. R. J. Richardson, Bengal C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, financial dept. June 13.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C., to offic. as personal asst. to the financial member of the Gov. gen.'s Council. June 15.

SCOTT, Capt. T. A., apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Upper Godavery dist., assumed charge of his duties from Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., on the 31st ult.

SMART.—In compliance with notific. No. 2,049, dated June 11, Mr. W. Smart, asst. eng., received charge of the Benares provincial div. from Mr. J. T. Denmeade on the 11th idem.

SMEATON, R., asst. settlement officer, Allygurb, to hold charge of the current duties of the settlement officer during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Smith, settlement officer. June 8.

STORY, R. H., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Jhansie, during the abs. of Mr. Quinn. June 15.

TAYLOR, Col. A., C.B., R.E., chief engr. for mily. special works, assumed charge of his office on May 19.

TRONSON, E. O. H., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Rohtak. June 12.

TURNBULL, J., officg. dist. supt. of police, relieved Major Boddam of the charge of Rawalpindi dist. on May 27.

WARD, W., dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Rohtak to the Hush-iarpur dist. June 13.

WHITE, T. H., is app. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to Oudh.

MAGISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following officers are appointed to officiate as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the second grade, dated June 5:—
Messrs. L. T. Harris, A. W. Cochran, and A. A. Wace, during the deputation of Mr. W. B. Oldham.

ODDH POLICE.

Consequent on the departure on two months' privilege leave of Major Sharpe, the following tempy. proms. have been made by the chief comr. of Oudh in the police dept. of that Province:—

Capt. M. Tweedie, officg. dist. supt., 2nd grade, to be officg. dist. supt. 1st grade.
Mr. N. A. Garstin, officg. dist. supt., 3rd grade, to be officg. dist. supt. 2nd grade.
Mr. G. Hodgkinson, head qrs. inspr. of police, to be officg. dist. supt. 5th grade. Order dated June 15.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. J. K. Hume, asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Burmah, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 19.

Mr. L. A. W. Rind, officg. asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is confd. in that appt. in order to fill a sanctioned vacancy. Mr. Rind will continue to be employed in Burmah.

Mr. W. King, sub asst. conservator of forests in Mysore, is app. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, and will remain attached to the Province.

Mr. G. A. Walters, officg. asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is confd. in that appt., with effect from April 30 last, v. Mr. C. H. James, who in notification No. 536, dated April 30, was reduced to the grade of sub asst. conservator of forests.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

June 10.—Mr. T. H. White is apptd. to the P.W. Dept. as an asst. eng., 1st grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr. H. W. Gilbert is apptd. to the P.W. Dept. as a sub eng., 3rd grade, and posted to Oudh.

Lieut. G. B. R. Savage, R.E., attached to the Sappers and Miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on May 28.

The following officers are transfd. from the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to the 4th circle military works:—

Mr. A. Morton, asst. eng., 2nd grade.
Mr. D. A. W. Jopp, asst. eng., 2nd grade.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

Capt. J. FitzGerald, asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, having returned from furl., is app. to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class with effect from the 11th March, 1872.

Capt. R. Bullock, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts with effect from the 8th April.

Capt. A. Farrer, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to his offic. position of asst. comr., 1st class, on the above date.

MILITARY.

BROWN, Major G. A., staff corps, on being replaced at the disp. of the C. in C. for employment with the Coolie Corps of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, will proceed at the public expense to Ferozepore for duty. June 6.

COLLIS, Capt. F. W., attached to 21st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Stewart, offic. as 2nd in com. Dated May 27.

CORY.—Rawulpindee brigade order confd., dated May 16, directing Major A. Cory, Bengal staff corps, on expiry of his tour of staff employment as brigade major to continue to perform the duties of brigade major.

ELLIOTT—WILLOCK.—Lieut. G. H. Elliott, offic. 3rd squad. officer 3rd Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Willock, who exchanges; dated May 27. Brevet capt. G. W. Willock to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 3rd Bengal cav., v. Elliott; dated May 27. June 7.

GREY, Lieut. W. F. H., 2nd batt. 19th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., v. Lynch, transfd. to the 12th Bengal cav. Dated May 27.

IVES.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd., transferring Capt. E. R. Ives, of the general list, inf., app. by G.G.O. No. 514 of 1872 to offic. as wing sub., 1st inf., to offic. as wing sub. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent. No. 130, dated May 29.

LYNCH, Lieut. J. B., 4th N.I., on prob., to be 2nd squad. subalt. 12th Bengal cav., v. Egan, app. 1st squad. subalt. Dated May 27.

NUTTALL—BUTTER.—44th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, directing Lieut. col. J. M. Nuttall, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to assume comd. of the regt., v. Col. W. J. Hicks, suspended. Dated May 8, app. Capt. A. D. Butter, att., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

PAYN, Col. W., C.B., comdg. 72nd foot, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brig. gen., in succ. to Brig. gen. A. H. L. Wyatt, promoted to the rank of major gen.

ROBINSON.—The leave to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from April 15 to Oct. 15, 1871, granted to 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, No. 7 bat. 24th brig. R.A., in G.O.C.C. April 19, 1871, page 191, is cano. at that officer's request.

SKENE.—Regtl. order, dated May 10, apptg. Capt. C. McD. Skene, attached, to offic. as adjt. 3rd N.I., v. Capt. H. M. Evans, officg. as wing officer, and directing the latter officer to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, until relieved by Capt. Skene.

STRONG, Capt. T. E., qrmr. 16th regt. Bombay N.I., is app. asst. to the cant. mag. at Mhow, in add. to his regtl. duties. Capt. Strong is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as defined in section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Mhow cantonment.

TOKER, Capt. A. C., recently prom., is confd. in the appt. of adjt. 18th N.I. Dated May 27.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Headquarters, Simla, June 9.—The undrmtd. officers are qualified to act as instrs. in army signalling:—

Lieuts. F. J. Day, J. W. Thurburn, and H. J. Harman, R.E.

15TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental Order confirmed, dated May 16, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Lieut. col. G. H. Thompson, 2nd in command and wing officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt. G. R. Hennessy, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. R. E. S. Smith, adj., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. H. A. Abbott, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

Dated May 22, making the following appointments in the room of Capt. G. R. Hennessy, wing officer (offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer), proceeding on leave:—

Capt. R. E. S. Smith, adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. F. A. Remington, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. H. C. Halkett, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

33RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated April 16, making the following appointments during the absence on leave of Major T. W. Rutherford, wing officer:—

Capt. S. C. MacTier, adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. J. G. Kelly, 1st wing subaltern and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. C. T. Bingham, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

35TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated April 22, making the following appointments consequent on the departure of Brevet col. J. L. Nation, comdnt., on special duty, to Saugor:—

Major G. C. Rowcroft, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt.

Major G. V. Fosberry, v.c., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. M. H. Hayes, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors W. Smith, R. Stewart, J. A. Brereton, and J. P. Cambridge; June 12.

Majors W. H. Paget, T. C. Hamilton, A. F. Corbett, G. O. Huxham, and A. Combe; June 13.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. Musgrove; June 11.

Capt. H. R. B. Worsley and E. R. C. Wilcox; June 13.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. E. Alexander; June 8.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Head-quarters, Simla, June 7.—The following temp. proms. are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept.:—

Capt. J. B. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furl. to Europe, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Dec. 22, 1871, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the dept.

Lieut. col. W. Briggs, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, with effect from Feb. 19, and during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major J. Graham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furl. to Europe, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, with effect from March 1, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the dept.

Lieut. col. M. J. Brander, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major A. Mackenzie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Col. H. Mills, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; and Major R. S. Graves, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on return from furl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class—from March 12, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major H. B. Chalmers, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Col. A. Maquoen, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major J. B. Cox, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. H. J. Barton, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class—from March 13, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. J. Keer, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. col. S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. col. J. S. Dunbar, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. W. G. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. T. F. Hobday, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; and Lieut. L. W. Christopher, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class—from March 28, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. Dickens, c.B., asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. H. D. E. W. Chester, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Capt. S. A. T. Judge, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class—from March 29, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. H. R. Wroughton, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. C. E. Hallett, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from April 1, and Lieut. G. L. Eliot, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from April 15—during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. A. R. Badcock, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

With reference to the notification issued by the home dept., No. 330, dated June 10, the services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras S.C., late dist. supt. of police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions in the ordnance dept. are ordered with effect from Nov. 10, 1871, consequent on the return from furl. of Asst. comy. and hon. Lieut. Walsh and Condr. Bather:—

Acting asst. comy. J. Blair to revert to dep. asst. comy., Acting dep. asst. comy. H. Sutton to cond., Acting condrs. J. Burchell and J. Trickett to sub cond., and Acting sub condrs. J. Wood and H. Teeling to magazine sergeant.

Asst. apoth. E. McKenzie having passed the prescribed exam., to be a sub asst. surg. on the establishment, in accordance with Article 46 of G. G. O. No. 392, dated June 17, 1868.

Mr. McKenzie's name is to be struck off from the List of Warrant Medical Officers from this date.

MEDICAL.

COWAN, Dr. W., to offic. as med. officer of Tipperah, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. J. Hughes.

DOWNIE.—Peshawur order confd, dated May 20, apptg. Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.S., 36th N.I., to the med. charge of the 4th and 8th companies Bengal sappers and miners, in add. to his other duties, with effect from March 18.

HARVEY, Asst. surg. R., M.D., assumed charge of the 1st regt. Central India horse, on May 20, from Asst. surg. H. P. Roberts. The servs. of Asst. surg. H. P. Roberts are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt., with effect from the above date.

HUGHES, J., to be med. officer of Tipperah, but to continue to offic. as med. officer of Nowgong, during the abs., on duty, of Dr. J. Meredith. June 5.

JOHNSON.—Chittagong station order confd., dated April 16, apptg. Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson to the med. charge of the Chittagong depot, with effect from April 16.

ROSS, Surg. major J. T. C., sec. to the inspector gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept., to be a deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, from June 22, during absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan.

TOWNSEND, Surg. S. C., med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major from June 1.

TOWNSEND.—The undermtd. officer of the med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 507 of June 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surg. S. C. Townsend. June 1.

WALKER, Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, with temp. rank, J. P., M.D., to have permanent rank from June 22, v. Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals C. L. Cox, who vacates on that date on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

MEDICAL EXCHANGES.

The following exchanges of appointments are sanctioned, viz.:—

Dr. C. M. Russell, med. officer of Gya, to be med. officer of Chupra.

Dr. R. McLeod, med. officer of Chupra, to be med. officer of Gya.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.

No. 481 of 1872.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated June 10, 1872, No. 615, is published:—

It having been determined by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that the family remittances of the British Army in India shall be paid by the India Office on receipt of a general weekly roll (according to Form A), to be furnished by the Military Account Department of each Presidency, H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that this arrangement be brought into operation from October 1, 1872, subject to the following rules:—

I.—The use of the separate remittance voucher (War Office Form No. 326, Bengal Form, No. 47) will be continued, but somewhat modified, and with extra columns (as per Form B), to show the amount of the remittance in the Indian and sterling money and the rate of exchange.

II. These remittance vouchers will, pending further orders, be forwarded by regimental paymasters and officers commanding brigades and batteries of royal artillery, to their regimental agents, for presentation at the India office for payment. Simultaneously with the transmission of the vouchers, a list (as per Form C) will be forwarded to the officers in charge of the duties of military accountant of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for incorporation in the general weekly rolls of the respective presidencies.

III. The rolls of family remittances made through circle paymasters (Bengal Form No. 144) will likewise be forwarded by the latter to the officers in charge of the duties of military accountant at the respective presidencies for incorporation in the general weekly rolls.

IV. All remittance vouchers issued by circle or British paymasters, or by officers commanding brigades or batteries of royal artillery, will have a consecutive serial number, commencing and terminating with each official year.

V. The remittance vouchers will, on receipt in the military account offices at each Presidency, be daily posted up in the general weekly rolls, which will, two clear days preceding the departure of each out-going mail, be closed and forwarded to the Governments at the respective Presidencies for despatch by that mail, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

VI. The above arrangements will involve the cancelment of—

1st. War Office Form No. 327. Bengal Form No. 48.

2nd. Bengal Form No. 49.

3rd. Bengal Form No. 143 (Schedule C of account current with London), and corresponding forms issued by the military account department of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2. The practice of making deductions for claims against the War Office from the totals of the family remittance rolls of British troops will forthwith be discontinued.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. W. Abel as acting consul for Belgium at Akyab, and also as acting consular agent for Italy at Akyab.

THE TABLE OF ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.—Erratum.—In the first line of the table of English furlough pay, published in G.G.O. No. 538, dated May 14, for "general officers," under the heading "staff corps," read general officers and brevet colonels if in receipt of colonel's allowance.

ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.—The Government of India has decided that the orphan of a soldier proceeding to England with its step-parent should be dealt with in all respects as if it were his own child; that the outfit allowance (for a girl Rs. 50, for a boy Rs. 40) may be allowed for it if its mother be dead, the regimental authorities being responsible that the money is properly expended for its benefit; and that if it be necessary to place the child in charge of another female person during the passage home, owing to its having no mother or step-mother, and the step-father having no wife to take care of it, the prescribed remuneration (for the

care of a girl Rs. 40, of a boy Rs. 30) for those who take home orphan children may be granted to such person.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers, students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are reported to have passed in military surveying and field engineering:—By the Higher Standard: Lieut. C. Ball, 1-6th Regiment, Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th B.C., and Lieut. R. A. Hickson, 3rd Regiment, the Buffs. By the Lower Standard: Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th P.I., Lieut. G. P. F. Byng, 105th Regiment, and Major C. B. S. Scott, B.S.C. Lieut. G. R. R. Savage, R.E., attached to the sappers and miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 28th May, 1872. Mr. G. Thompson, B.A., head master of the High School, Sagar, having passed the educational lower standard in the Hindi language, is qualified for service in the educational department of the Central Provinces.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, of the Bengal civil service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted an extension of leave for six months. Six months' leave, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. C. Bryson, assistant surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from May 22. Capt. E. N. D. La Touch, late officiating deputy commissioner of the Garo Hills, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from May 27, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. H. Engledow, overseer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is granted three months' leave, with effect from Jan. 18, in supersession of the leave granted in notification No. 84, dated Feb. 12. Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, officiating district superintendent of police, Seebaugor, leave for three months. Col. H. Raban, officiating deputy commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, leave for two months. Mr. J. C. Colvin, magistrate and collector, Shahjehanpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15 next. Mr. F. Jones, officiating superintendent of survey, Hooghly and Midnapore division, for three months. The leave granted to Mr. G. H. Damant, assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagore, under orders of April 12 last, to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Bengali in July next, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. W. Good, assistant engineer, Etawah division, Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 1 next. Mr. T. B. Stoney, executive engineer, irrigation branch, Dehree division, leave for six months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. I. Lugard, Madras staff corps, for twenty months; and Capt. E. H. Prother, Madras staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. F. G. Scott (commanding 36th N.I.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. A. P. Samuels (quartermaster, 32nd N.I.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. H. S. Marshall (28th N.I.) to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from June 1 to Oct. 15. Capt. H. S. Monles (doing duty 42nd N.I.), to Calcutta, from April 17 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Major (local lieut. col.) C. McC. Cotton, 20th hussars, to Cashmere, from June 1 to Oct. 14, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. P. Lane, 21st hussars, to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. H. G. Young (D battalion, 19th brigade royal art.), to Mussoorie, from June 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. H. L. Ellaby (No. 1 battery, 6th brigade) to remain in England, from July 11 to Oct. 11, on urgent private affairs, in extension. 2nd Capt. M. W. Ommanney (No. 2 battalion, 24th brigade), to Simla, from the 15th May, to the 15th Oct. on private affairs. Lieut. D. M. D. Waterfield (B battalion, 8th brigade), to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs. Quartermaster J. Moore, 14th Foot (1st Battalion), to Darjeeling, from the 30th May to the 30th Nov., on medical certificate. Surgeon E. I. Hiffernan, 19th Foot (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, from the 6th September to the 6th December, in extension, on private affairs. Lieut. G. J. S. Tolef, 24th Foot (2nd Battalion), to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjutant R. E. F. Howard-Brooke, 37th Foot, to Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. Burke, 55th Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. Gardiner, 105th Foot, to Nynee Tal, from the 21st May to the 15th October. Capt. H. H. Rankin, general list, infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for two years. Brevet Col. G. Holroyd, commandant 6th N.I., is permitted to visit Cashmere, on the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. dated 7th May, 1872, page 222.

Madras.

CIVIL.

HOSKINS, Capt. W. H., superint. of police, 2nd grade, to act as superint. of police, 1st grade, during employment of Capt. Highmoor on other duty. June 11.

HUGHESON, J. C., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, during employment of Mr. Nelson on other duty. June 11.

ROGERS, Capt. H. T., B.E., acting principal of the Civil Engineering College, to be principal of the Civil Engineering College, in succession to Capt. Edgcombe, R.E. June 11.

THORNHILL, G., acting 2nd member Board of Revenue, resumed his seat June 7.

ROLLAND, Capt. A. T., superint. of police, 2nd grade, to act as superint. of police, 1st grade, during employment of Major Davies on other duty. June 11.

MILITARY.

BALDOCK—DYER.—H.E. the C. in C. has much pleasure in conveying the thanks of Govt. to Col. Baldock, staff officer and supt. of details, and Major Dyer, brigade major, Fort St. George, for their unremitting exertions during the gale of May 2.

BUDD, Capt. R. C., from attached 14th N.I., to attached 39th N.I. June 10.

BROWELL.—Intimation has been received from the War-office that Lieut. E. T. Browell, 9th brig., has been app. to E baty. D brig. R.H.A., which baty. he should proceed to join as early as possible.

HAULTAIN, Col. F. M., from officg. comdt. 19th N.I., to comdt. 19th N.I., with effect from June 17, v. Wilson, to June 26. June 11.

THORPE.—By the officer comdg. 12th N.I., apptg. Capt. R. D. Thorpe to offic. as qmtr., without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Wynch on m.c.

LYNCH—GRENFELL.—The dates of prom. of the undrmttd. warrant officers of ord. dept., notified in G.O.G. 14th May, No. 121, are altered as follows:—Officg. sub condr. J. Lynch to be sub condr., from Jan. 17 v. Kelly, promd. Officg. sub condr. T. Grenfell to be sub condr., from April 16, v. Ring, promd.

WATSON, Capt. E. J., from attached 32nd N.I. to acting 2nd wing subalt., 20th N.I., with effect from June 17, v. Wilson, to June 26.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, June 11.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Captains, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieut. J. S. F. Mackenzie, from June 8.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, from June 9.

Lieut. W. P. O. Boulderson to be capt., by brevet, from June 1.

The following promotions are made:—

To be Lieut. cols., having completed 26 years' service.

Major H. Biden, from June 12.

Major C. H. Wilson, from June 18.

Major T. C. Georges, from June 13.

Major D. G. S. St. J. Grant, from June 13.

Major O. S. Hearn, from June 13.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service.

Capt. H. St. M. Wynch, from June 12.

Capt. R. Griffith, from June 13.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., med. dept.; arrived at Madras June 1.

Capt. F. Middlecoat, staff corps, and Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. F. Taylor, inf. gen. list, exec. engr., 4th grade; arrived at Madras June 6.

Capt. H. F. Prichard, B.A., comdt. No. 4 horse light field battery, Hyderabad Contingent; arrived at Bombay June 6.

Col. A. Stewart, R.A., dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, arrived at Bombay on May 8.

2nd Capt. W. E. Lockhart, B.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, arrived at Madras on June 12.

MEDICAL.

CHIPPERFIELD, Surg. W. N., officg. principal of the medical college, to conduct the duties of ophthalmic surg. in the gen. hospital and professor of ophthalmic surgery and physiology in the med. coll., without prejudice to his officg. appt.

COCKRELL, Surg. R. W., officg. supt. of the lying-in hospital, Madras, and professor of midwifery in the med. coll. as a temp. measure, is to continue to act in those apps. during the absence of Surg. Harris, M.D., on leave, or until further orders.

FAY, Surg. W., resy. surg., Travancore, to offic. as surg. of the 3rd dist. presy., during the employment of Surg. maj. Duff on other duty.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub. Heato B. W. Allen, 1st battalion 21st foot, for two months, from June 5, to Gazepoor, on private affairs. Major G. O. Close, 45th foot, from Mar 25 or date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. col. C. W. Cox, wing officer 1st native infantry, in extension, from May 4 to May 6, to enable him to join. Lieut. B. T. M. Gompertz, 1st wing subaltern 2nd native infantry, for one day, April 25, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join. Lieut. C. A. Simpson, 18th hussars, in extension, for one month, to Neilgherries. Major gen. H. W. Blake, commanding Pegu division, from June 10 or date of departure, for thirty days' privilege leave. Asst. surg. T. Walsh, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, unfit for duty with troops. Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, wing officer 27th regiment native infantry, on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. J. Macdougall, staff corps, for eighteen months, and to embark from Madras. Captain and Local Lieutenant-colonel R. W. Davies, 2nd battalion, 10th Foot, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. B. O'Grady, 44th foot, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAINES, J. A., superny. asst. to the coll. of Surat and subord. mag. of the 1st class, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Surat district. June 17.

BEDARKAR—WEST.—Messrs. R. West and K. C. Bedarkar, Judicial dept., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of registrar to the appellate side of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, June 5.

CORDEAUX, E., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Puna and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, v. Mr. Watt. June 17.
DRUIT, G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat. June 17.
ELMOT, F. A. H., superny. asst. to the coll. of Rutnagiree and subord. mag. of the 1st class, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Rutnagiree dist. June 17.
LAW—JARDINE.—The following appts. have been made under the Kattywar polit. agency, with effect from April 18:—Lieut. col. S. C. Law to be judicial asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar, and polit. asst. in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole Talukas. During the abs. of Lieut. col. Law on furl., or until further orders, Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., to act as judicial asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar, and polit. asst. in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole Talukas.
LE GEY—WATSON—RUSSELL.—Major P. H. LeGeyt to be 1st polit. asst. to the agent at Kattywar. Major J. W. Watson to be 2nd polit. asst., and Capt. L. Russell to be 2nd polit. asst. to the agent at Kattywar. June 17.
MAINWARING, Lieut. col. W. G., acting polit. supt., Upper Sindh frontier, is apptd. to be the mag. of the Upper Sindh frontier dist. June 17.
PLUNKETT, A. H., hoozoor dep. coll., Nassick, is apptd. a coll. under the Income Tax Act of 1872. June 17.
STOKES, G., C.S., has been apptd. supy. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum from April 15 last.

SINDH REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in Sind, dated June 13:—
 During Major Ross's employment as acting judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee, Mr. S. W. Tyndall to act as 1st class dep. coll.
 During Mr. S. W. Tyndall's absence, Mr. W. S. Forman to act as 2nd class dep. coll.
 During Major C. F. Bolton's employment as acting judge of Hyderabad, Capt. E. W. Trevor to act as 1st class dep. coll.
 Lieut. A. H. Mayhew to act as 2nd class dep. coll.
 Mr. C. Wood to act as 3rd class dep. coll.
 Lieut. E. V. Stace, R.A., has been prom. to the grade of asst. supt. in the Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, from Feb. 5.

MILITARY.

BLAKENEY, Major W., 22nd regt. N.I., S.C., offic. wing officer, is confirmed in that appointment, v. Lieut. col. Campbell, retired.
BROWELL—MURPHY.—Lieut. E. T. Browell, C. baty. 9th brig., has been app. to E. baty. D. brig. R.H.A., v. Murphy. Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy has been transf'd. to No. 3 baty. 6th brig. R.A.
FRANCIS, Lieut. col. F. E., Bombay inf., 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India June 12.
LATTON, Lieut., has been posted to D. baty., 18th brig. R.A.
STILEMAN—CURRIE—TREVELYAN.—Regtl. order confd. as a temp. arrangement, dated May 6, directing Lieut. col. Stileman, 15th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt., Major Currie as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Trevelyan as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Col. Burrows.
TREVELYAN, Capt. W. R., 15th N.I., performed the duties of supt. of bazaars at Malligaum from May 3 to June 2.
YATES—STURT.—Regimental order confd., dated June 4, directing Capt. Yates to offic. as adjutant, and Capt. Sturt, 7th regt. N.I., as qmrm., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Cunningham.

3RD REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—
 Capt. Stevens offic. as comdt., in addition to his own duties, from April 2 to April 28.
 Lieut. Erskine offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from April 2 to April 17.
 Lieut. Mayne offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, and Lieut. James as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to their respective duties, from April 18 to April 28.
 Capt. Stevens offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from April 29 to May 18.
 Lieut. Mayne to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. James as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to their respective duties, with effect from April 29.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified:—
 Capt. S. M. Hay, staff corps, May 22.
 Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming, staff corps, dep. supt., Mysore commission, May 28.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, June 14.—The servs. of Major L. M. Davies, S.C., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.
 The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—
 Lieut. F. C. Symonds, of the R.A., asst. supt., Southern Maratha Country revenue survey. Jan. 11, 1871.
 The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified:—
 Majors R. M. Bonnor, M. R. Haig, (brevet lieut. col.) F. P. Mignon, J. Gordon, H. F. Disbrowe, C. E. Naylor, G. J. Melliss, W. C. Lester, W. H. Mason, C. W. Wahab, and E. M. G. Cooper. June 13.
 The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the date specified:—

Capt. (brevet major) T. H. Turner and C. Jameson. June 12.
 Capt. P. W. Bannerman, W. A. Gillespie, and F. J. T. Ross. June 13.
 The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevet, from the date specified:—
 Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, S.C. June 8.

MEDICAL.

ASHER, J. G., 29th regt. N.I., to the medical charge.
COCKELL, Surg. P. W., 24th regt. N.I., to offic. on med. charge, v. Asst. surg. Lowry.
COOKSON—MACKENZIE.—The services of H. Cookson, med. dept., in med. charge 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., and Asst. surg. F. M. Mackenzie, med. dept., in med. charge 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Gov. of the Punjab.
HUGHES, Asst. surg. A. H., M.D., assumed temp. med. charge of the Baroda Residency on June 1, pending arrival of the med. officer app. to succeed Surg. major Remington, dec.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADVANCE OF PAY.—BOMBAY MARINE.

Bombay, May 21.—The undermentioned Government resolution in the marine department No. 49, of Jan. 15, embodying letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, No. 120, dated Dec. 26, 1871, authorising the continuance of advances of pay hitherto granted to officers of the Bombay marine, when proceeding to sea, on the same conditions and under the same restrictions as those laid down in para. 2 page 17 of the Indian Navy Pay and Audit Code, is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, Jan. 15.—Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, No. 120, dated Dec. 26, 1871.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 939, dated Oct. 25, 1871, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that the Government of India authorises the continuance of advances of pay hitherto granted to officers and men of the Bombay marine, when proceeding to sea, on the same conditions, and under the same restrictions as those laid down in paragraph 2 page 17 of the Indian Navy Pay and Audit Code.—I am, &c.,
 B. E. BACON, Colonel,
 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Resolution.—To be communicated to the accountant-general for guidance.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Dr. F. Kielhorn, superintendent of Sanskrit studies, Deccan College, having availed himself of the fifteen months' sick leave granted to him in Government resolution No. 76 of 1871, from February 18, 1871, and returned to Bombay on the 14th May, the unexpired portion of his leave (three days) is cancelled at his own request.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test:—Asst. surg. R. P. Ferguson, 9th brigade royal artillery; Lieut. A. D. Worgan, 59th foot; No. 1,450, Serg. D. Cowan, 108th foot; Mo. 1,362, Corp. D. Minahan, 108th foot. The undermentioned civil servants have passed examinations:—Mr. J. H. C. Schneider passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard on January 8. Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, passed on the 10th June the departmental examination according to the Second Standard under Government notification of January 13, 1869.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in June) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Qmrm. M. Robinson, 18th brig. R.A., from May 3 to Nov. 2. Lieut. H. A. Wilson, 59th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieut. H. A. Wilson, from date of departure, per P. and O. steamer. Lieut. J. T. A. Drought, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major L. M. Davies, staff corps, in India, from June 26 to Dec. 25, in extension. Staff surg. J. Parr, for one month, from June 15. Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th brig. R.A., from May 7 to Oct. 6. Major W. H. K. Bradford, to remain in England from June 15 to July 15, in extension, on private affairs. Lieut. S. D. Barrow, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major T. E. Britten, Bombay staff corps, for two years; this officer, having passed the standing medical committee, is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules. Lieut. col. H. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., staff corps, Governor General's agent, Rajpootana, and officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces, for nineteen months, from Aug. 1.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 9.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. W. E. D. Broughton to be col. comdt., v. Gen. M. Williams, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. Burnaby to be col., v. W. C. Hadden, removed as a gen. officer; June 19.
 Lieut. col. and Brevet col. the Hon. H. F. Keane, C.B., to be col., v. S. Freeth, retired upon full pay; June 26.
 Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. F. E. Cox to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. R. Burnaby; June 19.
 Capt. and Brevet major S. B. Farrell, from the supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. F. Keane; June 26.
 Capt. and Brevet major C. W. Barry to be lieut. col., v. S. B. Farrell, placed upon the supernum. list; June 27.
 Second Capt. E. S. Tyler to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. F. E. Cox; June 19.

Second Capt. and Brevet major E. T. Brooke to be capt., v. Brevet major C. W. Barry; June 27.

Lieut. R. H. B. Beaumont to be second capt., v. E. S. Tyler; June 19.
Lieut. R. H. Williams to be second capt., v. Brevet major E. T. Brooke; June 27.

BREVET.

Col. S. Freeth, retired full pay, R.E., to have the hon. rank of major June 26.

The following proms. to take place in succn. to Gen. M. Williams, R.E., who died on June 18:—

Lieut. gen. R. J. Shotherd, col. comdt. of the R.E., to be gen. June 18.
Major gen. W. E. D. Broughton, R.E., to be lieut. gen. June 19.

Col. W. C. Hadden, R.E., to be major gen.; dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 19.

July 12.

Royal Engineers.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 15, the following officers are placed on the reserved lists:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. Stanton, c.b., from the seconded list to the permanent reserved list; Capt. and brevet col. C. G. Gordon, c.b., Capt. J. F. D. Donnelly, Second capt. W. Innes, and Lieut. J. H. Satterthwaite, to the temp. reserved list. July 13.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—At Raneekhet, June 10, wife of A. Allan, M.D., asst. surg., 1st bat. 17th regt., daughter.

BAZELY—At Madras, June 9, Mrs. N. Bazely, jun., son.

BOWER—At Ootacamund, June 11, the wife of the Rev. F. Bower, c.m.s., daughter.

BOURKE—At Ootacamund, June 9, prematurely, the wife of Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, daughter.

CONSTANT—At Umballa, June 13, the wife of D. Constant, 12th Bengal cavalry, daughter.

FAIRWEATHER—At Simla, June 5, the wife of Dr. J. Fairweather, officg. sanitary commissioner, Punjab, daughter.

GALLWITZ—June 20, the wife of Mr. E. W. Gallwitz, son.

HAMILTON—At Segowlee, June 8, the wife of Capt. W. B. Hamilton, 4th Bengal cav., son. [ventive Service, son.]

HIGGINS—At Byculla, June 14, the wife of Mr. J. Higgins, Customs Pre-JOHNSTONE—At Moorat's-gardens, Nungumbaukum, June 11, the wife of G. P. Johnstone, barrister-at-law, daughter.

KIRKWOOD—At Kamptee, June 9, the wife of Asst. surg. T. M. Kirkwood, 44th E. E. regt., daughter.

KNATCHBULL—At Coonor, May 27, the wife of Capt. F. Knatchbull, 89th regt., daughter.

LISTER—At Cuddalore, June 11, Mrs. Lister, son.

LYALL—At Dacca, June 12, wife of R. D. Lyall, C.S., son.

MAGOR—At No. 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta, June 11, wife of R. B. Magor, daughter. [Mitchell, daughter.]

MITCHELL—At No. 42, Park street, Calcutta, June 13, wife of R. NORMAN—At Bijnour, June 9, wife of C. M. Norman, dist. police, son.

OTTO—At Kistna, June 14, wife of F. Otto, G.I.P. Railway, son. [son.]

PEREIRA—At Humeerpore, June 9, wife of S. F. Pereira, inspr. of police, ROBERTS—At Allygurh, June 6, wife of H. Roberts, son.

VAUGHAN—At Dhurumsala, June 3, wife of T. C. Vaughan, E.A. comr., Punjab, daughter.

WALTER—At Alipore, June 12, wife of C. J. Walter, Bengal S.C., and adjt. 8th regt. N.I., daughter.

WHITE—At Byculla, June 17, wife of W. M. White, son. [son.]

WOOD—At Surat, June 11, wife of W. S. Wood, B.B. and C.I. Railway,

MARRIAGES.

BOURCHIER—BARTLEMAN.—At Shillong, Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, c.b., R.A., to Margaret, second daughter of the late Col. Bartleman, Bengal army.

CLOGSTOUN—WATSON.—At Ootacamund, June 13, H. Clogstoun, Madras C.S., to Raby, daughter of the late Major A. V. Watson, H.M.'s 27th regiment.

COOK—GRIFFITH.—At Bhaugulpore, June 12, C. Cook, of Cawnpore, to Catharine H., only daughter of the late Capt. S. Griffith, R.N.

DE MONTE—FLASHMAN.—At Dinapore, June 1, F. W. De Monte, to Eva E. Flashman.

DEVINE—FINLEY.—At Trichinopoly, June 4, T. G. Devine, asst. apoth., to Sophia J., daughter of the late Apoth. J. Finley.

JOHNSON—SMITH.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, June 19, J. Johnson, traffic dept. G.I.P. Railway, Sohagpoor, to Elizabeth S. Smith.

MACNAGHTEN—HODGKINSON.—At Mozufferpore, June 11, C. Macnaghten to Isabella J., eldest daughter of Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, South Lincolnshire.

O'CONNOR—BENNETT.—At Agra, June 11, H. O'Connor to Jane M. J., eldest daughter of J. Bennett, of Tipton, Staffordshire.

SCOTT—HALLIDAY.—At Waltair, June 6, Lieut. C. H. Scott, R.A., to Frances C., daughter of Col. J. Halliday, comdt. 12th regt. Madras native infantry.

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—At Sangor, Central Provs., June 7, Sarah J., wife of Magazine sergt. D. Buckley, ord. dept., late of F.C. R.H.A., aged 19.

BURBRIDGE—At Bolaram, Hyderabad, Deccan, June 7, V. H., youngest son of Qmr. T. Burbridge, aged 4.

CHAMBERS—At Mussoorie, May 30, Lieut. H. M. Chambers, R.E., aged 25.

CLARKE—At Bijnath, Kangra Valley, June 2, C. A. Mitchell, child of H. H. Clarke, tutor to H.H. the Nawab of Pahawulpore.

DAVEY—At Choyeh diversion, on Oude and Rohilkund Railway, June 3, Driver H. Davey, son of John and Rebecca Davey, of Lambeth-street, London, killed by an engine, aged 33.

D'CARLOS—At Poonamallee, June 9, Mrs. L. D'Carlos, widow of the late Apothecary Anthony D'Carlos, aged 80. [Drewitz, aged 2.]

DREWITZ—At Dharwar, June 4, Evelyn A., child of Capt. and Mrs. N. FAIRLIE—At Kamptee, June 6, Jane A. M., child of Lieut. col. Fairlie, 1st Madras cav., aged 9 months.

GALE—At Sanund, Kattywar, June 16, suddenly, J. W. Gale, M. Inst., C.E. GARBETT—At Attock, June 5, E. W. Garbett, extra asst. comr., Peshawar, of remittent fever.

GODFREY—At Hooblee, Dharwar Districts, June 11, H. C., infant son of Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.

GRAHAM—At Bombay, June 14, after severe suffering, Eleanor S., daughter of A. and C. Graham, aged 2. [tory, Tirhoot.]

HOWELL—At Mozufferpore, May 24, W. L. Howell, of Chutwarrah Fac-MONNIER—At Lahore, June 10, Eugenie M., child of J. A. Monnier, aged one year.

MURRAY—At Coonoor, June 10, Ellen, only daughter of J. T. Murray, Madras Carrying Company, aged two months.

NICHOLLS—June 12, James, son of J. Nicholls, H.M.D.Y., aged six months. PARSONS—At Kussowlee, June 13, Elizabeth M., infant daughter of Major Q. D. Parsons, B.S.C., aged 1 year.

RIPLEY—At Deyrah Dhoon, June 13, Major F. J. Ripley, 11th N.I. ROSS—At Madras, June 11, R. E., infant son of G. H. Ross.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, Commanding Chittagong Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. Dated Calcutta, April 3.

I have the honour, agreeably to your instructions, to submit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, the following abstract of the reports furnished by me from time to time of the operations of the column under my command in the Loshai country. The paragraphs are numbered respectively as they were in the reports from which they were extracted, and of which the dates are given.

Report dated Demagiree, Nov. 30, 1871.

2. On my arrival at Chittagong, on Oct. 26, I was met by Capt. East, assistant quartermaster general, who had preceded me in the early part of the month, and had just returned from Burkhul with full particulars regarding the road and river communications up to that place, and of the work done under the orders of Capt. Lewin, the deputy commissioner of the Hill Tracts, in clearing jungle for encampments, running up sheds for commissariat stores, and temporary shelter for troops, at Rangamatta, Kassalong, and Burkhul, on the banks of the Kurnafuolee River.

3. The commissariat arrangements under Major Mackenzie and Capt. Case were in a very advanced and satisfactory state; two months' supplies for the whole force having already been pushed on towards Kassalong.

4. The Kurnafuolee is navigable by river steamer as far as Rangamatta, a distance of sixty-one miles; thence to Kassalong, seventeen miles, boats not drawing more than eighteen inches can proceed; above this latter place to Lower Burkhul, which is about twelve miles, it is only possible to employ country boats drawing some few inches of water.

8. The 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Col. Macpherson, c.b., v.c., and the 3rd company sappers and miners, arrived at Chittagong on Nov. 5. They were encamped for one day at that place, and on the 7th I started with them, and arrived at Rangamatta on the following day, having left my brigade major, Capt. Bates, at the former place, to receive troops and coolies on arrival, and forward them up the river. On Nov. 9 brigade head-quarters and the 2nd Goorkhas moved to Kassalong.

9. At Kassalong, which offered great facilities of space, and in the opinion of Surg. major Allen, the senior medical officer, promised to be healthy, I determined to establish my first depot.

10. Owing to the heat of the weather the advanced wing of the 2nd Goorkhas proceeded from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul by small boats. Neither the *Flame* nor the large country boats can proceed to Lower Burkhul, owing to rocks and the strength of the current where the river narrows. This part of the journey occupies about seven hours.

11. A road of eight miles in length has been made from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul. It is a good and rather severe day's march for troops to the latter place, and then on for two and a-half miles more to Upper Burkhul.

12. On Nov. 12 I arrived at Upper Burkhul with head quarters and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas. The rest of the regiment followed by detachments, part marching and part by boat from Kassalong, leaving a British officer and a sub-division at Kassalong, and the same number of men at Lower Burkhul, for the protection of these posts.

13. Upper Burkhul is just above the rapids, at a point where the river widens out to some 300 yards across. I found the ground had been to a certain extent cleared; two commissariat godowns had been completed, and a third was in progress; sheds to cover about 500 men had been finished, and a rough stockade to protect the place had been built. But the ground was very confined, and I found it undesirable to collect troops or coolies here in any number.

14. On the day after my arrival at Burkhul, the chief, Rutton Poosa presented himself in camp, having anticipated a summons from Captain Lewin, whose messenger he met on the road. He expressed his desire to be friendly and promised assistance, but appeared very much alarmed

at the consequences to himself of an alliance with us against the other tribes. He was assured in general terms of future protection if he behaved well, and, after a stay in camp of three days, during which he was chiefly engaged in drinking rum, he commenced his good offices by setting out on the 16th November to conduct a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to Demagiree. Captain East, assistant quartermaster general, accompanied this party, and his report of the march, which, owing to the difficulties of the country and the delay in marking out a road, occupied five days, is annexed. This road, which succeeding companies of the Goorkhas and the company of sappers have since been working on, has now been rendered practicable for unladen elephants; but the hills are so steep, and the banks of the frequent watercourses so difficult, that the time and labour to render it of any use to laden animals could not be afforded without great delay to the expedition. I trust that, as the force advances and ascends, the slopes of the ranges may be found easier, and admit of the elephants being employed.

15. On the same day that Major Macintyre's detachment commenced its march by land, I started by the river route, accompanied by Capt. Lewin, with the head quarters and a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, arriving here on Nov. 18. The fleet consisted of ten Chittagong boats, which had with considerable difficulty been dragged up the Burkhul falls and rapids, and about eighty canoes—the former carrying the Goorkhas, and worked by their own crews, assisted by the soldiers; and the latter manned by hill coolies, three coolies to each canoe, and carrying on an average five maunds of supplies. The river, which runs in a clear and deep, but sluggish stream, except at the rapids, which are of frequent occurrence, is on an average about seventy yards wide, the hills on either side being beautifully wooded to the water's edge. The distance from Burkhul to Demagiree by this route is thirty-eight miles. About half way between these places are the rapids of Ootunchuttra, which none but canoes can now ascend, as the river is falling daily. Below these rapids I have established a temporary depot for stores, under a guard of fifty policemen, twenty of whom accompany the canoes on their journey up and down the upper half of the river. The larger boats work between Burkhul and Ootunchuttra. By this arrangement it is hoped that 400 maunds of supplies may reach Demagiree every third day; but the canoe service, which is of vital importance to the advance of the force, not only to this place, but some distance further up the river and into the enemy's country, is, I fear, in a very precarious condition. The canoes are worked entirely by hill coolies, no others understanding the management of them. These men were collected by Capt. Lewin, and have been most usefully employed in various ways for the last two months, but of late they have been overcome by an unreasonable fear of the Loshais, and there have been so many desertions among them that, unless Capt. Lewin's personal influence can keep them together, there is a possibility of the whole body, about 500, melting away altogether, and bringing matters to a dead lock. I have written to Mr. Hankey, the commissioner of Chittagong, to whose cordial co-operation I am already much indebted, begging him to order up the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes to which these men belong, with a view of inspiring confidence, and checking further desertion; but, in the interim, valuable time may be lost.

16. At Demagiree I found that Mr. C. P. Crouch, assistant superintendent of police, who had been sent on with 110 men from Upper Burkhul on Nov. 8, had done a great deal of work in clearing jungle, building a stockade, and preparing sheds for commissariat stores; the ground for these purposes he had selected with much judgment. Just below the falls the river opens out into a large basin about 300 yards in diameter, on the left bank of which ample space exists for the sheds of some 800 men. The falls are at the foot of one of the northern spurs of the Oheepoom range, on which, at about one mile from the river, I have stationed a company in a rough stockade.

17. I propose to explain now, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the arrangements I have made for the employment of the police placed at my disposal. Finding that, according to custom, they had been withdrawn from the frontier posts for drill and instruction to headquarters at Rangamatta during the rainy months, when the swollen rivers and streams serve as a protection to the hill tracts against the Loshais, I requested Capt. Lewin, through the Commissioner, Mr. Hankey, to re-occupy these posts, which will be garrisoned as follows, and remain in charge of the officers of police under the Commissioner:—1, Kaında (not hitherto occupied), 40 men; 2, Bilasorrie, 50 men; 3, Phurwa, 40 men; 4, Paidoo, 50 men; 5, Thura, 30 men; 6, Chima, 60 men. The portion of the frontier thus guarded extends over sixty miles as the crow flies, to the south-east of Kassalong. It is liable to the incursions of the Howlongs and Shendos; and, considering the habits of these people, as well as the nature of the country, which is a forest-clad succession of hills and valleys, this line of posts, connected by a mere path, cannot be considered altogether sufficient. My line of communication above Kassalong is also exposed on the right; but I trust that the enemy will be too much taken up with the operations of the force to attempt any raids so far from home. The stockade of Khagoorea to the north of Kassalong is garrisoned by 60 men, and I have requested the Political Agent at Tipperah to employ the portion of the Rajah's Contingent placed at my disposal in guarding his own frontier up to that point. These arrangements have 130 police under an officer for employment with the force.

18. Of the political aspect of affairs, I have little to report. Notwithstanding Captain Lewin's untiring exertions, added to his experience and influence on this frontier, I have been unable to open communications even with the Sylhoos, the first of the tribes we have to deal with, and whose villages are in sight. Rutton Pooca says he is at enmity with these people, and cannot undertake any messages to them. He is equally unable, or unwilling, to give information or guides, and altogether his alliance is of the most passive description, as might have been expected from his previous history. At Burkhul he expressed his desire, which I could not accede to, to be allowed to lead a war party of his tribe against

the Sylhoos. On arrival here I was met with a request for a guard to protect his village; fifteen policemen were given him, and he appeared perfectly satisfied. When pressed for assistance of any sort, he declares that he has no control over his tribe. Captain Lewin, who is more troubled by his inconsistencies than I am, is of opinion that as soon as we have struck our first blow, and it is apparent that our mission is of a different character to former ones, the alliance will be more profitable. I trust that such may be the case. At present Rutton Pooca is in camp, under medical treatment, to which he submits with a faith which is astonishing, considering his distrust of our dealings with him in every other respect.

22. I propose making my first move in advance of this to-morrow, Dec. 1. From the Demagiree and Oheepoom ranges, on either side of the gorge we occupy, a fine view is obtained of the country of the Sylhoos, and also of the Howlongs, the furthest of the tribes to be dealt with. The natural obstacles the force has to overcome are most formidable. The mountains, rising to 4,000 and 5,000 feet, are very difficult, and covered with forests to the summit, a mere tract connecting the different villages. There are five such ranges to be crossed. The intervening valleys are intersected by rivers and streams often unfordable. To the troops these obstacles are of no account, but they must of course cause much delay to the movements of coolies and commissariat. The water-supply, except in the valleys, also is limited. I refer to these difficulties not with any doubt of our power to surmount them, but to show his Excellency that to achieve satisfactorily the objects of the expedition, will take fully the time allotted for the purpose.

SANSKRIT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following is the reply of Mr. Campbell to the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association on the subject of the study of Sanscrit in Government Schools:—

I am directed by the Lieut. governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 2, 1872, and to remark as follows:—

His Honour is much obliged for the Association's expression of opinion on the subject of the study of the Sanscrit and vernacular languages in Government schools, and will give the subject his best consideration. Meantime, his Honour desires me to say that he would not discourage the study of Sanscrit; on the contrary, he would give every encouragement to students who are willing to cultivate it by scholarships and other means; and whenever a sufficient number of students is found at a Government school, he will provide for the teaching of Sanscrit in the upper classes of our schools as well as in our colleges; but the Lieut. governor thinks that the study of Sanscrit should not be compulsory, and should not be imposed on boys of tender years, who have not yet a sufficient knowledge of their own vernacular, and are, at the same time, learning the elements of English. Such compulsion is the less necessary, as the University, very wisely his Honour thinks, does not insist on Sanscrit at the entrance examination.

So far as normal schools are concerned the Lieutenant governor would adhere to his order that Sanscrit is not to be taught in primary schools; and these schools are required to train masters for primary schools; and though some normal school students may go to higher vernacular master-ships, still the preparation of good primary schoolmasters is and must be the main object of our normal schools. At primary schools Sanscrit is not taught, and therefore instruction therein cannot be wanted at normal schools.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—On Tuesday night, in the hall of the Society of Arts, Mr. F. W. Chesson read a paper on the best means of educating English opinion on Indian affairs. He set out by saying that the great debates which preceded the abolition of the East India Company revealed the fact that our sense of responsibility towards India needed a crisis to stimulate it into activity; and he proceeded to cite a variety of other circumstances in support of the fact, among others that the Indian Budget was brought forward in the middle of the dog-days, when an air of languor had settled upon the half-empty benches of the House of Commons, and when weary legislators were content to leave Mr. Grant Duff to talk to the reporters' gallery. To say that, at such a time, the Legislative Chamber was dull, was to convey a very imperfect idea of the lethargy, the monotony, the total absence of life and animation by which an Indian budget debate was characterised. His idea was that Parliament might be aroused from its apathy by the formation of a party pledged to bring forward for prompt discussion any matter important to the political and social well-being of the unrepresented people of India. The rule of India formed part of our national life, and we dare not, even if we could, break its continuity. But it was our duty to administer that rule with a single eye to the good of the people, and to qualify them, by successive steps, for the enjoyment of all the rights of British subjects. A practical and intelligent discussion of the affairs of India could, in his opinion, be secured in the House of Commons by a dozen members combining together to secure that end. A number of the audience, which included his Highness the Nawab of Bengal, Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., Professor Sheldon Amos, Sir James Anderson, and several ladies, joined in the debate which followed the reading of the paper. In the absence of Professor Fawcett, M.P., who was prevented from fulfilling his engagement by ill-health, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., occupied the chair, and in the course of the proceedings he took occasion to state that although he might again and again fail in his attempts to secure justice being done to his Highness the Nawab at the hands of the English Parliament, such was his sense of English justice that he should persevere in his appeals to it.

Home.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

On Tuesday, July 9, the committee resumed, and General Sir Arthur Cotton's examination was continued, the inquiries being renewed with reference to the expenditure on the opening up of the unnavigable portions of the river Godavery, both for navigation and irrigation purposes. Canals, he said, might be cut almost anywhere in India at the average cost of about £2,500 a mile, which was one-eighth less than the railways had cost. The average charge for carriage had been calculated not to exceed one halfpenny per ton. Witness was well aware that General Strachey's views on this matter were opposed to his own. Asked what might be the political advantages of a new canal for India, General Cotton said he was not a statesman, but only a "drawer of water." If, however, he must offer any opinion on the political question, he would point out that in case of war a railway could be destroyed by an enemy more readily than a canal, which latter was in itself naturally defensible, while a railway could not be kept, or might be destroyed before its defence could be prepared for.

Mr. James Hutton, a gentleman connected with the press of India and also with a Society called the British Indian Association of Calcutta, was called and examined by the Chairman, and also by his *locum tenens*, Mr. Littleton, in the former's temporary absence. The inquiry was to ascertain how far a previous witness's (Mr. de Costa's) statements could be borne out as to public opinion in India being inimical to the policy and legislation of successive governments of India. Mr. de Costa had complained of excessive expenditure and oppressive taxation. The witness read largely from documents and memoranda to establish the truth of Mr. de Costa's remarks. He adduced the extraordinary expenses of the viceregal court and council in their annual and lengthened visits to Simla as an example of unnecessary expenditure. Mr. Hutton stated that the British Indian Association had addressed an appeal to the Secretary of State remonstrating against the summary mode in which the "British Subjects Bill" had been passed without open discussion by the Governor-General in Council at Simla, some hundreds of miles from the usual seat of Government—Calcutta.

Mr. Massey, late Finance Minister under Lord Canning's viceroyship, was called and examined on the financial system and taxation of India. This important witness proposed to abandon the income-tax in favour of a limited kind of local taxation. He said an income-tax should never be a permanent impost, but only imposed in great exigencies of the State, as the people of India look upon the whole machinery of taxation with extreme aversion, and have always done so. Mr. Massey stated another objection to the governmental systems in India. He said that while he was Finance Minister under Lord Canning he experienced the greatest difficulty in re-arranging the finances in consequence of the strong opposition of the minor Gubernatorial authorities to any interference with their personal arrangements, which they considered the Bengal Government had nothing whatever to do with. But legally and constitutionally both the Governorships of Madras and Bombay are subordinate to the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. Mr. Massey asserted that the financial system, which has been in practice in recent years, failed mainly in respect to its total disregard for economical principle. The witness also pointed out as a strange anomaly, viz., that the people of Burma, for instance, should be taxed—which they were—to pay for the roads, canals, and military buildings of presidencies they were not connected with. He recommended that a strict hand should in future be kept over the accounts of the Government, and that a gradual form of local taxation should be introduced throughout the country. He desired to see a special minister appointed to direct and control the financial department.

Mr. Massey advised that certain sources of revenue from excise dues should be surrendered to the local governments whenever a re-organisation of finance and taxation should come to pass.

The committee adjourned for one week, and the further sittings are expected not to occupy more than a day or two longer of the present session, after which the committee will prepare its report.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NAPIER.—We understand that Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, who recently acted as Viceroy of India on the death of Lord Mayo, and has seen much diplomatic service, is to be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Etrick of the United Kingdom. A part of Lord Napier's property is in the old Etrick Forest, and the river of that name runs through the property, on which there is also a farm so called. Lord Napier will, we believe, continue to be called after his Scotch barony, which dates from 1627, and this title must not be confounded with that of Lord Napier of Magdala.—*The Guardian*.

MILITARY.—The Indian Artillery retirements will be gazetted in a fortnight or so. Altogether the outgoing officers are expected to make room for the promotion of twenty captains to the rank of

lieutenant-colonel. The retirement of thirty-six field officers and twenty-eight captains and second captains, taken from the three presidency lists, is contemplated in the following proportions:—Bengal, eighteen field officers, eight captains, and five second captains; Madras, ten field officers, six captains, and three second captains; Bombay, eight field officers, four captains, and two second captains.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Juttendromohun Tagore and another *v.* Ganendromohun Tagore.—Judgment.—These were cross appeals from the High Court in Bengal, and involved important questions under the Hindoo law relating to property of between £40,000 and £50,000 a-year. The testator, the hon. Prosonocomar Tagore, was a Hindoo inhabitant of Calcutta, and the *corpus* of his estates exceeded half a million sterling. He made a gift to his son, Ganendromohun Tagore, on his marriage, when he was of the same religion as his father, and when he died left him nothing, the son having in 1857 become a Christian and been baptized. The large property was left under various trusts in perpetuity, and it was submitted that, under the Hindoo law of inheritance, such trusts were invalid. There were besides legacies and annuities, which it was not sought to set aside, but the principal question in the contention was as to between £40,000 and £50,000 a-year. Ganendromohun Tagore, who is a barrister-at-law, claimed to be considered as heir-at-law of the vast estates for the reasons alleged in his appeal. Mr. Justice Willes attended to deliver the judgment of the committee, and was nearly an hour and a half in reading an elaborate review of the facts, and the Hindoo law applicable thereto. The effect of the judgment was that the first estate for life was held to be good, and the subsequent estates created by the will to be contrary to the power of a Hindoo to create; and therefore, on the termination of the life estate of Juttendromohun Tagore, the plaintiff, Ganendromohun Tagore (who had embraced Christianity in the lifetime of his father) would succeed as heir-at-law to the whole of the real estates of the testator, and to the surplus of the personalty, after payment thereof of the legacies and annuities bequeathed by the will. Their lordships directed accounts to be taken, and, on the ground of the important and novel questions involved, decreed the costs of the parties up to the present time to be paid out of the surplus of the personalty.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.—The King of Burma's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the Ministers acting as attachés to the Embassy, and the other gentlemen forming the suite, will have a wonderfully interesting story to tell when they go back to India. They have seen some of the best parts of Italy and France, and now they are rapidly exhausting the sights of London. Since their arrival in the metropolis the Chief Minister and his companions have visited the Exhibition, the Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, and various other public and private resorts; the process of biscuit-making at Bermondsey has been explained to them; they "assisted" at the opening of the beautiful museum at Bethnal-green, and every day during the remainder of their stay in London has its fixture. For the first time the Envoy accepted a private invitation on July 9, when, accompanied by several of the Embassy and suite, he visited Sudbury-house, Hammersmith, the residence of Mr. Peacock, to inspect that gentleman's rare collection of agaves and cacti. The party comprised the following:—Mengyee Maha Sathoo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Maha Meniha Kyoden Paden Woondouk, Minister of State, second grade; Meniha Zayathoo, secretary to the Embassy; several of the suite; and Mr. Edmund Jones, agent to the Embassy. As the visit had been kept strictly private, the Ambassador and his party were not, as is usually the case, made the subjects of a demonstration by the public; and the three or four policemen who were on duty had nothing whatever to do. His Excellency and suite were received by Mr. Peacock, and conducted first through the grounds, and then through the various conservatories, in which are stored a great many botanical treasures, including several hundred of the finest known specimens of succulent plants. The peculiar form and beauty of the agaves and cacti, which are a unique collection, were greatly admired by the distinguished visitors, who, after seeing the whole of the gardens, returned to the lawn. Here they were entertained by Mr. Peacock, whose daughters had the honour of presenting the Ambassador and some of his suite with handsome bouquets. A few presentations having been made to the Ambassador, his Excellency took his leave, after expressing the pleasure he had derived from his visit. The Embassy remain at the Grosvenor Hotel for about three weeks, at the expiration of which period they will visit the principal provincial cities and towns, including Birmingham and some other places in the midlands.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 12.—**THE PERSIAN MISSION.**—Mr. EASTWICK called attention to the state of affairs in Persia, with the view of enforcing on the House and the Government the wisdom of transferring the control of our Persian missions from the Foreign Office to the Indian Department. In an interesting speech Mr.

Eastwick traced the history of our diplomatic relations with that country from the earliest times, and in moving a resolution in favour of the transfer, which was recommended by a select committee last year, he pointed out that all our interests in Persia were Indian, and that it was only on account of our Indian Empire that we needed a mission in Persia.—Sir C. WINGFIELD seconded the resolution, arguing that our diplomacy in Persia must depend entirely on our Indian policy. Mr. BOURKE also supported it, pointing out how many questions of Indian policy touched on Persian politics, and maintaining that men with an Indian training were much better fitted to deal with Persian affairs than European diplomacy.—Lord ENFIELD defended Lord Granville's refusal to accept the recommendation of the select committee, and quoted the opinion of great authorities—such as Lord CLARENDON, Lord HALIFAX, Sir H. BULWER, and Mr. HAMMOND,—in favour of keeping Persia within the European rather than the Indian circle. He examined the arguments offered on both sides, and drew the unhesitating conclusion that our Minister in Persia ought to be appointed by the Queen and not by the Viceroy of India. Mr. BOUVERIE, the Chairman, and Mr. STOPFORD-SACKVILLE and Mr. KINNAIRD, members of the Committee, supported the motion; and Mr. CARTWRIGHT opposed it.—Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said that his experience at the India-office had convinced him that a more direct control over our diplomatic relations with Persia ought to be given to the Indian Government, while Mr. GLADSTONE, in opposing the motion, maintained that the Committee which recommended the change had exceeded its order of reference, and laid great stress on the fact that the weight of Parliamentary experience and of Foreign office experience was against it. On a division, the motion was negatived by 90 to 60.

India Office.

July 13, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. F. Matthews, W. H. Hudson, L. W. Hutchinson (Uncov.), E. Gay (Uncov.), L. Berkeley (Uncov.), F. Fitzjames (Uncov.), F. Fedden (Uncov.), J. Denmeade (Uncov.), and G. G. Charles (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. R. Pelly, T. E. Greenfield (Uncov.), W. B. Leggatt (Uncov.), and F. T. Bagshawe (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. H. D. Wilson, A. D. Pollen, T. C. Hope, A. R. Sooble (Uncov.), W. T. Cole (Uncov.), W. I. Fabie (Uncov.), L. Gabler (Uncov.), W. Downie (Uncov.), and C. A. Stuart (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. J. F. Mallon; Asst. surg. A. Neil; Lieut. J. Davidson, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Colledge, Staff Corps; Capt. A. r. Samuells, Inf.; Lieut. J. C. Scott, Staff Corps; Capt. G. R. Hennessey, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. M. Frazer, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Porteous, Staff Corps; Major H. F. Dakeyne, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. A. L. Hackett; Capt. T. G. Clarke, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps; Capt. J. I. Tinling, Staff Corps; Col. G. A. Leckie, Staff Corps; Capt. E. M. V. James, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. M. D. E. S. Chalmers, 6 mo.; Mr. B. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. J. Forlong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. F. Wilkinson, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. G. Walker, E. S. Moseley, T. G. Martindale (Uncov.), W. F. Melhuish (Uncov.), C. Hordern (Uncov.), W. D. Brockman (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Bickle (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Cordeaux.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. F. Renwick, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major G. Smith.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—The wife of W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, July 8.

DALZEL—The wife of Surgeon W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 40, Kensington-park-gardens, July 7.

GOODEVE—The wife of Capt. H. H. Goodeve, Royal Artillery, of a daughter, at Woolwich, June 29.

WELDON—The wife of Capt. T. Weldon, Madras S.C., of a daughter, at Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, July 8.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLAIN—HYSLOP.—Rev. H. Chamberlain, to Isabella J., daughter of Col. A. G. Hyslop, Madras Artillery, at the Episcopal Church, Dumfries, June 26.

BOYTON—BARLOW.—Frederick G. Boyton, son of Thomas Boyton, of the E.I. Service, to Charlotte A. P., daughter of John Barlow, at St. Botolph's, Northfleet, July 4.

DRUMMOND—NAYLOR.—Edmund C. Drummond, Commander R.N., son of the Hon. E. Drummond, late Lieut. Governor, N.W. Provinces, India, to Dora, daughter of John Naylor, at Leighton Church, Montgomeryshire, July 4.

EWART—KANE.—John H. Ewart, to Emily M., daughter of M. Kane, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, at St. Mary's, Islington, July 4.

FAGAN—BALLARD.—Capt. J. G. Fagan, Bombay Light Cavalry, to Louisa M., daughter of Dr. W. R. Ballard, at St. James's Chapel, Spanish-place, July 8.

GARRARD—CARY.—George M. Garrard, to Emma M., daughter of Lieut. col. Bernard Cary, Indian Army, at St. Peter and Paul's, Newport Salop, July 5.

KING—DALTON.—Attwell C. R. King, son of Lieut. col. King, Madras Cavalry, to Edith L., daughter of Nathaniel Dalton, at St. Pancras, June 16.

MACDONALD—RUSSELL.—The Rev. Grant W. Macdonald, B.A., son of Major-General Pitt Macdonald, Madras Army, to Louisa E., daughter of the Rev. A. B. Russell, at Laverton, Bath.

PORTER—HUMPHREYS.—George E. Porter, Bengal C.S., son of Robert T. Porter, Madras C.S., to Frances, daughter of G. Humphreys, at Cheddleton, Staffordshire, July 9.

DEATHS.

HENNAH—Charles G. Henna, son of Richard B. Henna, H.E.I.C.S., at Dover, July 8, aged 43.

LIMOND.—Marion S. Limond, daughter of Major Limond, R.E., at Southwick-street, Cambridge-square, July 12.

TAYLOR—The wife of Major R. A. Taylor, 103rd Foot, at Newport, Isle of Wight, July 10, aged 30.

WALLACE—The wife of Major-Gen. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.S.I., at Eltham-road, Lee, July 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 6. Str. Urbino, Akyab.—7. Antoinette, Rangoon; Ole Bull, Rangoon; Stavanger, Akyab.—8. Solid, Rangoon; Carnatic, Madras; Clara, Cocanada, Ceylon; Akyab.—9. Inghenra, Rangoon; Benlmond, Calcutta; New Castle, Akyab; Ferdinand Brum, Rangoon; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Cephrys, Rangoon; Farana, Akyab.—10. Str. Walamo, Bombay; Antenor, Calcutta; str. Albatross, Bombay.—11. Str. Ben Ledi, Akyab; str. Rosetta, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 3. Keva, Calcutta.—4. Adamant, Calcutta; Osprey, Mauritius.—5. Str. Bertha, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Aliquis, Calcutta; Hawarden Castle, Calcutta; Florence Barclay, Mauritius.—6. Mary Scott, Chittagong; str. Saltwell, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Morning Star, Mauritius.—10. Str. Virago, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; City of Manchester, Calcutta; Berar, Madras; Star of Erin, Calcutta; Ganges, Bombay; Forest Rights, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bertha.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Banforth and eight children, Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. J. Donaldson, Mr. F. S. Lakeman, Mr. H. Volles, Major A. M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. J. W. Chesbrey, Mr. R. Aikken, Mr. A. Smith. For Madras.—Mr. F. Tand, Mr. A. C. Griffin. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Looms, Mr. J. Vinall.

Per str. Virago.—For Calcutta.—Mr. W. M., Mr. W. T., and Mrs. Graham, Miss Thomson, Mr. Lissmore, Mr. B. Hayes. For Colombo.—Mr. J. Alexander, Miss Newland, Mr. M. H. Spilling.

Per str. Saltwell.—For Colombo.—Dr. O'Brien.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, July 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Hands, and Capt. J. Murray. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Dundee. For MALTA.—Mr. Clark. For ADEN.—Asst. surg. W. J. Rawlin, R.N.

Per str. —, July 11.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Capt. and Mrs. S. Clarke, Mr. A. Coloin.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Earl of Chester, for Calcutta, June 1, on the line, 26 W.
Wabena, Akyab to Liverpool, 109 days out, June 15, 27 N., 41 W.
Clara, from the Coromandel Coast, June 24, 36 N., 40 W.
City of Calcutta, Calcutta to London, June 4, 10 N., 29 W.
City of Paris, for Bombay, 6 N., 24 W.
Estrella, for Galle, June 1, 5 N., 24 W.
Frento, Akyab to Bremen, June 19, 32 N., 45 W.
Jane Law, Bombay to Liverpool, June 11, 20 N., 36 W.
Glensannox, for Calcutta, June 4, 1 S., 32 W.
County of Stirling, Calcutta to New York, April 29, 35 S., 15 E.
Consiglieri, Akyab to Falmouth, June 27, 37 N., 44 W.
Genii, Rangoon to Queenstown, 36 N., 45 W.
Sarah and Emma, Akyab to Falmouth, May 22, 8 S., 14 W.
Star of Hope, Cardiff and Mauritius, July 7, 43 N., 11 W.
Merchantman, for Calcutta, 41 days out, June 8, 12 N., 31 W.
Florence, Rangoon to Bremen, April 30, 36 S., 21 E.
Dharwar, Gopulpore to London, May 23, 12 S., 10 W.
Eugenie, Cocanada to Marseilles, May 29, 3 N., 22 W.

DEPARTURE OF THE 'P.' AND O. STEAMERS FROM VENICE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company have given notice that they intend to despatch their steamers from Venice at the end of this month (July). This will not affect the departures from Brindisi, the steamers leaving Venice on Friday and Brindisi early on Monday morning as usual.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to OXYLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Hemler.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. Byley, and Mr. G. L. P. D. Keeling, R.A.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baly, and Rev. C. J. Waterhouse.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. J. E. Borland.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O. Scott.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Asst. surg. W. J. Rankin, R.A.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Rogers.
 SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. F. S. Read.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Pontifex, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Miss Ross, Mr. D. J. Mackintosh, and Mr. G. J. Low.

AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. Shortt, and Mr. J. Magee.
 SURE to SHANGHAI.—Dr. I. De Langeys.
 SOUTHAMPTON to OXYLOW.—Capt. Younger.
 BRINDISI to OXYLOW.—Mr. G. S. Shulte.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. W. Pulteney.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Sub Lieut. Farquharson.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN NATIVE STATES.

The *Times* admits that it would, of course, be possible to lay too much stress on a single example of wise government, like that of Punnah, the force of which may, after all, be reversed, if the present Maharajah should not fulfil the promise of his youth. Punnah, however, is by no means an isolated case, but only a very striking case, of successful and benevolent administration by a native ruler under British protection, yet, apparently, without pressure or instigation from British officials. What, then, does it prove? It proves, so far as it goes, that British rule in India may operate, and is operating, as a civilising agent, even where its influence is not visibly exerted. It is surely absurd to ask, though it has been asked in a very confident tone, whether the native princes might not have availed themselves of British capital and science though British soldiers had never set foot in India—whether railways might not have been constructed, and ports opened for commerce, and agriculture developed, and industrial arts encouraged, by independent Hindoo communities if the mutiny had ended in our expulsion from the country. The sufficient and decisive reply to such questions is that all this might, no doubt, have occurred, but that we have not the smallest reason for supposing it would have occurred, and every reason for supposing it would not. All history attests the stubbornness of Oriental society, except where it is brought under the spell of Western civilization. The real doubt is not whether the inhabitants of India would have entered of their own accord on the path of progress, but whether the powerful initiative of the British Government can ever induce them to adopt it heartily. Until the last few years this doubt weighed heavily on the minds of all who reflected seriously on the connection of Great Britain with India, and were not satisfied with the assurance that, having somehow got there, we had a "mission" to remain. The marvellous advance made by India since, though probably not in consequence of the final transfer of its sceptre from the Company to the Crown has gone far to dispel any such misgivings, and to show that no inherent incapacity for progress has kept the native races of Asia so far behind Europe in what Europeans term civilisation.

EXAMINING ALLOWANCES IN THE UNIVERSITY.—We understand that Government have fixed the sum of Rs. 30,000 for allowances to Examiners in the University, and have resolved that this amount must not be exceeded.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 18.
 Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 26.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

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 Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. B ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	101½ 102	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking 96 ½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	Co.'s Rs. 96 ½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	101½ 98½ 94 106½ 3
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 11-16d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...	204	
	India 5 per cent. ...	1004 to 109	
	India 4 per cent. ...	107	
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	96½	
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	107½	
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	107½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	102½	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	102½ to 103	
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1883 ...	1004 to 102½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	1034 to 103½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	103½ to 104	
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	102½ to 103½	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	½ to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	1064 to 1074
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian ...	100	1094 to 1104
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97 x.d.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	½ to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106½ to 108½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	84
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	164 to 174
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180
	British Australian ...	all	74 to 75
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	114 to 115
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	104 to 105
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	84
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	104 to 105
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	114 to 115
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	64
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	114 to 124
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	84 to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	20	41 to 43
50	Assam Tea Company ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5½
5	Do. New ...	4	15 to 17
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	7 to 5 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	35 to 40
Stock	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	20	103 x.d.
1	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	½ to 1 dia.
50	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	78.	1 dia. to par.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	56
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1 dia. to par.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON, on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1872, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, Westminster, London, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major-general,
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India Office, 2nd July, 1872.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, June 28; Agra and Madras, June 26; Calcutta, June 25.

THE news of the week is meagre, as befits a time of general rest in the plains and of holiday-making in the Hills. Nearly all the grandees are at their several summer-quarters; Lord Northbrook and Mr. Davies at Simla, Sir W. Muir at Nainital, Sir P. Wodehouse at Poonah, Lord Hobart at Ootacamund. Calcutta alone still rejoices in the presence of Mr. G. Campbell.

CHOLERA is reported as prevailing in many parts of the Punjab. In Umballa district the cases averaged at one time thirty a-day, but the number has since fallen to fifteen and ten. The great fair at Thanésar came off without hindrance in spite of the disease, and owing to the precautions taken no case of cholera occurred among the assembled crowds. Everything however was done to discourage the gathering of pilgrims at the annual fair in the Gujranwála district, and so far successfully, that few pilgrims from a distance took part in it this year.

ON the 20th June Lord Northbrook met his Council for business, which seems to have been despatched in about ten minutes. Mr. Hobhouse brought up the final report of the Committee on the Bill regarding the marriages of Christians in India. Sir R. Temple's Bill touching the repayment of Savings Banks money lodged in the names of minors was referred to a select committee. The same process was enacted with his Bill for taxing certain spirits made in Burmah. After General Norman had got leave to bring in a Bill for admitting native military lunatics into asylums, the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE rainy season having fairly set in all over India, we begin already to hear of damage caused by the wet to railway works and roads. A part of the Great Indian Peninsular Line has been washed away near Bhosawal, and the train from Calcutta delayed five hours. On the Baroda and Central Indian Line several carriages ran down a high embankment and two natives were killed. The great rivers were steadily rising, and an overflow of the Indus was deemed imminent in Sindh. Some

thirty inches of rain had already fallen at Bombay. In the North-West Provinces the rainfall has been comparatively light.

It is stated that the Punjab Camp of Exercise for the next cold season will come off at Hasan Abdal, a fine stretch of open highland between Rawal Pindi and Attok.

COLONEL LUMSDEN, the Quartermaster-General, is to act for Mr. Saunders at Hyderabad, during that gentleman's absence on three months' privilege leave. This arrangement has been made with special reference to certain important questions which Colonel Lumsden is deemed specially qualified to discuss. It is said that General Stewart, Governor of the Andaman Islands, succeeds Colonel Lumsden as Quartermaster-General, and that Brigadier Wilson will take the command of the North Eastern Frontier on the retirement of General Bouchier. In that case says the *Pioneer* Colonel Rothney is almost certain of the Peshawar Brigade.

ACCORDING to the Calcutta *Englishman* Sir John Strachey comes home in September for six months, at the end of which he will replace Sir W. Muir as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

THE Cowan Testimonial Fund has risen to nearly Rs. 5,000. Mr. Cowan himself has gone to Simla to lay his case before the Viceroy.

MR. G. W. KELLNER and Mr. Fitzgerald are engaged in the enquiry ordered by Government into the recent money transactions between the Finance Department and the Bank of Bengal.

A *Times* telegram of July 16 from Calcutta informs us of a fact which would hardly be worth repeating, but for the light it throws on a question lately discussed by the author of "Orissa." Mr. Hunter has added some heavy stones to the pile which recent inquirers have been raising over the grave of a very popular error, regarding the suicides yearly perpetrated under the car of the God Jagannáth. According to the aforesaid telegram, one man was crushed to death under the car of Jagannáth at Serampore on the night of July 15, and another "is not expected to live." Lest anyone however should rashly look on these as new confirmations of an old exploded legend, our informant adds that the event was "purely accidental."

FROM the same telegram we learn that some more piers of the Sutlej Railway Bridge have sunk, and that people of all classes and colours are rejoicing over the rumoured selection of Sir William Grey, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as successor to Sir Richard Temple in the Finance Department. This, like so many other stories lately spread about with reference to the present Finance Minister, must be taken, we fancy, not for the outcome of a rumour well-grounded or widely believed, but rather as an index to the wide unpopularity of Sir R. Temple, to a feeling of almost hatred cherished by the Calcutta public against the whilom governor of the Central Provinces, who has since been making so wild a hash of Indian finance. Sir W. Grey might possibly prove a better or a better-liked Finance Minister than the author of the revived income-tax; but we are not aware that Sir R. Temple means to resign his post before his five years are up, for all the hints which have been roared out to him by his angry critics. There is better authority perhaps for the latter part of the telegram,

which tells of the attention paid by the new Viceroy to the finances, with a view to reduction of expenditure; and it is likely enough that the result of his labours will "decide the question of an income-tax for next year."

WE are not surprised to hear that Baboo Rajendralal Mittra surprised his audience, at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by his paper on the use of beef in ancient India. Imagine the horror of the more orthodox among them at being told by one of their most learned sages that, according to old Sanskrit writings, the Hindus were a beer-drinking and beef-eating race. And what he said he proceeded to prove from various ancient and mediæval authors. One of the rites mentioned by the former was called *sulagava*, "spitted cow," or roast beef. A second, the *panchasaradiya*, required the slaughter of seventeen five-year old dwarf bulls without humps, and as many three-year-old heifers. In a third instance, one hundred and eighty animals, horses, bulls, cows, sheep, goats, deer, and nilgaus, were slaughtered. One Hindu god had a preference for well-grown bulls, another for steers, a third for veal. After the sacrifice, the animals were cut up and distributed among the priests and bystanders. The livers were roasted and reserved for the priests as tid-bits, which they washed down with draughts of "soma beer." In one of the mediæval dramas occurs a scene in which two disciples of Vālmīki, the poet of the Rāmāyan, talk about the slaughter of some pet calves for the entertainment of an honoured guest. In another play, an angry sage is tempted to remain under his host's roof, because "the heifer was ready to be slaughtered, and the food was to be cooked in ghee." The Baboo held that Brahmans ate beef until the first century B.C., when they began to follow the example of their Buddhist rivals. No authority older than the seventh century after Christ can be quoted, it seems, against the use of beef. After all, then, Keshab Chandar Sen had not so much reason to be horrified at the large consumption of flesh in these colder regions of ours.

ON Friday night Lord Harrowby pleaded in the Upper House the policy of referring to some high judicial court the questions still in dispute between the India Office and the claimants of the Kirwee prize-money. In so doing he merely followed up the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners who reported to that effect in 1864. Lord Longford and the Duke of Cambridge supported a plea whose general soundness appears to us beyond question, whatever may be said against the justice of the claims still urged by the captors of Kirwee. On this point the Duke of Argyll argued fairly enough, that the value of Government notes confiscated some time before the advance on Kirwee ought not to be written down to the credit of the captors, especially as the notes, said Lord Lawrence, have never yet been found. With regard to the jewels and old coin taken at Kirwee, on which interest is claimed from the date of capture, his Grace denied the obligation of the Indian Government to "pay interest on any booty of which they were not themselves in profitable possession." The coin and jewels were not sold till about 1862, and only from that date could interest in his and Lord Lawrence's opinion be fairly paid. All this is very well, and it may be that the claims now in dispute are as "preposterous" as his Grace described them. There is abstract reason also in the complaint that so rich a booty should be shared among the few troops who had the luck to capture it, instead of being distributed among all the forces engaged at the same time in encountering a common foe. The victors of Lucknow and Delhi who had much harder fighting and more trying work in hand, may have gained but little in the shape of prize compared with Whitlock's soldiers. But if the custom of war has hitherto reserved the prize for its actual captors, there is no use in appealing to abstract right. His Grace might also have spared his reference to the exceeding poverty of Indian taxpayers, as a reason for declining to refer a doubtful claim to a properly constituted court of equity. It is not for the Government to be its own judge in matters concerning the interests of others besides itself, nor is it enough to say that one department of State has settled these claims in favour of another. The question is whether certain monies are rightly claimed or not by certain parties; and it is evident that such a question can be fairly decided only by an independent court. If the Indian Government felt so sure as it seems to feel of the justice of its resistance to a preposterous claim, what harm could there be in referring the matter to some tribunal

whose verdict would be regarded as final by all concerned? It is utterly beside the mark to dwell on the alleged distinctions between prize taken at sea and prize taken by land. What is really wanted is a competent court to fix general rules for both and settle disputed questions in the shortest possible time. Consider the poverty of Indian taxpayers if you like, but let us consider also the cruelty of making brave men wait for years for the settlement of claims which might surely have been decided, one way or the other, in a few weeks. Lord Stanley of Alderley dreads encouraging lawless plunder by adopting for prize on land the same rules as for prize at sea. There is much more danger of encouraging plunder on land, if our soldiers are forced to wait year after year for the prize they may have fairly earned.

"ONE of General Whitlock's Force," in to-day's *Times* contradicts some of the statements in the Duke of Argyll's speech on the Kirwee prize claims. He declares that Kirwee was not surrendered to Mr. Mayne and a few policemen, but to General Whitlock himself, by whose side the writer rode into the place. Whitlock, after the well-fought battle of Banda, advanced on Kirwee, not with 2,000, but with 10,000 men, and the chiefs gave up their swords to him in the writer's presence. No claim has ever been made for loss sustained by the deterioration of the prize jewels. A doubtful expression in a letter from the prize-agents was at once disavowed by the President of the Prize Committee and afterwards by the agents themselves. The claim to interest on the booty locked up for four years was "virtually admitted" last year by the Duke himself in his letter of May 11. The same writer asserts that debts due to the enemy have been treated as fair prize in former cases. But had those debts in such cases been formally cancelled weeks beforehand? All this tends the more clearly to show the need of independent arbitration between the contending parties to prize claims.

WE are glad to see that a member of the Bengal Civil Service has just carried off one of the prizes for proficiency in Law at the Inner Temple. The Mr. W. Duthoit, mentioned in last Wednesday's papers as Exhibitor for this year of the Council of Legal Education in Civil Law, Jurisprudence, &c., is a Civil Servant of 1858, now holding the post of Deputy Superintendent to the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares. Being at home on furlough, he entered himself as student at the Inner Temple, and these are the first fruits of his new studies.

THE letter of "F.P." in the *Times* of July 18, on the Purchase System in the Indian Army, seems to us a little beside the mark, unless it prove to be the first of a series on the same subject. The question of legality is not one which has to be argued now. The claims of Indian officers to bonus compensation were practically and even formally admitted by Lord Cranborne in 1866, when he said that Government was bound to indemnify its servants for losses caused by its own action. His India Office Despatch made a certain show of carrying out that principle and discharging that obligation. There is no need therefore to lay much stress on the absolute legality of the Bonus System in India, except so far as it may serve to heighten the contrast between Lord Cranborne's evasive concessions and the handsome measure of compensation meted out by last year's Act to the officers of an Army in which purchase was either wholly or partially illegal. What the friends of the Indian officers have to show is the gross unfairness of compensating the Indian army for the loss of bonuses absolutely legal, on terms which no one would have had the face to offer her Majesty's Army. Why are the latter receiving full over-regulation value for their steps, while Indian officers are put off with miserable fractions not of the money they had looked to receive from their juniors, but only of the money they had spent in buying out others? Why are too such different measures meted out to two different sets of officers in what is practically one army? On what grounds have so many officers in the new line regiments received full compensation for the sums they would else have got from their juniors, while scores of their old Indian comrades have got either nothing at all, or only a few pounds, in settlement of far more strictly legal claims? These are the questions which should be asked in Parliament early next year, and if simple justice alone dictated the answer, the cause of the Indian officers would soon be won. It would only remain with their friends to show, what there can be no difficulty in showing, the absurd injustice of the rules

laid down by Lord Cranborne, and the actual results of their application at this moment. They can also point to the recorded opinions of the two minor Governments in India, and to the telling absence of Lord Napier's signature from the minute subscribed in an opposite sense by his colleagues in Bengal. With these facts and arguments in their favour they will have a better chance of influencing the House of Commons, than by going into the small points of legal history on which "F.P.'s" letter mainly dwells. There is no need in short to confuse a simple question with superfluous details. Whatever may have happened in the Madras Army, the purchase system in Bengal virtually received its death-blow in 1858.

If a contemporary is rightly informed, the long list of promotions of artillery officers contained in the War Office Circular of July 16 is likely to prove an empty boon to the Indian Artillery. It appears that the promotions of First Captains to Majors in that branch of the service is not to carry with it any increase of pay, as the like promotions will do in the old Royal Artillery. The Duke of Argyll, we are told, declines to grant the new majors the pay of the rank which ought long since to have been theirs. We cannot but hope that in this matter our contemporary has been misinformed. No earthly reason can fairly be assigned for an arrangement so manifestly unfair. If justice demanded that captains in command of batteries should hold the rank of major, it necessarily follows that they should receive major's pay. In the regular English service the increased pay will go as a thing of course with the higher rank. To deprive Indian officers on any plea of the more substantial half of the boon evidently intended to reach all alike, would be an act of such glaring injustice, that we cannot regard it as even contemplated by the head of the Indian Council.

WE are glad to hear that the long and useful services of Mr. T. L. Seccombe, C.B., Financial Secretary to the India Office, have been further rewarded by his transfer to the post of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, which has been left unfilled ever since the retirement of Mr. J. Melville, about two years ago. An old and trusty servant first of the Company and afterwards of the Crown, Mr. Seccombe won his way some years ago to the headship of the Financial Department in the India Office, in which his tried abilities as a financier were last year acknowledged by a Companionship of the Bath. In his new position his long experience will no doubt prove of the highest value to his chiefs, at a time when economy is the order of the day.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a district court martial assembled at Peshawur on May 8, Apothecary W. R. Gray was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, on March 20, refused to obey the order of Surgeon E. F. O'Leary, in medical charge of the regiment, and conveyed to him by Hospital Apprentice J. Kirby, by which order he was directed to attend at the orderly-room on that day. Finding: The Court finds that Apothecary W. R. Gray is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to be reduced to the bottom of the list of first class apothecaries of the subordinate medical department.—P. C. Anderson, major, R.A., president. Disapproved: Dr. Morgan considered Mr. Apothecary Gray unfit for duty, and desired him to "remain quiet." He should not, therefore, have been ordered to the orderly room. Mr. Gray is reported to be of good character, and to have served during the mutiny at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow, and also in the Province of Oudh. He will be released from arrest, and return to his duty, with a serious warning as to his future conduct.—NAPIER of Magdala, general, C. in C. in India.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BATTALION FORCES.—Surg. major G. F. Bone, M.D., 13th Brigade R.A., at Meerut, June 13.
BENGAL.—Col. Jas. Young, Bengal Artillery, at Southsea, July 16, aged 50. Mr. R. A. Kerr, Chief Clerk, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts at Calcutta, June 20.
MADRAS.—Major R. A. Chadwick, Staff Corps and 5th M.N.I., at Seonee, June 7, aged 39. Major H. T. Stuart, officiating wing officer 23rd Regt. N.I., at Trichinopoly, June —. Capt. Daly, a retired officer of the Nair Brigade, aged 76, at Trevanum, June 19. Dr. Jonathan Wade, a well-known missionary in British Burmah, in India.
BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Molesworth, Hon. N.I.C. Service, at Upper-park-street, Clifton, July 13, aged 77. Col. W. H. Cobb, Bombay Army, at 48, Elgin-crescent, July 16, aged 34.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, July 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Baillie, Mr. J. Patterson. From BOMBAY.—Rev. J. M. Thomson, Mr. D. Roberts, Col. Ashburner, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Stoney, Mr. Sebley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hart, Mr. Salano. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. D. Henderson, Mr. W. McPhail, Mr. G. Baikat, Mr. T. Bulcko, Mr. Benadi, Mr. Ascoli.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Salano, Mr. W. S. Johnstone, Capt. Cowper, Major N. Inglis, Lieut. Cookson, Mrs. Cookson, Capt. McDougal, R.N., Mr. J. H. Davies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 22, 1872.

RAJPUTANA IN 1870.

COLONEL BROOKE'S Report on the affairs of the Rajputana Agency for 1870-71 draws on the whole a pleasing picture of the numerous Native States under his control. Traces of the famine of 1868-9 might still be seen, and the western states suffered from drought during the year under review. Eastward however the crops were luxuriant, in spite of the damage done to the young grain in Alwar and Bhurtore by a kind of grasshopper. *The Rubhee or spring harvest was everywhere good.*

It was in October of this year that Lord Mayo held his great Durbar at Ajmere, from which the Jodhpore Rajah was excluded for refusing to sit below his brother-chief of Udaipore. At this Durbar the late Viceroy broached his scheme of a College for the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and Thakoors or landed gentry of Rajputana. His appeal to the assembled Chiefs was in due time answered by a subscription of Rs. 6,31,000, a noble endowment for the purposes of the Mayo College. The Rana of Udaipore headed the list with Rs. 100,000 and the Rajah of Jaipore with Rs. 125,000. Many other subscriptions may be expected. The boys will be educated free of cost except for their personal attendants, food, and the keep of their horses. The buildings, it is hoped, will soon be commenced. Colonel Brooke contrasts the circumstances of Lord Mayo's visit with the state of things when Lord W. Bentinck visited Ajmere in 1831-2. "Then the Governor-General moved by slow and toilsome marches of ten or twelve miles a-day, with no carriages, but an innumerable number of elephants and palanquins and an army of troops and camp-followers. The baggage was piled on native hackeries, the bullocks breaking down, or with galled necks labouring at a snail-like pace through the deep Jaipore sands." The Maharana of Mewar "breaking through the pride and prejudices of his people," had gone to Ajmere to welcome the Governor-General. Man Singh of Marwar, a descendant, we imagine, of Akbar's great general, kept away from feelings of pride. The Maharao of Bundi was perhaps the only one who lived to see the next gathering of Rajput chiefs under Lord Mayo. In those days a public Durbar was impossible, because the chiefs would neither have met each other nor the Governor-General without the greatest ceremony. The visit therefore "passed away as a show, not leaving any permanent impression for the benefit of the country." On the present occasion Lord Mayo found Bhurtore covered with roads, over which he travelled swiftly in his carriage; and a single day took his party 112 miles from Bhurtore to Jaipore, over the beautiful road which the Government and the Native States are now making

between Agra and Ahmadabad. At Jaipore Lord Mayo found broad footways of cut stone, well paved-streets, a handsome jail, a noble college with a princely endowment, besides a school for the sons of Thakoors, a female school, and the new school of arts, none of which existed in Lord Bentinck's time. Even the little State of Kishenghur has been covered with large and beautiful irrigation-tanks.

There has also been a marked change in the bearing of the people. Forty years ago they were jealous of all we did for their good, and suspected us of plotting against their rulers. No officer moved in safety among them without a Sepoy guard, nor was any Englishman secure from insult, if not worse, in any but the main streets of their larger towns. Our forbearing conduct during the Mutiny, and the display of our strength in crushing rebellion, first taught them a different lesson. Lord Canning's conciliatory treatment of native Chiefs and his concession of their right to adopt heirs completed the good work, and both rulers and people have come to regard us with goodwill, and even affection; so that officers can now travel by themselves all over the country without fear of insult, and with every likelihood of friendly aid. Many native schools are now scattered through the country, and our dispensaries give relief to thousands. Closer contact between natives and Europeans has taught each race to appreciate the other's good qualities, and indeed, according to Colonel Brooke, the people of Rajputana are less bigoted and intolerant than any other class of natives.

In Alwar the intrigues and open conflicts caused by the "gross misrule" of its Rajah, were at length allayed by the tact and firmness of Captain Cadell, the Political Agent, with whose help the new Council of State got into good working order. The Rajah however made some demur to the handsome allowance of Rs. 15,000 a-month for his own use, deeming himself entitled to enjoy at least half the revenues, no matter how ill the State might fare on the other half. Bhurtpore, on the other hand, shows the results of careful government by a succession of able officers during the minority of the present Maharajah. The country is fruitful and populous, the people contented and industrious; there are no turbulent nobles, and the Sirdars are paid by salaries in cash. In 1870 the young Maharajah was invested with full sovereign powers, which he agreed to exercise in fulfilment of promises made by him to Lord Mayo.

At Dholpore, Colonel Brooke prevailed upon the Rajah to forego transit duties on merchandise passing along the trunk road to Gwalior. The completion of this road had caused an immense increase in the traffic, which formerly crossed the Chambal at some distance from Dholpore. To the sacrifice of revenue caused by the abolition of the transit dues his Highness had cheerfully consented; but a party at Dholpore have been working for their own ends upon the Rajah's dread of hostile criticism levelled at him through the Press.

At Kerowlie, the death of Captain Blair left the affairs of that State in so unsettled a condition, that Colonel Brooke's predecessor, Colonel Keatinge, resolved to send thither some troops from Deolee, to prevent the chance of any disturbance during the interregnum that happened on the death of Lachman Pal. Everything however went on smoothly, and Jai Singh Pal, who was installed on the vacant *guddee*, gives every promise of being a good ruler. His people are described as happy, and particularly friendly to English officers. The jail and dispensary were found clean, and the latter well attended.

Between Kerowlie and Tonk lies a good deal of the Jaipore territory, whose capabilities are greatly neglected, owing to the Durbar's unwillingness to show "too flourishing a revenue." The villages are farmed much below their real value to courtiers, or those who bribe the courtiers. Nevertheless, the people are lightly assessed, and seem prosperous, although large tracts of land are lying fallow.

At Tonk, the young Nawab was installed with much ceremony, in order to show the people how firmly the Indian Government was bent on supporting the ruling chief, and how vainly the friends of the deposed Nawab would intrigue for his return to power.

In spite of his bad health, the young Nawab takes plenty of interest in the affairs of his State. His people seem poor in comparison with those of other Rajput capitals; but their condition bids fair to be much improved by the railway now making between Agra and Ajmere, and the road between Tonk and Jaipore, which is destined to meet the railway. In the neighbourhood of Tonk are many *talaos*, or tanks, one of them four or five miles long, which the grandfather of the present Nawab delighted in making, not for purposes of irrigation, but "for the sake of enjoying the sight of the beautiful pieces of water themselves." The whole of the country south of Tonk, within the bight of the Bunass, is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grain.

Another chief installed by Colonel Brooke was the petty Rajah of Shahpura, part of whose estate lies within the British district of Ajmere. The last Rajah, an illiterate debauchee, died young, and his estate, which had been much neglected, was further embarrassed by a disputed succession. At last the present Rajah was selected by the Thakoors, and his election confirmed by the Viceroy in Council. His maternal uncle manages the estate, and much good may be looked for from the attention bestowed on it by the political agent of Haraootee. The town though poor and mean to look at, is said to be flourishing, but very unhealthy, owing to a large marshy tank which feeds a broad wet ditch surrounding the town with stagnant water.

The middle of Rajputana is said to be far less productive than it might be. There is no settled method of managing the revenue. The landholders and farmers lack enterprise. The ryots are not properly encouraged, and the produce of the country is restricted to ordinary grains. Large tracts are capable of producing opium, sugar-cane, and tobacco. The late minister of the Jaipore Rajah took such interest in the development of his country's resources, that in three years he doubled the revenue of one district by persuading the cultivators to sow opium and tobacco. This, as Colonel Brooke rightly observes, is a subject on which the advice of our Political Officers might be given with benefit. At present none of these Rajput States exports anything but a little inferior cotton. What grain they grow is only enough for home consumption. If the people were encouraged to turn their husbandry to the best account, they would soon be enabled to exchange their surplus produce for the cloths, metal wares, and articles of luxury supplied by our own districts.

Correspondence.

PUNJAB RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In providing for the defence of India, our Government must consider whether the decisive battle is likely to be fought on the plains of Peshawur or of Dera Ghazee Khan; or whether our whole strength is to be distributed between Lahore and Mooltan, a distance of nearly 200 miles, with the object of defending the line of the Ravee.

One is inclined to believe that the latter arrangement must be floating in the minds of our rulers, for no prudent general would like to hazard the fate of India on the chance of preserving unbroken a single thin line of 3 ft. 3½ in. guage railway, for a length of 280 miles from Lahore to Peshawur, in the midst of a disaffected population, considering that a great portion of this narrow line is to wind among hills. The British army would probably find it necessary to fall back from Peshawur on Lahore, and try to hold the line of the Ravee, with the aid of the railroad from Lahore to Mooltan.

I need scarcely add that this attempt must fail, in the presence of the hordes of Tartars luxuriating in the rich plains between the Jhelum and Ravee, ready to march fifty miles a day, and swarming around the British army as the Parthians were wont to do around the Roman legions.

The Mongol Tartars will always be ready to assist the Russians in executing Prince Nassau Siegen's project, presented to the Empress Catherine in 1787, to re-establish the great Moghul on the throne of India.

The line of defence for India must be the Indus, and not the Ravee. To make this line defensible we must have a direct railway from Mooltan to Attock.

This line might be constructed within three years, for three millions sterling.

First section, from Mooltan to Leia, 69 miles.

The only difficulty would be the construction of a bridge over the Chenab, west of Mooltan. Sooner or later this must be built, in order to connect Dera Ghazee Khan with the rest of India. It is possible that the fate of India may hereafter be decided on a battle-field not very far from Dera Ghazee Khan.

The railroad might either be taken by Bhooke or by Moosuffurgurh and Muhmood Kot; I understand that a railway has already been completed from Mooltan to Sher Shah, opposite Moosuffurgurh.

Second section, from Leia to Durya Khan, opposite Dera Ismael Khan, 58 miles.

No difficulty will be experienced in constructing this line, it is believed, nor in constructing the third section from Durya Khan to Daood Kheyl, 75 miles.

Fourth section, from Daood Kheyl to Attock, 84 miles, via Trap Malowal and Jhund. English engineers will smile at the difficulties which may be suggested by the Indian Government, and first-rate contractors will be delighted to accept an offer of £15,000 a mile; and what is half a million extra in comparison with the necessity of securing the stability of our Indian Empire?—Your obedient servant, T.

Notices of Books.

▲ *Sanskrit-English Dictionary, etymologically and philologically arranged, with special reference to Greek, Latin, Gothic, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other cognate Indo-European Languages.* By Monier Williams, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1872.

Though we would not go the length to say, as has lately been advanced, that Sanskrit ought henceforth to take its station in our Universities along with Greek and Latin as a third classical language, to enjoy the same privileges as the two others, we hold it to be most desirable that greater encouragement should be given to the study of it than has been the case heretofore. A fair acquaintance with that language and its classical literature, as an indispensable introduction to the study of the Indian vernaculars and of Indian modes of thought, is unfortunately still a postulate far from being fully recognised by those who regulate the training of our young Indian civilians. Nor are our classical philologists as yet so generally alive as they should be to the powerful aid which the Sanskrit language, from the perspicuity of its grammatical structure and the richness of its vocabulary, is able to bring to bear on a more correct understanding of the cognate classical languages of Europe. Excellent books have appeared of late years, in every way calculated to make the importance of a scientific analysis and intercomparison of languages appreciated in wider circles, and win votaries, especially to the study of Sanskrit as the safest basis of grammatical and etymological science. Grammars, too, are abundant, both of Sanskrit *per se* and of Sanskrit in its relation to the cognate languages; and texts, embracing the more valuable portion of Sanskrit literature in its whole extent, are easily procurable. Still, setting aside the obvious interest which the records of an ancient civilisation such as that of India, her largest dependency, should widely awaken in England, the various and grave inducements to foster Sanskrit studies have hitherto met with an almost ludicrously faint response, even in the Universities, not excepting University College, London, where the classes of the late Professor Goldstücker were always thinly attended, and that chiefly by natives of India. It is a well-known fact that on the Continent Sanskrit is more and more considered as a necessary complement to a sound philological training, the University of Leipzig taking the lead, while that of Berlin is, strange to say, the only one in which the Professors of classical philology appear to be, unhappily, of a different way of thinking.

We will not enter here into an examination of the various causes which have combined in producing such an indifference to the study of Sanskrit in a country where its importance is further

pointed out by reasons of policy and philanthropy which do not apply to the Continent. But if one of those causes has been alleged to be the want of a comprehensive dictionary, it can no longer be pleaded as an excuse, since it has been removed by the appearance of Professor Monier Williams' Sanskrit-English Dictionary, which has just issued from the Clarendon Press. There can be no question that this is a very timely publication. The second edition of Wilson's dictionary has for many years been very scarce, and Yates's reproduction of the first edition, and a recent abridgment of the second, are not calculated to assist the advanced student, while Benfey's scholarly work, published by Longmans in 1866, contains only about one-third of the matter which Professor Williams has been able to condense in his compact volume. The sources on which the Professor has drawn in compiling his work are duly acknowledged in the preface, the principal of them being the "St. Petersburg Sanskrit Thesaurus," which is still in course of publication. The printing of his own was commenced upwards of nine years ago, since which time Sanskrit literature and philology have received many important accessions; it would therefore be unfair to apply to the earlier portion of it the same standard as to the later. The compiler himself, as he proceeded with his work, would gradually accustom himself to exercise a severer criticism in the use of his authorities than he had probably done in its earlier stages. He also expresses himself with great modesty as to the imperfections and shortcomings attaching to his performance. But these do not in the least detract from its great merit and usefulness. Indeed, as a monument of twenty years' indefatigable industry and conscientious research, Professor Williams's Sanskrit Dictionary will take its place worthily by the side of "Liddell and Scott" and "Andrews."

With regard to the arrangement of his work, the Professor has struck out a new path by combining "a partial root-arrangement with a convenient alphabetical order suited to ready reference." Accordingly, compound verbs are not to be looked for under the simple root, but are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions; and each verb, simple or compound, is generally followed by the whole group of its own derivatives. Such derivatives, however, as do not readily submit to the alphabetical order must be sought for separately. Thus, e.g., *Kaula*, *Kaulina*, &c., are not given under *Kula*, but stand by themselves in their alphabetical place, after *Kaurma*. Again, only the leading words are in the Nagari type, while the derivatives which follow them are in Roman character, by which arrangement reference is facilitated, and much space saved. Compound words are always arranged under the first component part, facility of reference being considered paramount to the more logical method followed by Benfey in his Dictionary. Abundant comparisons from cognate languages are added under the respective leading words; and special attention has been paid to the articles on mythology and literature. Altogether, though the Dictionary extends over 1,186 pages, of three columns each, in small and compact type, even beginners will have no difficulty in using it, as in all cases of doubtful or not obvious etymology the alphabetical order has been strictly adhered to. As regards Vedic words, the compiler did not think himself justified in excluding them, on account of their importance for general philological purposes; but for this consideration, it might perhaps be doubted whether he was right in extending his plan to this class of words. For, pending the publication of Professor Aufrecht's Vedic Glossary, promised so many years, Vedic students will none the less continue to be compelled to have recourse to the St. Petersburg Thesaurus.

No class of boons is so open to attack as a dictionary or an encyclopædia, each article presenting an isolated front to the critic. Such vulnerable points will also be found in the dictionary before us. But let these be dealt with considerately and temperately. Occasional inaccuracies and inconsistencies (as at p. 919, *b*, under *vividvas* and *vividivas*) will crop up in most dictionaries; and completeness has neither been aimed at nor been attainable, as in the wide range of Sanskrit literature there is still ample room left for further exploration with a view to adding to and correcting the vocabulary. If Professor Williams's book should contribute to facilitate the efforts of Sanskrit students and call many fresh labourers into the field, and should thus pave the way for the eventual production of a more complete and more comprehensive dictionary, the compiler may reasonably look upon such a consummation as his best reward.

As to typographical execution, the volume is one of the best out-turns of the Clarendon Press. Closely-packed as the print is, so as to effect the utmost economy of space, it is beautifully clear throughout, and never hampers the facility of reference which has been chiefly studied in the arrangement of the work.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

USES OF CAVALRY.

The *Bombay Gazette* would invite the attention of Indian organisers, if there be any in this land whose energy has not oozed out at the tips of their fingers, to the better arming of our Native Cavalry. It has been explained, and very clearly put too, that the more complicated arms we give our native troops, the safer we are from them should they turn on us as they did fifteen years ago. So long as we have the ammunition well guarded, let them have the very latest thing in breech-loaders, and they will be only dangerous to our enemies. Let them also have boots they can walk in, and, good service as they have done, they will do better still, and be able on occasion to act independently of infantry, which, except in quite the commencement of a general action, they naturally outstrip. The experiment having been so successfully tried in the great American War, it seems strange that its advantage has not been appreciated by the English. Sir Henry Havelock has written at some length on the subject in his work, entitled "The Three Main Military Questions of the Day." Several of his recommendations for the formation of a reserve, &c., have been adopted in a modified form by Mr. Cardwell; but with reference to India Sir Henry proposes the withdrawal of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and turning about 8,000 of the remainder into mounted riflemen, and he argues that this would not only "not weaken our hold in India, but make our grasp of our Indian Empire more firm, tenacious, and widely felt, and encouraged than it has been at any previous period of history." However, the highest military authority in the East Indies has recorded his *veto* against the withdrawal of a single British soldier from the country. If a reduction is forced on us, it may be worth considering whether by the extra mobilisation that is conferred by mounted riflemen we may not gain more than we lose if we form such a corps for every regiment that is withdrawn; as Sir Henry Havelock insists that one regiment of mounted riflemen is equal to three of infantry. Meantime, we should not throw away the strength we do possess when a little trouble taken can so much increase that strength. The tactics of the American Federal Horse should teach us the advantage of making our cavalry such a weapon of destruction as it has never yet been, and which the advance made in arms of precision renders it imperative on us to consider. Has it not frequently been our great difficulty in our Indian battles to bring the enemy to a standstill, so as to be able to pound him effectually? With properly-instructed cavalry what would there be to prevent our sending a mounted force at speed to either intercept the enemy, and acting on foot as riflemen keep him in check till the arrival of our guns and Sniders? or, by breaking up the cavalry into three parties, send one to each of his flanks, so as to place him under a cross-fire, while the third body, remaining mounted, hovered about and seized its opportunity for charging? All this was done by our Yankee cousins seven years ago, and led to the rout of Lee's army. Yet still—when 197 points out of a possible 200 can be made at two and six hundred yards with a firearm we have experienced—there are cavalry officers whose advice is, "Stick to the ship—a dragoon's place is in the saddle, and nowhere else!!!"

DR. BIRDWOOD ON COMPETITION.

The *Englishman* remarks that Dr. Birdwood's paper on the system of competition for the Indian service, and the discussion that followed it, appear to have attracted a considerable degree of attention at home. The competition system is still on its trial, and the entire public are deeply interested in the question of its success. Indeed, it is unfortunate for the impartial discussion of the question that people have come to look upon the system as a sort of political right. There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in the view that if not injured, the poorer classes are not in any appreciable degree benefited by a system which tends to make the training necessary to qualify candidates for the public service progressively more severe and more expensive every year. We say more expensive, not because severe training is necessarily expensive, but because the training which conduces to success in the examinations is of that kind which more than any other requires the special aid of experts. There is a great deal of truth in this view; but we doubt whether it is truth which much strikes the public. There is a certain charm in the belief that all appointments are open to every one who can win them in an ordeal conducted without favour of persons, which, to a great extent, conceals the real conditions of the case, and after all, there can be little doubt that competition has greatly widened the area of those who may reasonably hope to win the loaves and fishes of Government employ. At a time

then when it is high policy to humour the multitude, we can hardly expect the subject to be treated on its merits. On the other hand, there is a tendency in certain quarters to run down the principle of competition merely because the existing system of examination encourages cramming. The *Standard*, in noticing Dr. Birdwood's paper, dwells especially on the fact that the system has given rise to the establishment and endowment of a class of educational middlemen known as "crammers;" and that the candidates' chances of success are increased in proportion as the time which he passes in the crammer's establishment is lengthened, and the period of his school or college training is abbreviated. No doubt this is the result of the present system; and it is a most vicious and deplorable result; but it is an error to suppose that it is a necessary incident of the principle of competition. It would be absurdly depreciatory of the acumen of those engaged in the work of education of the higher kind to suppose that a system of examination, that should absolutely exclude cramming, could not be devised. The reasoning and critical faculties cannot possibly be crammed. Nor do we believe that true classical or mathematical scholarship can be crammed; and it is quite possible to make the Civil Service examinations a searching test of these faculties and this scholarship. It is, indeed, simply marvellous to us how a body of men like the Civil Service Commissioners can have devised the present system, and still more marvellous how they can persist in retaining it after their experience of its results. For the first two or three years the system led to no considerable abuse, merely because the kind of abuse it was calculated to suggest required a longer period for its development. Its ultimate result might however have been at any time foreseen, and was foreseen by the "crammers," if not by the Commissioners.

THE DENGUE FEVER.—The dengue fever has at last made its appearance in Madras, several residents in the Fort having been attacked by it. It has not, however, assumed a very severe form at present, and it is hoped that, in this advanced stage of the hot season, its attack will be limited to its present mild type.

SERIOUS RIOT NEAR DACCA.—The *Bengal Times* says:—For some time past a dispute has been going on between Mr. J. P. Wise and the tenants residing on a large tract of his *zemindari* known as Jowar Noynabad. The facts are very simple. An increase of rent was demanded from the one side and steadily refused by the other. At length a compromise was effected, but on the *ryots* ^{believing} ~~supposing~~ ^{assuming} that a sale of his estates was meant by their landlord, they determined to set at nought their agreement, and form a sort of defensive and aggressive union to promote their interests. It soon became apparent that a breach of the peace was likely to take place, and recognisances were taken from both sides by the magistrate of the district. Mr. Gray, Mr. Wise's agent, appears to have behaved in the matter with the most praiseworthy moderation, and instead of sending out a force of lathials to defend his property and promote his views, at once sought the aid of the police. At his request a force was sent to the spot, and the officers under the command of a head-constable were stationed at a village named Changa Kandi, somewhere about twenty miles north-east of Dacca. Mr. Gray then took the proper steps to enforce his claims by suits under Act VIII. in the civil courts. Unfortunately for Mr. Gray, the disaffected *ryots* mostly belonged to a religious sect known as the *Feraxis*, who possess a wonderful power and system of combination, and are at the same time imbued with the strongest feelings of hate and animosity towards the object of their dislike. The followers of this sect are spread over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, and have already attracted the serious attention of Government by their proceedings in the adjacent districts of Backergunge and Fureedpore. These men came to the determination of resisting not only Mr. Wise, but the police, by armed force, and an opportunity was soon afforded for them to carry out their intention. Preparatory to bringing the civil suits, Mr. Wise's sircar, one Hari Sirdar, proceeded a few days ago to collect rent from those *ryots* who were willing to pay, and was at once set upon by the malcontents. The police succeeded in arresting a few of the rioters, and confined them in the Changa Kandi *cutcherry*. A large force was soon collected by the *ryots*, numbering, it is said, nearly a thousand men. The *cutcherry* was attacked, the police severely beaten, and several of Mr. Wise's men taken away by the rioters, and amongst them Hari Sirdar, who was terribly wounded, and has never since been heard of. Mr. Wise's *munshi*, one Moimuddeen, was killed, his skull being literally reduced to fragments, and it is feared Hari Sirdar and others have shared his fate. The rioters then retreated with little or no loss. On the news of the affray reaching Dacca our able and energetic magistrate, Mr. D. R. Lyall, at once set out for the village, and reached it a short time after the affray. He found several of the wounded men in the house, and was able to procure the surrender of several others. As he was unaccompanied by a police force, and the constables on the spot had been put so decidedly *hors de combat*, Mr. Lyall very prudently refrained from attempting the arrest of the large body of rioters, but returned at once to Dacca, from which place he despatched a large number of police constables with an inspector to effect their capture. We sincerely hope soon to hear that this has been done, and that a swift and severe punishment will be meted out.

Bengal.

THE NEW ARTILLERY BARRACKS AT ALLAHABAD.—The artillery at Allahabad are not, we fear, likely to move from the Wellington Lines to the new barracks for a very long time to come, as it has been discovered that (owing to insufficient foundations probably) the end of one of the new blocks, intended for their reception, has settled down, and the whole will probably have to be rebuilt!—*Pioneer*.

THE KANGRA VALLEY.—We learn from the Kangra district that a very severe thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain, was experienced over the greater portion of the valley on Sunday last. The heat, however, has become excessive, and more resembles the close steamy atmosphere of the Assam climate during the rainy season. This rainfall will, we hear, considerably augment the already favourable out-turn of tea gathered in the spring, many of the plantations having doubled their yield of former years. The Kangra Valley Tea Company and Holta Estates will, it is anticipated, produce alone upwards of 150,000 lbs. of tea this season.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.—It would be as well if those of our contemporaries who within the last month have, over and over again, removed Sir Richard Temple from the Financial Ministership—some of them sending him away on a white horse, and in rather suspicious company—would bear in mind that the personage in question cannot be deposed from charge of the finances by any power in India. Sir Richard Temple, like his predecessors, the late Mr. James Wilson, Mr. S. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Mr. Massey, holds his appointment under warrant from the Crown; and so holding stands vested with a degree of financial independence that would not be his were he, like the other civilians in the Executive Council, but an ordinary member. Referring to recent financial affairs, it strikes us that it would have been better for Sir Richard Temple had his powers been less plenary. It is fairly assumable that the recent exchange transactions have convinced the Government of India that it may not, in the slightest degree, continue divested of the fullest power over the finances of the country. Under the present arrangement a strong Financial Minister, adroit enough to bring about an understanding with the India House, might virtually defy the Government of India in all matters of finance. A condition of things under which such is possible should not endure.—*Indian Observer*.

THE REVENUE COURTS OF THE N.W. PROVINCES.—It appears from a recent decision of the High Court that most of the Revenue Courts of these provinces have for the last thirteen years been acting without jurisdiction. The law allowing Deputy Collectors in charge of "sub-divisions of districts" to try cases without special reference from the Collector, a case occurred at Saharunpore, which was tried by Mr. Laidman, a Deputy-Collector, who had been placed by the Collector in general administrative charge of the pergunnah of Nakoor. In appeal from the decision arrived at the Government Advocate contended that the law contemplated a more permanent sub-division to be made by Government, and not by the collector, and that Kirwee and Pilibheet were perhaps the only such sub-divisions in these provinces. He admitted that a different view had commonly obtained and had received the sanction of the Board of Revenue, but he urged that that sanction was of no judicial authority. The Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pearson) thought that in one sense every pergunnah or mouza was a sub-division of a district, but that that was not the sense in which the terms could be interpreted in the Act, and they were therefore compelled to declare that the Deputy Collector had no jurisdiction, and to quash his proceedings. It will need "all the king's horses and all the king's men" to set the Deputy Collectors up again by a retrospective Act.—*Pioneer*.

COLONEL MOWBRAY THOMPSON.—Not only does the final result of his case show that the Commander-in-Chief laboured under a serious error in arriving at the conclusion he did regarding Colonel Thompson's state of mind, but, from careful inquiry, we have no hesitation in saying that there had not been in fact the slightest ground for any doubt about the matter. Now, it is difficult to believe that the Commander-in-Chief could, in the case of so distinguished an officer, have adopted the course he did without strong apparent reasons for it; and it almost necessarily follows that some very gross misrepresentations must have been made to him on the subject. Colonel Thompson himself would probably be the last to wish that the matter should be stirred again. But it is not he alone that is concerned. It intimately concerns the safety and reputation of every officer in the service, that the person or persons who made these misrepresentations should be brought to account for their conduct. People acquainted with Colonel Thompson find great difficulty in believing that these misrepresentations could have arisen from an honest mistake, and if they did not arise from a mistake they must have emanated from very base motives indeed, and call for the severest notice. We believed it impossible that Colonel Thompson should be restored without some such inquiry as that we suggest being instituted; and we should not have stepped forward in the matter had not a con-

siderable time already elapsed, and nothing transpired to indicate that action has been taken for the purpose.—*Englishman*.

ARTILLERY VACANCIES.—The approaching retirements of officers of the Indian Artillery will place at the disposal of the authorities several regimental appointments:—The Gun Carriage Agency, the Powder Manufactory, four batteries of Horse Artillery, and also the Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery in India. The command of C Brigade under orders from home will also be vacant by the retirement of Colonels Cox and Smyth. General Huyshe will vacate his appointment in October next. Such a windfall of patronage does not happen more than once in a lifetime. Colonels Bruce and Bunney are spoken of as probable successors of Colonels Lewis and Voyle. Colonel Johnson, as mentioned by us before, will, it is said, succeed General Huyshe, and Colonel Atlay or Colonel Gray may be appointed as Deputy Adjutant General. Captains Traill, Dobbin, Manderson, and McFarlane are spoken of as the next for appointment to batteries of Horse Artillery. The Staff allowances of the manufacturing departments at Futebghurgh and Ishapore may be decreased, and those at Cawnpore and Dum-Dum raised to Rs. 700 or Rs. 750 a-month each. It is not impossible that the brigade system will be abolished or greatly modified. The undue proportion of field officers in brigades is under the consideration of the authorities at the War Office. The plethora of field officers at Woolwich is pronounced intolerable, and their importunate and incessant solicitation for employment at the Horse Guards is considered a "bore" of a monstrous calibre which Mr. Cardwell is determined to reduce. This evil, and the shelving of regimental colonels from the command of brigades, is feared by the idlers at Woolwich.—*Delhi Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 18. Str. Mahratta, Starratt, Moulmein; Geraldine Paget, Ogrivill, London; Woodburn, Hartnell, Glasgow; City of Lucknow, Jopp, Glasgow; Zanzibar, Gilmore, Cardiff.—19. Antoinette, DeLasse, Malaputnam; River Lune, Williams, Liverpool.—20. William Lindsay, Galloway (port not mentioned); Jean Inglew, Shillabar, Havre; str. Himalaya, Hearn, Bombay.—21. Gainsborough, Charlton, Dundee.—22. Haddon Hall, Reid, Liverpool; Waterloo, Holland, Madras.—23. Royal Saxon, Anderson, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Madras, James, Kyouk Phyou.

DEPARTURES.

June 18. Pride of Canada.—19. Str. Burmah, Delhi, Historian; Jane Porter, Royal Mail, London; str. Lord Clive, Ivanhoe.—23. Str. Mahratta, and a Ship (showed B. N. G. S.),—24. Krast, Tyndons.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—Dr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. C. B. Hill, Mrs. Louis Schwondler, and Mr. A. Manson.
Per str. Mahratta.—Mr. E. E. Thomas de la Courneuve, and Mr. S. Boyd.
Per str. Lord Clive.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Munro and two children, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Hill and three children, Mr. Bechold, Mr. Graham and three children, Mrs. De'Terranceau and three daughters, Count du Castelot, For Port Said.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Peile. For LONDON.—Serg. Stony-street, Mr. C. K. McGuinness, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. G. Rudolphson, Mrs. Bogie and two children, Mrs. McCauley, Mr. David Richmond, Mr. J. Menzies, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Grey, and Mrs. Courtney.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 24, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 6 to 112 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 4 to 104 8

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	405 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1480 to 1470
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	635 to 636 x.d.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to 250
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	34 to 35
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	123 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	193 to 195*
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ...	250 or	218 to 256 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	250 or	218 to 242 to 244
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	85 to 90
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	157 to —
Hewrah Docking Company ...	600	160 to 165
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	350 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	650 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	4124	to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	410 to 411*
Punjab Bank ...	100	93 to 95
Simsa Bank ...	500	670 to 675
Throott Indigo ...	200	113 to 114
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	410	30 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0	£2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 18 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Java ...	3 5 0 to 3 7 6	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 12 6 to 0 0 0	3 12 6 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, June 25.—Jute: The market is dull, and prices lower. Saltpetre: A good business has been done during the week at from one to two annas advance. Rice: The market has been quiet, except for Colombo. Linseed: Owing to the small stocks prices have again risen, though the demand has been but trifling. Raw Silk: The activity displayed last week has abated; the produce of the rainy season should shortly begin to arrive.

Madras.

NATIVE MARRIAGE ACT.—A public meeting has been called by the Sheriff of Madras for Monday, July 1, at the request of a large number of natives, to adopt a memorial to the Duke of Argyll, praying for the disallowance of the Native Marriage Act lately passed by the Viceregal Council.

MEMORIAL TO MR. BREEKS.—An influential movement has been set afloat at Ootacamund, having for its object the erection of a memorial to the late Commissioner, Mr. Brecks. A preliminary meeting has been held, presided over by the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, at which it was resolved to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman in a fitting manner, for which purpose a committee of gentlemen was appointed. Subscriptions for this purpose have already been collected, and it is expected a sum sufficiently large to raise a handsome monument to the memory of the late Mr. Brecks will be shortly forthcoming.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A PROPOSED FEBRIFUGE.—Much has lately appeared in the papers and quasi-scientific journals concerning the valuable qualities of the *Eucalyptus globulus* as a febrifuge. In the *Lancet* for April 20th, 1872, a notice is given of the uses of this tree medicinally, in which it is stated that all parts are most valuable as a febrifuge medicine, and also that the leaves, when smoked, are most efficacious in allaying pain, calming irritation, and procuring sleep. This article furthermore informs us that Professors Vauquelin and Leiciara obtained an alkaloid from the bark which crystallised like quinine sulphate, and which yielded the ordinary reaction of quinine with chlorine water and ammonia. Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, examined the bark and leaves of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, and states that neither quinine, quinidine, chinchonidine, nor chinchonine is contained in the plant in any proportion.—*Madras Standard*.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma left Akyab on his return to Rangun on the 11th instant, all the better for his visit to the Burmese Brighton. During his visit he took a trip in the *Ava* up the Kuladan river as far as Myuk Tung, the first village in the hill districts, and about eighty miles from Akyab. As the *Ava* drew nine feet of water, and the river was at its lowest, this shows that it is available for the ordinary trading boats throughout the year. The *Arakan News*, to which we are indebted for this information, says that the passengers were astonished at the large and flourishing villages on both sides of the river, swarming with men, women, and children, surrounded by extensive plains of rice, on which large herds of cattle were feeding. Unfortunately all the inhabitants live close to the river, and the interior is little but dense jungle.—*Englishman*, June 25.

LIMESTONE CAVES IN BURMAH.—The Rev. F. Mason, the well-known Burmese missionary, has, we see, written to the Chief Commissioner, suggesting the probability that an examination of the stalagmite floors of the numerous limestone caves in British Burma would be likely to lead to important archaeological discoveries. Many of these caves are known to have been used by the Buddhists of former generations, as Buddhist idols are found in them; and it is extremely probable that they were also inhabited by men of the preceding age. To take a special instance, Dr. Mason says: "Near the tin mines east of Toungoo, and over the water-shed, the Karens describe to me a large cave, to which a whole village sometimes resorts in times of war, or apprehension of war, because the place is so difficult of access that one man can defend it against an army of assailants. Under similar circumstances—and such circumstances occur in all ages—the cave has probably been occupied for untold generations, and a thorough examination would probably result in the discovery of ancient remains." And again: "In the Dham-ma-that caves near Moulmein there are cavities in which it is known the Talaings hid away their Talaing books, where they were kept concealed, safe from their Burmese conquerors; and they may have been used for purposes of concealment by the generations which preceded the age of Buddhist books." Dr. Mason also describes a celt of unique type, which he lately met with and purchased for the Phayre Museum. This was a narrow spade, an inch and three-quarters wide by three inches long, exactly the same pattern and size as those now used by the Karens when planting their "Toungya" paddy-fields, but made of copper instead of iron, and had a socket for the insertion of a wooden handle.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 19. Hyderabad, —, Cocanada; Whettier, —, Visagapatam.—20. Str. J. C. Stevenson, —, London, via Colombo; Perks, —, Mauritius.—21. Str. Calcutta, Frederickson, London.—22. Edwin Fox, —, Cardiff.—23. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Calcutta.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Randall, and Mr. and Mrs. Hegarty. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. W. Paton, B.C.S., Mr. G. M. Porter, B.C.S., Capt. F. and Mrs. Gedy. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Temple, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Newsome, Messrs. W. H. and J. W. Newson. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Greer, Mr. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Courtes, Miss M. Williams. For GALLÉ.—Mr. Shelton, Mr. Corbet. For BRAWDI.—Dr. Baillie and Mr. Patterson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Leonhard, Dr. Farncombe, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. Huntley, and Mr. W. M. Gill.

DEPARTURES.

June 19. Surrey, —, Rangoon.—21. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. J. C. Stevenson, —, Calcutta.—22. Str. Calcutta, —, Calcutta; Jane Avery, —, London.—23. Str. Delhi, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MAYESKILL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Delatouche. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Rossi. From PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Hadingue. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. surg. T. Walsh, and two infants, Mrs. J. Ryan and four children, Mrs. Hawkes, Major G. C. Close, Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, and Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Baines.

Commercial.

Madras, June 25, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 11-16
Credit to 6 months ...	1 11½ to 1 11 7-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1 11
" " at 3 months ...	1 10½
" " at sight ...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	27 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ...	1859 ... 12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto ...	1856-57 ... Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	1870 ... 7
4 per cent. ...	1832-33 ... 1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...
Ditto ...	1844-55 ...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KHANDESH, June 12.—About the close of the year 1844 Government decided that the suitability of the climate and soil of Khandeish should be tested for the cultivation of improved descriptions of cotton. Superintendents were appointed to look after the experiments, American (New Orleans) cotton seed was procured, and great expenses were incurred by Government, but from various causes, such as scarcity of rain, superabundance of rain, inundations of the river Taptee, &c., the reports on the growth of exotic cotton were always unfavourable. And in the year 1854 Government abolished the office of Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Khandeish. During the last two or three years Government seem to have again conceived the idea of improving the cotton growth in Khandeish. A superintendent has been appointed to look after the experiments, and it is now rumoured that Government have gone so far as to think about establishing three farms, in addition to the model farm (the subject of some discussion and of a good deal of banter lately between the Berar correspondent of the *Times of India* and Mr. Vase Fretwell). The farms, it is said, are to be of the following dimensions, viz., one farm of 400 acres and two of 200 acres each, and it is also stated that estimates were called for some time ago for establishing these farms, and that the estimates were furnished. This seems to be the extent of it, for no further steps seem to have been taken, and it can only be supposed that, with their usual indecision, Government have not as yet accorded their sanction. It seems strange that Government should be so adverse to their own interests, but it seems to be their policy always to delay giving their sanction on subjects of this description until too late, and then to listen to the idle complaints of everybody as to the bad results of their endeavours. Surely they might have some regard for those scientific agriculturists to whom they have entrusted the carrying out their experiments, and give them a better chance of bringing their scientific knowledge to bear on the subject. If it is the intention of Government to establish these three farms, why have they withheld their sanction, until now, as to the taking up and preparing of the ground? The rains ought to set in any day now, and then it will be too late to build out-buildings, prepare the soil, &c. All the native cultivators have their ground already prepared for sow-

ing, and have now the advantage of the action of the sun's rays on their land, which, acting as a pulveriser, does more for the soil than any artificial preparation or scientific knowledge can attain. Many of them have gone so far as to sow, but this is more a matter of necessity than choice, for of course it is a very venturesome enterprise, and depends on the fall of rain for its success; but the ground is in a light condition now, and, in consequence of the great scarcity of food and water during the late season, their cattle are very weak and poor, and therefore they do their sowing now on the chance of success. Again, why should not Government grant land for experimental purposes at the same rate of land-tax as the native cultivators obtain it? The native cultivator pays about Rs. 1 per acre land tax, whereas, during the last year or two, land for Government experiments has cost from Rs. 10 to 12 per acre. Surely this is not right, it is not fair on the superintendents. Can it be wondered, then, that the results which come before the public are not so satisfactory as they might be? Government would do well to give their sanction for the taking up of land, &c., with more promptitude, out of regard for their own interests, and also as a better chance of success to the superintendents; great results might also be obtained by the improvement of the implements of culture amongst the native cultivators. In consequence of the excessively bad season, it would not be fair to judge of last year's experiments. For several days the sky has had a threatening appearance, but as yet no rain has fallen. The wells are almost all dry, and those who can afford it are sinking the wells deeper, in the hopes of finding water. Great privations are suffered from this scarcity of water and food, and the result is an increase in the crime report. The cattle have been and are still dying in great numbers, consequently this has been a most lucrative season to the Dhars of the villages, to whose lot fall the skins of all the wretched animals that die. Small-pox raged to a great extent during the months of March, April and May in some of the villages. Dhurrungaum appears to have been especially visited, but now the disease seems to have died out. Cholera was reported to have made its appearance in Bhosawul and Massawul. Despite the great privations suffered from the want of food and water consequent on the late bad season it may be said to have been rather a healthy season than otherwise.

MHOW, June 13.—I am sorry to announce the death of Mr. H. Deacon, Bandmaster of the 15th Hussars, which occurred here the day before yesterday, from sunstroke. The deceased was going to hospital to see his wife (who was ailing on the morning of his death), and on his way got the sunstroke from which he never rallied. He was a most accomplished musician, a composer of no mean order, and, generally, a talented man. He was deservedly respected in the band. The band of the 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry, which, in addition to his own duties, he instructed, followed his remains, in a body, to the grave. His own band was in mourning, and the 49th Regiment band, by the kindness of Colonel Goetling and the officers, was sent down to do the mournful duty of playing the music for the funeral. The officers of the Hussars showed their grief and good feeling for the deceased by dispensing with the services of the band, which, in the ordinary course, would have had to attend mess on Tuesday night. The Theatrical Committee also testified their grief by postponing the performances which were to have taken place last night. This reflects the highest credit on Major Swindley, and the officers of that gallant corps, for the interests of the band of which the deceased worked most assiduously and successfully. The sharp and rather long shower of rain we had to-day will, it is hoped, put a stop to any more cases of sunstrokes. Mr. Furdoonjee, the Commissariat overseer, who was charged by the 15th Hussars with selling porter, &c., privately, has just been ordered to proceed to Ahmednuggur, to take charge of the Commissariat stores there. His case has been most thoroughly investigated by a regular "Court of Enquiry," and as the proceedings have even passed the scrutiny of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, it is but just to say that Mr. Furdoonjee has been cruelly maligned. Instead of the Hussars proving their own case, they actually had the hardihood to admit that in their canteen, for some time, they systematically watered the Government porter! What credence can be given to any of the men of the regiment after the revealing of such a state of things among them (which was kept a secret among them until revealed at the enquiry) it is difficult to believe, yet it was, strange to say, on the evidence of a single man of that regiment (who contradicted himself more than once) that a respectable merchant has just been deprived of his licence!—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Colonel J. W. Schneider, C.B., Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Army, who has been appointed to succeed Major-General Tremenhare at Aden, will leave Poona shortly to take up his new appointment. Colonel J. Field, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, is appointed to succeed Colonel Schneider as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, in which appointment Colonel Field formerly acted for General Skinner.

THE MOHAMEDANS OF SINDH.—The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has offered a prize of Rs. 400 for an essay in Hindoo-stani or Sindi, on the "Mahomedans of Sind, their numbers, origin, history, divisions, social status, employment, characteristics, education, wants, and aspirations."

BARODA.—The appointment, so hastily made, of a new Residency Surgeon at Baroda is not one that augurs well for the distribution of patronage under the new regime. The young Assistant Surgeon who has vaulted into this prize of the Service has been elevated over the whole list of Surgeons in the Bombay Presidency, and over a dozen Assistant Surgeons. There is no question of special fitness for the post; so that the present appointment is purely one of favouritism and supersession. His Excellency may have his reasons; but we fear they are imported ones, which make the case worse still. If our administrators here are in these matters merely to carry out orders from home, there will be an end of independence and responsibility. It is not likely that we can remind an experienced man like Sir Philip Wodehouse of anything he does not know very well, and he must be aware that such preposterous supersession as is involved in this appointment to the Baroda Residency disheartens a Service, and puts a damper on all professional zeal.—*Times of India*.

THE ATTACK ON THE S.S. "CASHMERE."—We have received the following further particulars of the attack on this steamer while lying at anchor at Busreh:—The gang who attacked the mail steamer at Busreh numbered about eighty men. The attack was made between one and two A.M. on the morning of the 13th June. The whole affair was over in a short time, and appears to have been very well organised. The men in the first boat which came alongside stated they were passengers, and were, after boarding, directed to go forward. Shortly afterwards they came aft and threatened the sucunny with instant death if he raised any alarm. At this moment the remainder of the gang boarded and took charge of the ship. They immediately stationed one party to keep guard over the fore-castle, so as to prevent any of the crew coming on the deck. Another party remained to watch that part of the ship occupied by the officers and engineer, while a third gang remained at the saloon doors. The remainder ranged themselves on either side of the after hatchway, forced it open, broke the lock of the treasure room, and commenced to pass out the specie. The head of an unfortunate fireman, who was killed as he came on deck, was almost completely severed from his body. Mr. Bradford, the clerk, was stabbed in the back three or four times, while attempting with the chief officer to save the specie; the latter has sustained severe injuries about the head and arm, while the former remains at Busreh in a critical state. The chief engineer's right arm was disabled by a sword-cut while he was proceeding to his cabin for a revolver. It is said that the Chinese carpenter barricaded his cabin doors, and watched the proceedings through the venetians; he has been able to identify one of the robbers, who is also recognised by the clerk. The captain, who was sleeping on deck, after endeavouring to rally his men on the poop, entered the saloon through the sky-light, barricaded the doors, and commenced to distribute fire-arms; but before any effective measures could be taken, treasure valued at Rs.42,000 had been abstracted, and the robbers left the vessel, leaving in their hurry one bag on deck containing 1,700 rupees. This gang, for some time past, has been in the habit of levying black mail on the wealthier residents in Busreh.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 21. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee; Benefactress, Gibbs, Liverpool; Sussex, Kinney, Calcutta; Toivo, Snellman, Liverpool.—22. Str. Scotia, Wicks, Calcutta; Lord Lynhurst, Bain, Calcutta; Teazer, Nacoda, Jeddah.—24. Str. Livorno, Saporite, Calcutta; str. Patna, Beyts, Kurrachee; Fez Robanee, Pierre, Zanzibar.—26. Str. Indus, Stewart, Aden; Fazul Currim, Nacoda, Jeddah.—27. Hooghly, Morley, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. M. Grant, Mr. W. Wright, Capt. W. H. Wilson, Asst. Paymr. J. Hill, R.N., Asst. Paymr. G. Collier, R.N., Miss R. Goddard, Mr. T. E. Atkinson, and Mrs. A. Campbell. From BRINDISI.—Dr. H. A. Kidd, Mr. W. Brewtcey, Dr. Condon, Capt. Martino, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

June 21. Str. Peshawur, White, Aden and Suez.—26. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee; Stornoway, Short, Liverpool.—27. Str. Scotia, Wicks, Calcutta; Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson, Liverpool; Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool.—28. Str. Behar, Dundas, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Solano, Mr. and Mrs. Street, child, and infant, Mr. W. S. Johnston, Capt. Cooper, Major H. Inglis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cookson, Mr. J. H. Davis, Mr. T. Warner, Mr. John Breckon. From BRINDISI.—Mr. D. Z. Roberts, Lieut. col. Ashburner, Mr. T. Russel, Mr. G. M. Dennis, Mr. Huson, Mr. Storey, Mr. Geo. Sibley, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. Nevill, Mr. L. Fortes, Rev. J. M. Thomson, Mr. Broome, and Mr. Munro. For SUZ.—Capt. E. S. Fox. For ADEN.—Dr. McLachlan.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 28, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—						
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½ 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½ 7-16d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	730
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1850 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	1475 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 5400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,697)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	880 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	12 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	1380
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	710
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	300
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 742½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	Rs. 215
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	475
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	1100
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 1000 pm.
	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 101½
" " " 1842-43	" 101½
" " " 1854-55	" 104½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	" 112½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	" 112½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	6-9-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 28.—The business done during the week has been most limited, but prices of all kinds of Grey Goods are well maintained. In Bleached Goods a large business has been done, without change in prices. Yarns of all kinds are steady but quiet. Metals continue very firm, but few transactions have occurred. Coal is steady, but prices are unaltered; and in other kinds of Imports we have no change to note.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, June 28.—Cotton: Only market has been very dull, and prices of these descriptions are being dealt in show a decline of Rs. 2 to 6 per candy. The purchases made in Bombay for export aggregate about 3,000 candies. The market closes quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, June 21.—The Money Market is in the same easy state, and loans on Government Securities are obtainable at 3 per cent.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Bangalore on May 28, Private John White, 1st battalion 21st foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—Insubordination in having at Bangalore on April 25 last, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, disobeyed the lawful command of Garrison Provost Sergt. E. Jackson, his superior officer, by refusing to go and clean himself when ordered to do so, at the same time saying "I won't, I'd see you — first." 2nd Charge.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Bangalore, on April 25 last, when a prisoner at the orderly room of the 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, struck with his clenched fist on the head Garrison Provost Sergt. E. Jackson—the said Provost Sergt. E. Jackson being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding—Guilty of all the charges. Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—Bangalore, May 28, 1872. (Approved and confirmed.) (Signed) E. P. HAINES, Lieut. gen., C. in C.—Madras, June 1, 1872.

EMPLOYEES IN H.M.'S DOCKYARDS.—It is hereby notified for general information that the gazetted officers and employees of H.M.'s Dockyard and those who have come out under covenants are individually entitled to the medical attendance of the presidency surgeon 2nd district and marine surgeon at their houses if residing in his district when their ailments require it, and in the event of their living in another district, application for medical attendance should be made to the presidency surgeon of that district. The apothecary of the dockyard dispensary attends daily in the dockyard during working hours, including the hour for meals, when he can be consulted by the employees of the yard. The marine surgeon can be consulted three days a week at a certain hour regularly, oftener if necessary, by any, particularly by the gazetted employees whose complaints are not of such a nature as to require the attendance of the marine surgeon and presidency surgeon at their houses. Whenever the attendance of the marine surgeon is required he should be addressed at his residence, so that he may receive applications in the morning, in time to make his arrangements, and unless under necessity, no emergent calls are to be made. The days and hour of attendance of the marine surgeon in view to being consulted will be circulated hereafter. These arrangements will obviate the necessity of anyone engaging the services of a private practitioner.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAIRD—McCULLAGH.—Lieuts. A. Baird, R.E., and J. R. McCullagh, R.E., to be asst. superints. of the 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect in the case of the former from 1st Oct., 1871, and in the case of the latter from 1st Jan. 1872.

BEADON, Capt. C., offic. dep. comr., made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Ludianah to Mr. J. C. Browne, asst. comr., on June 4.

BELL, A. J., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Agra division Military Works on May 2.

BERKELEY, N. H. L., made over charge of the office of asst. comr. of paper currency to Mr. H. G. Cowie on May 24.

CHANNING, F. C., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Gujranwala, during the absence on priv. leave of Major F. J. Millar.

DEY, G. G., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Chuprah, during the absence on leave of the joint mag., T. W. Gribble. June 11.

EDGAR, J. W., to offic. temp. as junior sec. to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 14th June.

FERNANDES, W., is app. to the P.W.D. as an acct. 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway. June 15.

FISHER, C. A., to offic. as district superint. of police, Mymensing, during the absence on leave of H. M. Reilly. June 17.

FITZGERALD—STERNDAL—DONALD.—The promotion of Messrs. G. Fitzgerald, R. A. Sterndale, and W. Donald to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes of the Financial Dept., and the app. of Mr. J. Mackey to offic. in the 2nd class, which were notified on May 17, take effect from April 16.

GALWEY, W. J., exec. engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, Jhelum Bridge div., will take over charge of that div. from Major A. R. Jayly, transfd. as offic. suptdg. engr., Indus Valley State Railway.

GAVIN.—The services of the Rev. J. F. Gavin, chaplain of Boroos, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he left that service. June 17.

GORDON, H. W., B.A., will continue to exercise the powers of a mag. while he offic. as Inspector of Schools, N.W. div. June 17.

HARE, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. transfd. from the Gujranwala to the Kharrian div., Punjab Northern State Railway.

HARMAN, Lieut. H. J., R.E., joined his app. as asst. supt., Great Trigonometrical Survey, on June 3.

HIGHAM, T., asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the 2nd div., Bari Doab Canal, is app. to the exec. charge of the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, during abs. of R. D. Bayley, exec. engr., on priv. leave.

HILDEBRAND, R., resident engr., Chandowsee, to be an hon. mag., and to be invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Moradabad district. June 15.

HUME, J. K., asst. conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade in Burmah, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from Dec. 19 last.

KING, W., sub-asst. conserv. of forests in Mysore, is app. to offic. as an asst. conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade, and will remain attached to that province.

LANG—BENTON.—Capt. R. T. M. Lang, asst. comr., Delhi, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Rohtak, with effect from June 10. Mr. A. H. Benton, asst. comr., from the Rohtak to the Delhi district.

MACKENZIE, A., B.A., to offic. temp. as secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from June 14.

MACKENZIE, J. F., asst. engr., from the Derajat Division to the Delhi and Umballa Road Division. This cancels that portion of Punjab Gazette notice No. 2,184, dated April 23 last, which transfd. Mr. Mackenzie to the 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

MOSLEY, H., to offic. as sub-registrar of assurance of the sub-district of Mymensing during the absence on duty of Mr. E. M. Reilly. June 12.

NICHOLLS—TAWNEY.—Mr. G. J. Nicholls, app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Damoh, assumed charge of his duties from Capt. H. I. Lugard, offic. dep. comr., on the 4th inst. Mr. J. W. Tawney, app. to offic. as dep. comr., Betul, assumed charge of his duties from Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, dep. comr., on June 6.

PRATT, H. J. F., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Fyzabad. June 17.

PRIOR, Major B. J. C., controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, relieved Mr. W. A. Billings of the charge of the office of the controller of public works accounts, Oudh, on May 2.

RANDALL, Lieut. col. W. L., offic. agent to the Governor general with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the 24 Pargannas, for the trial of cases arising within the precincts of the King of Oude. June 17.

RIND, L. A. W., offic. asst. conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade in Burmah, is confd. in that app. in order to fill a sanctioned vacancy. Mr. Rind will continue to be employed in Burmah.

RICHARDSON, R. J., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. H. B. Madocks. June 14.

RYAN, J. A., accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, is transf. to the military works branch of the dept. June 15.

SPARLING, Mr., asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, having completed three years' service in that grade on April 2, to be asst. conservator, 1st grade, from such date.

ST. GEORGE, Lieut. col. E., resumed charge of his office as asst. secy. to the Govt. of India in the legislative dept. June 15.

SWAYNE, Lieut. col. J. D., staff corps, exco. engr., Midnapore, held charge of the Western Circle in add. to his own duties, from April 24 to May 13.

THORBURN, S. S., settlement officer, Bannu, assumed charge of his duties in the Settlement Dept. on March 27.

TRESHAM, J., asst. engr., from the Delhi and Umballa Road Div. to the 1st div. Umballa and Lahore Road. June 17.

WALKER, F. J. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., just returned from leave, is posted to Purneah. June 18.

WALTERS, G. A., offic. asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is confd. in that app., with effect from April 30 last, v. Mr. C. H. James, who was reduced to the grade of sub asst. conserv. of forests.

WOOD, H., asst. comr., made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Shahpur to Mr. F. Field, extra asst. comr., on June 3.

WOODCOCK, T. E., is app. an asst. supt., 6th grade, Mysore Commission. June 22.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—PATERSON—GORDON—EYRE.—23rd N.I.—Capt. A. D. Anderson, offic. wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Tyler, who vacates that appt. Lieut. H. Paterson, qrmr., to be adjt., v. Anderson. Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 1st wing subaltern, to be qmr., v. Paterson. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, 2nd wing subaltern, to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Gordon. Dated June 9.

BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, app. Lieut. H. Bailey to offic. as instr. of musk., 106th foot, from the above date, during the absence on leave of Lieut. C. F. Gleig.

BASDEN—ARMSTRONG—INGLIS.—Col. C. B. Basden, 2nd in com., 45th N.I., to be comdt., v. Thompson, who has retired. Major F. M. Armstrong, wing officer, to be 2nd in comd., v. Basden. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, late adjt. of the regt., to be wing officer. Dated May 27.

BAYLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31, appt. Capt. H. I. Baylis, 39th N.I., 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. H. Baldwin, offic. as wing officer.

BROWNLOW, Brig. gen. C. H., c.B., is transf. from Mooltan to Rawalpindoe, v. Major gen. A. H. L. Wyatt.

BOILEAU—MONEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on general leave of Capt. A. H. Prinsep and W. I. Bax, 2nd and 3rd squad. officers respectively:—Lieut. H. Boileau, 1st squad. subalt., 11th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Prinsep. Lieut. E. E. Money, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Bax.

BROWN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 27, appg. Lieut. L. F. Brown, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, with effect from April 2, in room of Lieut. A. O. Green, offic. interp. and qrmr.

BRUNKER.—Oude division order confd., dated May 13, directing Lieut. and Adj. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. Oude div., v. Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, proceeding to England. Directing Capt. F. W. Boileau, brig. major, Lucknow, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Oude div., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. and Adj. Brunker. This is in substitution of the Oude div. orders on the same subject, confd. in G.O.C.C., April 9.

BULLOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 27, app. Lieut. G. S. Bullock, 1st batt. 11th foot, to offic. as instr. of musketry, from April 1, v. Lieut. S. Reed.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. A., 108th regt., to be adjt., v. Munro, dec., dated May 29.

CHURCHILL.—Loodiana station order confd., dated Jan. 17, app. Lieut. G. F. Churchill, adjt. 1st Goorkhas, to offic. as station staff officer, during the time the troops are retained at Loodiana.

CONSTABLE, Capt. F. R. A. B., 37th N.I., attached to the regt., to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, v. Gouldsbury, offic. as qrmr., dated May 27.

COULSON.—The following orders are confd.:—Allahabad div. order, dated May 11, app. Capt. W. L. B. Coulson, 25th foot, to offic. as A.D.C. to Major gen. A. Macdonell, c.B., comdg. the Allahabad div., with effect from May 10.

CUBITT.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated May 16, directing Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.C., S.C., to continue to act as brig. major.

FORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 17, app. Lieut. W. V. Ford to offic. as instr. of musketry, 70th foot, from the 15th idem, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. J. King, or until further orders.

GOULDSBURY.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 3, app. Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, 1st wing sub., 37th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, proc. on sick leave to Europe.

GREEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 7, app. Lieut. A. O. Green, R.E., to offic. as interp. and qrmr. sappers and miners, v. Lieut. W. T. Stuart, S.C., proc. on furl.

HANDCOCK.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated May 18, app. Capt. A. G. Handcock, adjt. 6th N.I., to offic. as brig. major at Morar, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, v. Capt. J. Harger.

JACOB.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 3, app. Capt. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 9th N.I., 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. E. R. Ivess, app. to the Hyderabad contingent.

KELLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, appg. Lieut. W. F. Kelly, 8th foot (1st batt.), to offic. as instructor of musketry from the above date, v. Lieut. F. J. Stuart, who has resigned the appointment of gazetted instructor of musketry.

JACKSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, appt. Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, 11th foot, 1st batt., to be interpreter to the batt., v. Lieut. C. S. Bailey.

LOCH—ABBOTT.—Capt. W. Loch, 19th Bengal cav., 1st squad. sub., to be squad. officer, v. Welchman, dated June 10. Lieut. G. M. Abbott, 2nd squad. sub., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Loch, dated June 10.

MAGUIRE.—Puchmaree station order confd., dated May 20, app. Capt. C. Maguire, 44th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in the room of Capt. J. F. Fraser, 2nd batt. 19th foot, proceeded to Bombay on sick leave.

NEWALL, Lieut. W. P., 41st regt., 2nd Goorkhas, a cand. for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub., v. Hill, app. qrmr. Dated May 27.

REID.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 25, app. Lieut. J. Reid, 14th foot (1st batt.), to act as qrmr., during the absence, on sick leave, of Qrmr. J. Moore, or until further orders.

SMITH.—Almorah station order confd., dated April 27, app. Capt. L. Smith, 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as station staff officer, in room of Capt. G. C. Gregory, proc. on furl.

STRONG—BARROW.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 6, making the following offic. appts., with effect from April 8 last, there being no other officers available:—Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. sub., 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties; Lieut. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. sub.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. in the Ordnance Dept. are made:—
Sub cond. and acting cond. J. McIntosh to be cond. and magazine serg., and Acting sub cond. S. Lavery to be sub cond., from Oct. 1, v. Foley, retired.
Magazine serg. and acting sub cond. J. Mullins to be sub cond., from Nov. 4, 1871, v. Thompson, remanded.
Magazine serg. H. Teeling to be acting sub cond., from Nov. 4, 1871, v. Mullins, prom.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified:—
Lieut. col. H. W. H. Cox, Bengal staff corps; June 21.
The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the date specified:—
Capt. E. Y. Walcott and A. McL. Stewart.
General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. W. Willock to be capt. from Feb. 24 last, in room of Capt. (lieut. in 19th hussars) G. C. B. Taylor, cadre of the late 1st E.L.C., retired.
Ensign (now lieut. A. J. F. Reid, 109th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from May 6, 1871.

LOCAL RANK.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 20.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
65th Regt.—Major C. Blewitt to be hon. col.
106th Regt.—Lieut. H. W. C. Bulkeley to be capt.

MUNICIPAL.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confirm the election by the house proprietors of Dalhousie of the following gentlemen to serve as members of the Municipal Committee:—Mr. J. Robson and Mr. W. Adlard. His Honour is further pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to represent the interests of visitors:—The Rev. I. R. Lewin, and Capt. A. H. Warner, H.M.'s 41st regiment.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. J. R. Walker, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to join his appointment at Purneah, on his return from leave to Europe. Capt. F. D. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, Gujrat, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 10th August, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. A. O'Berne, engineer, 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave. Mr. A. Grant, officiating engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, has three months' privilege leave with effect from July 1. E. R. Douglas, officiating postmaster of Calcutta, has two months' privilege leave of absence. Mr. R. D. Bayley, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from July 8, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. E. L. Asher, executive engineer, 4th grade, Hazara Division, three months' privilege leave from June 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Bijnour, fifteen months' leave to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave. Capt. T. J. Quin, assistant commissioner, Calpee, three months' privilege leave, with effect from June 15. Mr. W. Lambe, assistant magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, three months' privilege, with effect from June 10. A. Christison, M.D., civil surgeon, Agra, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 26, 1871.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. E. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, commandant 17th Bengal cav., for two years, on private affairs, from Feb. 5. Capt. W. B. Birch, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Bengal, for six months. Capt. F. H. Hood, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th foot, dep. asst. adjt. general (for musketry), 5th division, for twenty months. The leave for two years, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Bengal staff corps, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. L. Denning,

Bengal S.C., 2nd wing subalt., 26th regt. (Punjab) N.I., for six months. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. LeG. Bruce, F. brig. R.H.A., from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Nynsee Tal, in extension of privilege leave. 2nd Capt. and adjt. Hon. A. Stewart, A. brig. R.H.A., to Bombay, for three weeks, from date of availing himself of the same; and thence to England for twelve months, date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. W. Carey, D. batt. D. brig. R.H.A., to Cashmere, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. G. M. Moore, 4th hussars, to remain in England, from Aug. 4 to Nov. 6, in extension. Capt. J. O. Travers, 1st batt. 17th foot, A.D.C. to the general officer commanding Meerut division, to remain in Cashmere from June 27 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Staff surg. T. B. P. O'Brien, to Murree, from June 3 to Oct. 2. Lieut. J. T. A. Drought, 59th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major J. E. D. Hill, 63rd foot, from July 13 to Oct. 31, to remain in England, in extension, on urgent private affairs. Capt. H. H. Rankin, gen. list, inf., attached to the 1st Ghooorkha regt., to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Col. C. L. Showers, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, and adjacent hills, from June 7 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. S. C. D. Ryder, doing general duty at Umballa, to Kussowlie, Simla, and adjacent hills, from June 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. Duffin, 2nd in command 4th N.I., to remain at the Neilgherries, from May 22 to Nov. 22, in extension. Capt. W. C. Farwell, 31st N.I., to remain at Murree, from May 25 to Oct. 15. Sub conductor T. Gregory, to Landour, for one year, from the date of availing himself of it. Surg. major S. A. Homan, in medical charge 8th N.I., for fourteen days, preparatory to embarking on furlough on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., acting 2nd member, Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam dept. June 21.
KOUGH, C., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag., South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. G. K. Chamberlain on leave. June 17.
PLUMER, C. G., to be civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, to take effect from July 12 next, the date of Mr. C. A. Roberts' retirement from the service. June 17.

MILITARY.

BRADSHAW.—The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras staff corps, late district superint. of police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George. June 14.
FRANCIS.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. col. A. Francis, of the Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, D.P.W., Central India, arrived at Fort William on the 20th June.
MAGRATH, Lieut. H. M. S. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 20th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Stuart, dec. June 16.
TENNANT, Lieut. J. T. (capt. in 108th foot), cadre 3rd Madras European regt., to have the position of capt., v. Creery, dec. June 12.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the S.C., having completed five years' service as sub. lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut. col. R. Ranken, Madras S.C.; E. F. Waterman, Madras S.C., June 12.

Adverting to the G.O.G.G. No. 628, the services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in June) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. H. R. Godfrey, staff corps, wing officer 35th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Col. J. L. Barrow, c.b., inspector general of ordnance and magazines, privilege leave for sixty days, from June 20, or date of departure. Capt. F. G. Rideout, cadre 43rd regt. N.I., for one year, to embark from Singapore. The furlough granted on June 11 last to Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, staff corps, wing officer 27th regt. N.I., is cancelled.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend J. Murphy, LL.D., Chaplain of Cuddalore, privilege leave for two months, from the 4th June. Mr. G. K. Chamberlain, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 14th July next. Major R. H. Beddome, conservator of forests, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 22nd June. Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend A. Taylor, M.A., domestic chaplain to his lordship, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BATTY, H., supernum. asst. coll. and sub mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class in the Sattara dist., and with power to commit to the Session Court. June 17.
CAREW, Lieut. G. O'B., late I.N., to be marine storekeeper.

COGHLAN, Mr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr., irrigation branch, Fullalee div.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, A. W., C.S., is app. special asst. to the political agent, Rewa Kanta, with effect from Nov. 16.

GRANT—MACKENZIE.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest each of the following officers in the Nassick Collectorate with the powers of a comr. under the Income-tax Act of 1872:—Mr. J. H. Grant, acting 1st asst. coll.; Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting 2nd asst. coll.

PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., has been app. to act as district superint. of police in the Broach dist., during the absence of Mr. Cameron on leave.

SCHNEIDER.—The Hon. the Governor is pleased to app. Col. J. W. Schneider, c.b., to be Political Resident at Aden.

STOKES, G., C.S., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Belgaum dist. June 17.

TAGORE, S. N., app. acting joint judge in the Tanna dist., v. Watts; to act also as joint sess. judge. June 17.

TRUEMAN, Capt. T., to act as asst. cantonment mag. at Poona and Kirkee, and is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the first class within the limits of the military cantonments.

WATT, A. C., C.S., to be registrar on the appellate side of the high court, in succession to R. West.

MILITARY.

CURRIE.—Tanna station order confd., dated June 7, directing Major Currie, 15th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer.

GLASSPOOLE, Major W. A., staff corps, to be wing officer, 4th N.I. (Rides), v. Major Castell, deceased.

HEWITT, Lieut. col. F. S., staff corps, to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 18th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Alexander.

ROSS, Capt., 2nd Queen's Royal regt., will take over charge of the exec. commiss. office from Major Clarke on the 9th inst.

SCHNEIDER, Col. J. W., c.b., is app. to the brigade staff, with the rank of brig. gen., to complete the establishment.

STRONG.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, directing Capt. Strong, 16th regt. N.I., to resume his duties as qr.mr., continuing to perform those of wing officer in add.

TRUEMAN, Capt. T., staff corps, services placed at the disp. of government in the Judicial dept.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentleman has obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in June), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. L. Cameron, acting district superintendent of police in the Broach district, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 3rd instant.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. D. T. McIsaac, No. 3 battery 6th brigade R.A., from date of departure. The leave granted to Capt. Rudd, 59th foot, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. E. Balf, 49th foot, from July 6 to Sept. 3, to remain at Bombay to study the language.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 16.

16th Lancers.—Major H. C. Wilkinson to be lieut. col., v. T. W. White, retired.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. M. L. Monckton (late Madras) to be major, v. J. S. Baird, dec.; Lieut. W. S. Hebbert (late Madras) to be capt., v. Monckton, prom.; Lieut. F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. C. E. Hanbury, dec.; Lieut. T. Mulrenan to be capt., v. W. Kemmis, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. B. Adams, from tempy. h.p., to be lieut., v. Caldecott (late Bombay), prom. Consequent upon the death of 2nd Capt. C. E. Hanbury (late Bombay), on May 12, the date of prom. of 2nd Capt. C. F. Glass (late Bombay) is altered to May 13. Staff Asst. surg. P. Smith, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. B. N. McPherson, who exch.; Staff Asst. surg. W. S. Hedley, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. E. Wilkes, who exchanges.

To be Majors.—Commissions to bear date July 5.

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. McC. Campbell, Capt. and brev. major W. French, Capt. and brev. lieut. cols. F. Miller, v.c., C. H. Owen, on the supernum. list; G. A. Milman, Capt. and brev. major L. H. Denne, Capt. and brev. lieut. cols. P. W. L'Estrange, C. E. Burt, H. Irvine, W. G. Andrews, Capt. and brev. major A. Murray, Capt. and brev. lieut. col. B. Mackenzie, Capt. and brev. majors R. H. B. Rowley, H. Heberden, H. L. Balfour, K. Taylor, R. Oldfield, on the supernum. list; H. M. G. Purvis, Capt. and brev. lieut. cols. W. H. Goodenough, on the supernum. list; T. S. P. Field, Capt. A. H. W. Williams, W. S. M. Wolfe, C. F. Cockburn, on the supernum. list; Capt. and brev. major H. Stover, Capt. C. Hardy, on the seconded list; L. F. Hall, J. H. Peile, J. Kelly, F. T. Whinnyates, W. N. Waller, E. T. W. Purcell, Capt. and brev. lieut. col. A. G. Johnson, Capt. C. B. Le Mesurier, J. A. Price, A. H. King, R. J. Cairnes, R. R. Jones, J. W. Collington, J. H. Brown, W. A. F. Strangways, J. M. C. Vibart, J. S. Stirling, W. Booth, W. L. Younge, C. B. Brackenbury, E. Markham, E. P. B. Turner, R. Gore, Capt. and brev. lieut. col. C. C. Teesdale, c.b., v.c., Capt. C. E. Torriano, J. T. B. Brown, C. J. Tyler, G. J. Smart, R. H. Newbolt, T. Mahon, W. Carey, T. B. Strange, on the seconded list; F. Lyon, on the supernum. list; M. Le F. Taylor, E. Keate, J. J. Smith, E. Maitland, on the supernum. list; M. E. C. Stoker, J. L. Clarke, H. Thornhill, A. T. G. Pearse, T. P. Carey, H. J. Alderson,

on the supernum. list; A. H. Hutchinson, F. G. Ravenhill, T. H. Pitt, F. L. H. Lyon, J. E. Ruck-Keene, E. C. Vaughan, F. T. A. Law, C. E. Stirling, Capt.-major F. Downes, on the supernum. list; Capt. F. G. E. Warren, Capt. and brev. major H. C. S. Dyer, on the supernum. list; Capt. T. L. Still, J. Hanwell, J. F. Betty, J. K. Holdsworth, H. R. Martin, W. A. P. Wyllie, H. Cardew, H. Percival, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. H. T. Arbuthnot, Capt. and brev. col. R. Biddulph, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. Stirling, Capt. P. E. Hill, A. K. Rideout, W. H. Watson, O. H. A. Nicolls, C. J. Hope-Johnstone, B. G. Humphrey, C. W. Wilson, on the supernum. list; F. W. de Winton, B. F. Schreiber, M. Tweedie, R. L. Tottenham, R. O'Hara, H. C. Lyle, L. Griffiths, W. R. Lluellyn, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. H. J. F. E. Hickey, Capt. F. G. Baylay, N. H. Harris, H. W. Briscoe, W. G. Martin, P. H. Sandilands, W. J. Hall, M. P. Eden, C. D. Gilmour, E. J. Ward, A. D. Burnaby, on the seconded list; W. B. E. Ellis; V. D. Majendie, on the seconded list; J. E. Blackwell, Sir J. W. Campbell, bart., A. de V. Tupper, F. A. Whinyates, F. C. Elton, C. R. Franklen, C. Collingwood, F. A. Anley, W. Rooke, J. R. King, T. Cumis, C. E. S. Scott, H. D. Pitt, on the seconded list; H. Y. Wortham, H. B. Maule, Capt. and brev. major H. Le G. Geary, Capt. W. B. Rice, G. U. Knox, O. H. Goodenough, on the supernum. list; J. H. P. Anderson, H. C. Farrell, E. M'Laughlin, A. S. Hunter, G. A. Crawford, on the supernum. list; T. A. de Moleyns, J. B. Richardson, W. H. Wardell, on the supernum. list; F. J. G. Hill, W. H. Izod, R. C. W. Campbell, T. V. Straubenzeo, H. W. Shakerly, J. R. Dyce, E. Stavely, H. Edmeades, J. M. Burn, S. J. Nicholson, W. Smith.

Late Bengal.

Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. E. W. E. Walker; Capt. C. H. Cooke, J. A. R. Mead, J. F. Raper, A. H. Heath, W. D. Couchman, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. H. P. Bishop, Capt. and brev. major F. R. De Bude, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. C. S. Lemarchand, Capt. J. Hunter, A. Darling, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. J. S. Frith, Capt. J. Fulton, on the seconded list; Capt. W. A. Ross, G. O. Rybot, H. M. Smith, J. E. Corder, W. Delane, E. Simeon, T. Pesant, A. D. Denniss, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. T. Brown, c.b.; Capt. C. M'W. Mercer, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. Dowell, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. J. S. Gibb, Capt. F. W. Stubbs, A. Gillespie, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. Wilson, Capt. and brev. major T. A. Pasley-Dirom, Capt. T. N. Harward, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. A. H. Bogle, Capt. F. H. M'Leod, Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.; de V. F. Carey, Capt. and brev. major T. E. Hughes, Capt. H. Murray, W. Brown, T. Nicholl, on the seconded list; E. Tierney, on the seconded list; A. H. Lindsay, Capt. and brev. major F. R. Butt, Capt. T. P. Smith, A. Rotton, G. M. Dobbin, P. C. Anderson, M. M. FitzGerald, G. R. Manderson, C. V. Arbuckle, D. J. Welsh, on the seconded list; Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. F. S. Roberts, v.c.; Capt. H. O. Hitchins, J. Stewart, on the seconded list; E. L. Hawkins, W. B. Cumberland, C. Hunter, on the seconded list; H. D. Jackson, F. Fitzroy, G. B. Traill, C. H. Barnes, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. J. Bonham, Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. J. Hills, v.c.; Capt. M. Elliot.

Late Madras.

Capt. E. Cobbe, on the seconded list; Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. G. G. Pearse, Capt. G. Jangerfield, on the seconded list; W. Lumaden, M. C. Lawson, J. S. Baird, Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. L. F. C. Thomas, on the seconded list; Capt. E. L. Playfair, on the seconded list; C. Raikes, J. B. Swete, R. C. Henchy, A. J. Ogilvie, E. S. Milman, W. D. Forster, G. F. Blair, W. D'O. Kerrich, A. R. Gloag, R. A. Baker, E. W. Childers, on the seconded list; T. I. M. Hog, F. C. Trevor, D. J. MacGrigor, B. L. Gordon, J. G. Marshall, C. J. McMahon, Capt. and Brevet major S. H. E. Chamier, Capt. H. McLeod, J. O. Tayler, H. M. Finlay, J. Hoes, W. H. McCausland, F. E. Hadow, H. P. Lane, W. H. Caine, W. Manderson, C. R. Buckle.

Late Bombay.

Capt. A. A. Bayly, on the seconded list; E. S. Beamish, C. Clarke, on the seconded list; J. H. Reid, W. J. H. Stevenson, T. M. Harris, G. Napier, on the seconded list; Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. T. J. MacLachlan, Capt. T. C. Crowe, C. S. De N. Lucas, J. B. Hardy, W. D. De Vitre, Capt. and Brevet major G. Twiss, G. H. Stone, F. Swanson, on the seconded list; H. Le Cocq, A. R. Hoskins, on the supernum. list; F. F. Sheppe, C. P. Roberts, T. N. Holberton, R. A. Stevenson, W. W. Woodward, G. F. Worsley, J. Ritchie, T. P. Berthon, P. H. Harcourt, C. E. Newport, H. T. Vachell, and E. H. Baker.

Royal Engineers.—To be Majors.—Commissions to bear date July 5.

Capt. and brev. majors R. Warren, E. H. Stotherd, W. H. Noble (on the supernum. list), G. H. Gordon, C. J. Fowler, A. R. Clarke, c.b.; Capt. R. M. Parsons, Capt. and brev. major F. Brine, Capt. and brev. col. A. A'C. Fisher, c.b.; Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. Sir H. C. Elphinstone, v.c., k.c.b., c.m.g., and C. E. Cumberland; Capt. W. C. Phillpotts, A. B. Fyers, on the seconded list; Capt. J. Grantham, J. P. Cox; Capt. and brev. col. W. O. Lennox, v.c., c.b., Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. A. Leahy, Capt. E. L. Bland (on the supernum. list), A. W. Durnford, D. A. Frazer, E. F. Du Cane (on the seconded list), W. Crossman, W. D. Marsh; Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. J. Stewart and Sir J. C. Cowell, k.c.b.; Capt. E. Hawthorn, Capt. and brev. col. G. Graham, v.c., c.b.; Capt. C. E. Harvey, R. W. Duff, G. Phillips (on the supernum. list), C. N. Martin (on the supernum. list), F. E. Pratt, J. M. C. Drake, E. R. James, F. E. B. Beaumont; Capt. and brev. col. C. G. Gordon, c.b. (on the temp. reserved list); Capt. and brev. col. J. B. Edwards, Capt. J. F. D. Donnelly (on the temp. reserved list), A. De C. Scott, L. A. Hale, H. W. H. D. Dumaresq, A. R. Lempriere; Capt. and brev. major P. H. Scratchley; Capt. J. P. Macquay, R. N. Dawson, E. O. Hewett; Capt. and brev. major F. Mould, Capt. C. P. Carey; Capt. and brev. major W. B. Gossett; Capt. R. Grant, E. H. Steward, E. D. Malcolm; Capt. and brev. major A. R. MacDonnell; Capt. C. A. L. de Montmorency, the Hon. W. Le P. Trench, F. A. Marriadin, M. J. Wheatley, E. C. Sim, J. H. Wilson, W. M. T. Campbell, R. B. Rimington, P. G. L. Smith, J. M. H. Maitland, C. E. Webber, F. R. Festing (on the seconded list), W. A. Frankland, G. W. Stockley, J. A. Papillon; Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. G. D. Pritchard; Capt. E. S. Taylor; Capt. and brev. major E. T. Brooke.

Late Bengal.

Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. J. J. M'L. Innes, v.c., on the seconded list; Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. G. T. Chesney, on the seconded list; Capt. T. G. Montgomery, Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. W. E. Warrand, Capt. G. A. Craster, Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. H. A. Brownlow, Capt. and Brevet major W. S. Trevor, v.c.; Capt. D. Dimond, R. De Bourbel, on the seconded list; F. S. Stanton, on the seconded list; W. Hichens, W. R. Tucker; Capt. and Brevet major A. E. Perkins; Capt. A. M. Lang, C. S. Thomason, S. T. Trevor, G. Newmarch, J. L. Watts, J. U. Champain, R. C. B. Pemberton, R. Home, P. Murray, W. Jeffreys, D. Ward, E. T. Thackeray, v.c., J. G. Forbes, C. H. Luard, on the seconded list; J. Birney, G. Swinton.

Late Madras.

Capt. J. O. Mayne, H. T. Rogers, E. F. Oakes, H. L. Prendergast; Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. J. H. M. S. Stewart, on the seconded list; Capt. J. Vertue, W. H. Edgcome, on the seconded list; G. P. De P. Falconnet, T. Beckley, J. N. Hunter, J. Beatty, Capt. and Brevet major W. Chrystie; Capt. H. Tulloch, J. O. Hasted; Capt. and Brevet Lieutenant. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c.; Capt. F. A. Howes, J. G. Lindsay, W. H. Burton.

Late Bombay.

Capt. I. M. Greig, J. R. Maunsell, E. B. Holland, J. Le Mesurier, W. A. Baker, J. H. White, on the seconded list; C. M. Browne, C. T. Haig, J. Hills, C. B. F. Penny; Capt. and Brevet major J. Bonus, on the seconded list; Capt. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., B. H. Mathew, E. P. Gambier, W. Manson, A. T. Mander, J. H. Bedford, W. M. Ducat.

1st Foot.—Lieut. A. Moberly to be capt., v. F. B. Stanton, ret.; Lieut. J. R. Povah, from 64th foot, to be lieutenant, v. Moberly.

5th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Forsyth to be capt., v. H. Bathe, ret.; Lieut. J. W. Pearse-Hobbs to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. P. Spring, resigned that appointment.

8th Foot.—Capt. B. G. Moffat retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

17th Foot.—The restoration to full pay, on June 26, of Capt. D. Mac Mahon, from h.p., late military train, has been cancelled; Lieut. G. A. Cox, to be capt. v. H. Kerr, retired.

21st Foot.—Major J. Hare, from h.p., late depot battalion, to be major, v. S. H. Clerke, ret. on temp. h.p.

60th Foot.—Capt. R. F. De B. Barry retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

76th Foot.—Capt. C. T. Caldecott to be major, v. C. O'Donoghue, dec. Lieut. F. E. Lloyd to be capt., v. Caldecott.

96th Foot.—B. L. Anstruther, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Scoggall, retired.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet col. the Hon. L. Smyth, c.b., h.p., late rifle brigade, to be deputy qrmr. gen. to the forces serving in Ireland, v. Brevet col. G. W. Mayow, c.b., prom. to major gen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. S. Headley, M.D., who exch.

Asst. surg. R. N. M'Pherson, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. P. Smith, M.D., who exch.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. J. Butler, Bengal inf., on April 30:—

Major gen. D. Babington, Madras inf., to be lieutenant gen.

The undermentioned officers will rank as follows:—

Lieut. gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, k.c.b., k.c.s.i., Bengal inf., from May 1.

Major gen. R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal cav., in the East Indies, from May 1.

The following promotions to take place on the British establishment, consequent on the death of Gen. J. Garnault, Madras inf., on May 15:—

Brevet col. G. W. Mayow, c.b., from major, h.p., unattached, and deputy qrmr. gen., Ireland, to be major gen., dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to May 16, 1872.

Major C. Armstrong, h.p., late 35th foot, to be lieutenant. col.

Capt. H. J. Bower, 14th foot, to be major.

The following promotions, in continuation, to take place consequent on the death of Gen. M. Williams, col. comdnt. R.E., on June 18:—

Major J. E. Swindley, 15th hussars, to be lieutenant. col.

Capt. J. Mackenzie, coast brigade, R.A., to be major.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. cols. J. F. E. Travers, R.A.; G. Leslie, R.A.; J. E. Thring, R.A.; H. L. F. Greville, R.A.; H. Bent, R.A.

MEMORANDA.

The commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers who were promoted to that rank on Nov. 1, 1871, under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 30, 1871, to be antedated to Oct. 28, 1871, such commissions being non-saleable, and not conferring any purchase rights. The antedate not to carry back pay:—

3rd Hussars.—R. H. Daniell, W. W. Unett, T. H. Peckham.

4th Hussars.—F. W. Hemming, A. M. Muir, G. G. Dawes, W. B. Wilson, R. F. Trotter, G. K. Deane.

5th Hussars.—E. V. P. Monteith, C. H. Baines, C. H. V. Garbett, St. J. F. Michell, C. W. Norton, A. Masters.

11th Hussars.—J. C. Kinchant, H. C. Vetch, C. V. Verelst, E. A. Young.

15th Hussars.—W. F. Hamilton, G. D. F. Sullivan, C. K. Rennell, A. Smirke, A. G. Holland, A. T. Middleton, C. F. J. Douglas.

16th Lancers.—G. E. Money, S. A. M. Smythe, E. O. M'Cauleland, J. M. Evetts.

18th Hussars.—R. Knox, W. E. Bolton, M. M. Slade, E. D. N. Smith, T. Hope, B. D. Harrison, C. H. Simpson.

20th Hussars.—C. W. Hemans, J. T. Browne, H. H. Perkin, H. A. Weatherall, F. J. Graves, W. J. Irwin.
 21st Hussars.—R. H. Martin, T. H. M. Kelly, F. H. Haynes, J. F. D. Fordyce, H. M. Mackenzie.
 1st Foot.—R. H. Derman, W. D. Shaw, A. Howlett, S. D. Moore, W. A. Broome, R. F. K. Money, A. R. Porter.
 2nd Foot.—J. S. Collins, E. Werge, C. J. Dickinson, A. T. Morison, T. J. B. Dunne, H. J. Elverson, J. R. H. Richards, B. T. H. Flood, C. E. Whittle, C. E. J. Chichester.
 3rd Foot.—M. A. Gray, M. R. Spence, L. T. Spens, R. E. Guise, M. K. Martin, W. W. Harris, F. A. Coles, E. Palmer, A. De V. Alexander.
 5th Foot.—H. R. Gall, M. W. Biddulph, R. Williamson, S. Boxwell, R. Auld, T. A. Campion, A. Chancellor, C. M. Le Breton, P. F. Lambart, H. E. Buchanan, H. H. Davies, C. L. S. Auber, G. N. Wyatt.
 6th Foot.—G. H. C. Stracy, N. Vibart, E. A. Ball, A. M. O'Beirne, B. J. Doyne, D. C. Murray, E. H. Corse-Scott, A. Green, C. W. Muir, E. J. Wintoning-Ingram, W. E. G. Forbes, H. B. Harward, C. B. Down.
 8th Foot.—W. F. Kelly, W. R. Orme, C. W. Atkinson, H. T. Granger, J. W. Ward, H. S. A. Fuller, E. W. B. Hope, L. C. F. Thompson, H. N. McRae, H. M. Wade.
 10th Foot.—M. Dale, C. T. Peyton, E. C. Kellie, F. W. K. Glass, G. C. Dobbs, H. F. V. Gaitskell, G. B. Paton, H. Meyrick, F. R. Lowth, W. H. Sim, J. de Houghton.
 11th Foot.—R. E. Kelsall, E. W. Chalmers, R. E. A. Jenkins, B. L. P. Reilly, F. W. S. Jackson, W. P. Noon, J. Browne, M. E. H. O. Welch, H. E. Penton, W. A. J. Murray, H. B. St. John.
 12th Foot.—C. F. Hutton-Riddell, C. B. Townley, R. J. Pike, C. T. J. Dowler, A. Cotes, E. R. J. Warner, J. Grant, W. R. Routh, J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, G. S. Baugh.
 14th Foot.—C. A. Morris, P. Crosbie, S. J. Butler, A. Rutledge, T. M. Robinson, J. Reid, C. S. Gordon, H. H. Young.
 17th Foot.—N. C. Wiseman, H. Morris, W. W. Clarke, H. Hay, C. C. Denny, F. E. K. Bird, J. W. E. Angelo, F. C. Maissey.
 19th Foot.—W. F. H. Grey, E. A. Brice, R. A. P. Hallifax, G. A. K. Skipton, T. O. Fitzgerald, G. Hawkes, L. H. M. Levin, J. F. Simonet, G. Wingate.
 21st Foot.—H. J. Meares, J. H. Spurgin, W. A. J. Frere, L. A. Armit, C. H. Wyndham, T. D. Wilson, W. A. Justice, E. F. Braine, R. C. Temple, A. Daniell, W. M. Duckett.
 24th Foot.—C. W. Walker, J. G. Syms, G. Bromhead, J. H. Banks, G. S. Banister, D. D. Pryce, J. Hoskyns, F. T. Halliday, G. J. S. Toler, E. S. Browne, E. W. Curteis.
 25th Foot.—E. S. Murray, A. L. H. Mackay, J. R. Hobday, G. D. C. Gastrell, H. B. Prichard, J. W. Godfray, C. C. W. Dandridge, O. C. Radford, G. T. W. Hewat.
 26th Foot.—E. M. Dougherty, P. J. Hughes, T. W. Conran, T. C. Jameson, H. C. Lamb, F. C. N. Goldney, D'A. W. Thuillier, S. G. C. Greenaway.
 36th Foot.—A. S. M'Rae, A. P. Thornton, T. J. O'D. Benny, J. P. de la P. Beresford, W. F. Hennell, C. Hoggo.
 37th Foot.—A. R. Humeil, E. S. King, A. Burlton-Bennett, A. Macbean, J. H. Lazard.
 38th Foot.—E. L. Olive, J. B. Price.
 39th Foot.—H. Chevers, C. S. Cumberland, L. Dening, F. Abbott, E. Bruce, E. W. Conran, C. O. Nicholls, G. F. Francis.
 41st Foot.—J. J. Money-Simons, F. F. Rudman, C. J. Jamieson, E. V. Hayshe, J. O. Quirke, J. W. Hogge.
 44th Foot.—G. H. Powell, M. Wynyard, E. N. Leahy, W. P. Kennedy.
 45th Foot.—S. R. Rawlinson, G. H. Fort, A. C. Lloyd, H. Lyons-Montgomery, J. W. T. Hume, H. M. Mason, E. A. Carter.
 48th Foot.—G. B. Rogers, E. G. Bennett, R. H. Fraser, A. Bell, C. M'C. Le Blanc, G. F. Browne.
 49th Foot.—A. N. Burns, E. Balfe, H. E. Haldane, J. G. Ponsonby, S. L. M. Remington.
 55th Foot.—J. M. Jackson, A. H. Atkinson, A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, F. K. Loyd, W. H. Burke, G. F. W. MacMahon, C. R. Smith, R. C. Hadow.
 56th Foot.—H. W. Ricketts, F. G. Alexander, E. E. Kenny, A. F. Cotton, A. L. D. Fordyce.
 58th Foot.—F. M. Maycock, C. H. S. Gambier, H. M. Nuthall, A. W. C. Bell, J. C. F. Gordon, H. C. King, D. Chesney.
 59th Foot.—W. Fulton, W. G. Small, B. W. Lucas, J. F. Irwin, A. Lap-ping, S. Athorp, A. D. Worgan.
 60th Foot.—C. Michell, A. J. Brander, H. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh, F. M. Ward, C. R. B. Thorne, C. Hope, R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, G. Astell, H. D. P. Okeden, N. E. de B. Fenwick, W. H. Holbeach, W. S. Andrews, F. A. Beauchlerk, C. W. Archer, H. Allfrey, C. S. Cotton, H. L. Farmer, R. Henley, A. George, A. Martin, A. C. Knollys, M. C. Boyle.
 62nd Foot.—H. M. Carter, C. W. J. Hingston, R. H. Forrest, E. J. G. Lewis, J. Clibborn, A. L. Dennis, G. L. T. Dennis.
 63rd Foot.—A. G. Millar, R. M. Smyth, C. J. S. Whittall, W. R. le G. Anderson, G. L. Garstin.
 65th Foot.—H. W. Price, R. D. B. Rutherford, G. B. D. Thornhill, H. S. Wheatley, A. T. Weller, F. G. Vivian.
 66th Foot.—E. H. Fosbery, B. R. Hobart, G. C. Wilmer, H. B. Ternan, F. D. Raikes, R. V. T. E. Stevenson.
 70th Foot.—W. V. Ford, J. W. A. Boothby, F. S. Leslie, J. A. Winter, R. H. W. H. Harris.
 72nd Foot.—R. H. Murray, FitzG. Trant, F. W. Holland, J. Wallace, C. H. Fergusson, R. A. Vansittart.
 76th Foot.—D. D. C. M'C. McDonald, P. A. N. Parrott, C. A. Brett, F. W. Snell, H. R. D. Thomas, C. W. Gore, C. C. Whistler, A. W. Proudfoot, F. D. Welchman.
 83rd Foot.—A. J. P. Nuthall, J. A. R. C. C. W. Hinde, C. G. B. Hervey, G. Cleaveland.
 85th Foot.—E. Burrell, I. W. T. S. Smythe, C. H. Collette, V. A. Schalch, D. A. A. Macpherson, C. F. Vice.

89th Foot.—J. Gordon, E. C. Brown, R. H. Ellis, A. H. G. Anton, C. N. Jones.
 92nd Foot.—S. A. Menzies.
 96th Foot.—C. B. Macgregor, E. R. Cooper, J. S. D'Aguilar, J. E. Mein, T. M. L. Lawder, C. F. M. MacGregor.
 105th Foot.—W. E. Hilliard, F. C. Cooper, A. F. Barrow, W. Coles, F. Stevenson, E. G. Reilly.
 106th Foot.—W. W. James, G. W. Deane, T. H. Mackenzie, C. E. Gubbins, J. W. F. Biggs, H. St. P. Maxwell, E. D. F. Bignell, H. M. Brice, W. O. Harris.
 107th Foot.—F. O. M. Maycock, H. C. E. Lucas, A. A. Pearson, W. E. Bristow, R. T. Ommanney.
 108th Foot.—J. W. Wray, D. A. Campbell, G. Allen.
 109th Foot.—L. M. Boileau, A. Melvin, J. E. Barr, T. R. M. Macpherson, G. B. Austin.
 Rifle Brigade.—A. M. Harrington, Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell, W. J. Smyth, C. R. Pridaux-Brune, C. H. B. Norcott, W. W. Hammond, L. H. Bathurst, R. J. Heber-Percy, W. Bagwell, J. D. Mansel, Hon. C. D. Home, V. N. Ward, W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, H. J. Hardy, Hon. F. G. Baring, B. Gough, H. V. Wingfield-Stratford, H. J. D. Gretton, H. F. G. Forbes, H. C. Bowles, R. C. Turnor.
 The commissions as ensign of the undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be antedated to Oct. 28, 1871. Such antedates not to carry back pay:—
 1st Foot.—G. H. B. Coats, H. L. Hallowall, J. B. H. Read.
 3rd Foot.—R. B. B. Ternan, T. E. K. Addison.
 24th Foot.—J. Haughton.
 25th Foot.—R. F. Jameson.
 36th Foot.—C. Pulley.
 44th Foot.—C. D. Rosser.
 69th Foot.—H. B. N. Bewicke, R. J. G. Creed.
 108th Foot.—H. J. B. Sparks, F. B. Dawes, W. G. Dunsford.
 The commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers, who obtained their lieutenantcies under the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, to be antedated to Oct. 27, 1871. Such antedates not to carry back pay:—
 11th Hussars.—E. E. Lushington.
 1st Foot.—T. F. Ross, A. Smith, M. N. O'Connor, H. Gardner.
 2nd Foot.—M. Cast.
 3rd Foot.—G. A. Colvill, A. E. Ommanney.
 6th Foot.—N. F. Mansergh.
 11th Foot.—W. Yorke.
 14th Foot.—R. J. Morrison.
 19th Foot.—H. M. Stapleton.
 21st Foot.—F. S. Chapman.
 24th Foot.—C. W. Ealand, F. R. B. Liebenrood.
 25th Foot.—A. C. Newman.
 36th Foot.—G. S. Eyre.
 37th Foot.—G. H. More-Molyneux.
 41st Foot.—C. T. P. C. Crespiigny (only date of transfer from 69th Foot antedated), H. J. S. Kennedv.
 52nd Foot.—W. H. Canliffe.
 56th Foot.—D. A. Blest.
 60th Foot.—H. Walpole.
 68rd Foot.—H. R. Cook.
 66th Foot.—M. C. Wood.
 83rd Foot.—F. S. F. Stokes.
 89th Foot.—J. Boyle.
 92nd Foot.—C. W. H. Douglas, R. P. Gallwey, J. M. Grant.
 105th Foot.—D. J. Hawkins.
 109th Foot.—F. F. R. Burgess.

The undermentioned exchanges to be antedated to Oct. 27, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay:—Lieut. J. B. Stradling, 60th foot, with Lieut. J. D. Howden, 76th foot; Lieut. W. Capel, 56th foot, with Lieut. J. T. B. Newbury, 82nd foot.

The foregoing antedates are not to affect the present relative positions of the officers in their respective regiments.

The following Memorandum is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Dec. 29, 1871:—Lieutenants whose commissions bear date on or before Oct. 27, 1871, will, on being brought into a regiment from full or half-pay, or by exchange with an officer who was a lieutenant prior to Oct. 28, 1871, be placed next above the senior lieutenant of such regiment who was not a lieutenant on Oct. 27, 1871, and who may not have completed three years' service.

July 19.

Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants, viz.: C. S. Skipton, v. R. Smyth-Thompson (late Madras), prom.; J. A. Robertson, v. C. W. Townsend, prom.; H. MacLaine, v. G. A. Noyes, prom.; H. P. Willoughby, v. A. K. Seacombe (late Madras), prom.; E. V. Elwes, v. E. H. Wickham, prom.; F. T. S. Carter, v. A. S. Woolley, resigned; W. W. M. Gruggen, v. J. G. Pollock (late Madras), prom.; W. P. Thring, v. C. J. R. Fulford, transfd. to the Bengal staff corps; T. S. Howie, v. C. H. E. Adamson, transfd. to the Madras staff corps; H. A. Scott, v. J. M. Hunter, transfd. to the Bombay staff corps; A. J. Montgomery, v. V. Wing, prom.; C. E. Bedford, v. J. A. Grattan, placed upon temporary half-pay; July 6.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants, with temporary rank, viz.: J. C. Addison, J. J. Levenson, R. L. Hippisley, R. C. Hellard, J. C. L. Campbell, G. Davidson, W. J. Lister, C. K. Wood, G. H. W. Sullivan, E. Blunt, M. N. Hobday, G. T. Nicholls; July 6.

BREVET.

Major gen. R. J. Hawthorne ranks as major gen. in the East Indies from May 1, and not as stated in the Gazette of 16th inst.

The promotion of Capt. C. T. S. Nott to the hon. rank of major, which appeared in the Gazette of March 22 has been cancelled.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Mussoorie, June 15, wife of C. C. Anderson, superintd. engineer, son.
 BETT—At Madras, June 18, wife of Lieut. col. H. J. Bett, S.C., daughter.
 DARVILL—At Futehgurh, June 13, wife of Capt. Darvill, 105th L.I., daughter.
 DAVIDSON—At Palaveram, June 21, wife of Army Schoolmr. J. Davidson, son.
 FARROW—At Girgaum, June 27, wife of W. J. Farrow, public acct., son.
 GORDON—At Bangalore, June 20, wife of Capt. P. L. Gordon, Madras cav., daughter.
 GROVES—At Coonoor, June 20, wife of E. K. Groves, son.
 KING—At Dum-Dum, June 21, wife of W. H. King, C.E., daughter.
 MAYNARD—At Onnao, June 17, wife of Capt. F. M. Maynard, B.S.C., son.
 MOORE—At Nynee, June 22, wife of A. Moore, E.I. Railway, daughter.
 NICHOLLS—At Kussowlie, June 20, wife of Rev. W. W. Nicholls, chaplain of Benares, son.
 ROSE—At Sangor, June 18, wife of Lieut. col. W. Rose, M.S.C., daughter.
 RICHARDSON—At Koolburga, June 22, Sarah A., wife of Pensioned serg. major H. Richardson, son.
 SCOUGALL—At Calcutta, June 14, wife of H. Scougall, daughter.
 SMITH—At Lahore, June 16, wife of J. W. Smyth, Bengal service, son.
 STERNDALE—At Alipore, June 21, wife of R. C. Sterndale, daughter.
 STOKES—At Mussoorie, June 17, wife of the Rev. A. Stokes, M.A., head master, son.
 WAHAB—At Fort St. George, Madras, June 12, wife of Major Wahab, [H.M.'s 2-21st fusiliers, daughter.
 WAREHAM—At Agra, June 19, wife of F. S. Wareham, superv. telegraph master, son.
 WILLIAMS—At Allahabad, June 17, wife of Capt. M. Williams, 16th regt., son.
 WOODWARD—At Dinapore, June 22, wife of G. P. M. Woodward, staff surg. major, son.
 WYNCH—At Mysore, June 18, wife of the Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., senior
 YETTIE—At Ootacamund, June 16, wife of A. M. Yettie, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAVE—WETHERALL.—At Fort William, Calcutta, June 15, W. Cave, capt. 107th regt., to Ada, daughter of J. Wetherall.
 GOODWIN—BOLST.—At Calcutta, June 20, R. Goodwin to Sophia Jane, fourth daughter of F. C. Bolst.
 PALMER—CONSTANTINE.—At Agra, June 17, J. E. Palmer to Mary Con-
 RIND—RYALL.—At Calcutta, June 17, M. McN. Rind, capt. 107th regt.,
 to Ellen C., daughter of the late C. Ryall.

DEATHS.

BONE—At Meean Meer, Punjab, June 12, Surg. major G. F. Bone, M.D., 13th brigade R.A.
 BROWNE—G. Browne, late commander P. and O. Company, aged 48.
 EWING—At Bangalore, June 19, H. W. Dale, late capt. of the Nair Bri-
 gade, Trevandrum, aged 74.
 EWING—At Calcutta, June 13, of cholera, Henry F., second son of Capt. and Mrs. Ewing, aged 17.
 FERRAR—At Sheogaum, June 11, of heat apoplexy, H. M., fourth son of M. Ferrar, The Plainst, Belfast, Ireland, aged 31.
 FIRTH—At Alipore, June 21, Elizabeth L., wife of Capt. R. F. Firth, 10th regt. N.I., aged 28.
 HARDING—At Calcutta, June 12, Pauline, wife of W. J. Harding, bar-
 HARMAN—At Vepery, Madras, June 16, Charlotte, widow of the late Con-
 ductor R. Harman, aged 60.
 HARRISS—At Calcutta, June 19, C. R., youngest son of A. E. Harriss, [aged 2.
 KERR—At Calcutta, June 20, R. A. Kerr, chief clerk, office of the Comp-
 troller of Military Accounts.
 PRINGLE—At Whybank, Mussoorie, N.W.P., June 19, Margaret Anna, infant daughter of R. Pringle, M.D., surgeon H.M.'s Bengal army.
 STUTCHBURY—At Raneeunge, June 15, of cholera, Ellen P., wife of E. Stutchbury, aged 22.
 WELLS—At Oosoor, June 18, Harriett M., infant daughter of Dr. and
 WHITING—At Droog, in the Raipore district of the Central Provinces, J. Whiting, exec. engr., Eastern div., aged 47.
 WILLIS—At Bangalore, June 9, H. M. Willis, tutor to noblemen's sons in the City of Hyderabad, Deccan.
 WINTER—At Madras, June 18, G. Winter, aged 95.
 YOUNG—At Nagpore, Central Provs., June 15, Catherine, wife of W. Young, Free Church Mission.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, Commanding Chittagong Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. Dated Calcutta, April 3.

[Continued from page 689.]

Report dated Savoonga, Jan. 1, 1872.

1. On Dec. 1, which was as soon as my commissariat arrangements would admit of an advance, I moved two companies 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the village of Gnoora, with orders to improve the path to that place, and from thence to the Sahjuck river, intending that the force should follow the route adopted last year by Majors Graham and Macdonald in their ascent of the Rhai Jan Klang range, but I found so many objections to this line that I determined on another, avoiding the high spur on which Gnoora is situated, and crossing the Sahjuck at Vanoonah's, instead of at Lemahilong's old ghat. This gave me water

carriage for ten miles further up the river, in the direction of our advance, and an easy road from thence to Vanoonah's village, where I was led to expect the first show of resistance from the Sylhoos.

2. For some distance above Demagiree the Kurnafoolee river runs through a narrow defile in a succession of rapids, which laden canoes cannot ascend. To get over this break in the water communication a road had to be made along the right bank of the river, from the falls, where it is crossed by a bamboo bridge to a spot above the highest of the rapids, where the stream again becomes navigable, and where a depot was established as a fresh starting point for the canoes, and called Hyslop's ghat. This piece of road, of about four miles, was made practicable for laden elephants, which are now working on it. It was a heavy job, and the Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Goorkhas, and 27th P.I., all had their share of it.

3. On Dec. 3, Col. Mapherson, C.B., V.C., marched from Demagiree to Lingoorah's ghat with two companies of his regiment and the half company of sappers. He was joined next day by Major Macintyre and his detachment at Lingoorah's old village, and proceeded on the 5th to Vanoonah's ghat, improving the road as he advanced. At Vanoonah's ghat Col. Mapherson at once commenced to clear ground, and to throw a temporary bridge across the Sahjuck, which, however, is fordable at this point.

5. In my report of Nov. 30 I referred to the desertion among the hill coolies that work the boats and canoes between Burkhul and Demagiree, the sole means of feeding the force at and above the latter place. These desertions at last reduced the 600 men absolutely necessary to carry on the service to 350, with every prospect of a continued decrease, and it became a question whether I should not have to make a retrograde movement, for our supply scarcely sufficed to meet consumption, much less to create a reserve. On my urgent representations Mr. Hankey, the commissioner, himself came to Burkhul, having previously ordered up all the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes from whom the coolies were drawn. His energetic measures led to an immediate improvement in the state of affairs. A certain number of deserters were apprehended, fresh men were found and made over to Capt. Hood, while those whom the good management of the latter officer had kept together were reassured, and at the same time made to understand that they would be punished if they left their work.

6. For the river transport above Demagiree fifty canoes were lifted over the falls on skids, and dragged up the rapids to Hyslop's ghat. The hill coolies were called on for volunteers to man the canoes, but they begged to be decapitated rather than asked to go a step further in the direction of the much-dreaded Loshais. For fear of renewed desertions, they were allowed to have their own way, and Mr. Crouch undertook the service with 100 of his police, assisted by men of the 27th P.I. and a certain number of the regular coolie corps. The policemen can sit and paddle these canoes to perfection; but to utilise the unskilled supplement of hands, it was found necessary to lash two canoes together, with a connecting deck, which formed a raft that could not easily be upset. These rafts were held in readiness to start on the first voyage the day after the 11th December, and they have been working steadily ever since, to the great credit of Mr. Crouch, whose good service, and that of his men, I have already had occasion to notice. From Hyslop's ghat to Vanoonah's ghat the distance is about twelve miles, and the journey takes a day and a-half or two days. There are no bad rapids between those places, either on the Kurnafoolee or the Sahjuck, otherwise rafts could not be used.

7. On Dec. 9 I marched with my head quarters to Lingoorah's old village (eleven miles), and on the 10th to Vanoonah's ghat (six and a-half miles), where I found Col. Mapherson with six companies of his own regiment, and the half company sappers, and two guns of the Peshawar mountain battery under Lieut.-col. J. Hills, V.C. On the 11th the head quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved forward to the Belkai jooms (four and a-half miles), being little more than half-way up to Vanoonah's village. On the 12th I followed with my staff, and on the 13th was joined by the artillery and two more companies of Goorkhas.

8. On the evening of my arrival at the jooms, Capt. Lewin reported to me that a messenger of his had returned from Vanoonah, saying that the Sylhoos intended fighting. This messenger was "Lingoorah," one of the sub-chiefs of Rutton Pooea's tribe. To insure his fair dealing, and to neutralise his Sylhoo tendencies, he being married to a daughter of Savoonga, the chief of that tribe, and Rutton Pooea having expressed some doubt of his loyalty towards himself and us, Capt. Lewin had made over his wife and child to the latter, to be kept as hostages for his good behaviour. Lingoorah found five chiefs or rajahs assembled at Vanoonah's, and notwithstanding his relationship to Savoonga, was not allowed to proceed on his mission, being told to return and inform us that we were not to come any further.

9. The village of Vanoonah occupies a very strong natural position on the Belkai portion of the Rhai Jan Klang range. It is situated in a slight dip or hollow between two peaks, 1,700 feet above the jooms on the western face, where we were encamped; and the ascent to it, for the last four hundred yards, is almost precipitous on every side except the north. The path from the jooms to the village is not quite three miles, and had been prepared for our reception. Close to the village it ran along a scarped rock, above which we found an arrangement of loose stones and boulders, supported by logs of wood tied up with creepers, which was to do duty as an avalanche on the advancing troops.

10. On the 14th, while waiting for supplies, I ordered out two parties, one under Colonel Mapherson, and the other under Major Macintyre, of the 2nd Goorkhas, to reconnoitre the approaches from the north and south, in the hope of being able to surround the position when it was attacked the next day. Major Macintyre went to the north, and soon came upon the enemy's pickets, which fired on him and retreated. He followed up to within a short distance of the ridge, and having obtained

the required information, returned to camp without any loss to himself, though he shot two of the enemy. Col. Macpherson made for the south of the village, in which direction the jungle was very dense, and unbroken by jooms, as on the north. His guide misled him, and, after three hours' hard climbing, he found himself on the ridge, some way beyond the point he wished to arrive at. With characteristic perseverance he adhered to his purpose, and late in the day reached unperceived the peak overlooking the village, of which the leading files of Goorkhas declared they saw Major Macintyre's party in possession. While his men were forming up, they suddenly became aware of their mistake, and dashed down among the astonished Sylhoos, but the opportunity was gone, and they only succeeded in giving them a volley, as they dived into the jungle below. A few guns and spears were taken, and seven or eight of the enemy were seen to fall, but the effect of a surprise, so completely after their own fashion, must have had a very demoralising effect on the Kookies. Col. Macpherson returned to camp the same evening, and next morning the village was reoccupied by two companies of his regiment.

11. On the 18th the head-quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved up to Vanoonah's. Just as they were starting, sharp firing was heard in our rear. Two parties of Goorkhas, under Captains Battye and Becher, at once dashed down the hill. Within half a mile of camp they came upon three of their own men, who were bringing up letters from Vanoonah's ghat, and had been attacked from behind an ambush. They found one Goorkha mortally wounded, having been struck by five bullets, and two others standing over him, keeping at bay twenty or thirty of the enemy, of whom they had each accounted for a man, when assistance arrived. The Kookies fled, and were pursued for some distance, another of them being eventually killed. I am sure H.E. will agree with me that these two riflemen, by name Lulleet Bum Mull and Martbur Thappa, displayed courage and good conduct of the highest stamp, and that they are deserving of the Order of Merit, for which they will be recommended in due form.

12. On the 19th I established my head-quarters at Vanoonah's village, which is at an elevation of 2,800 feet, and on the afternoon of the same day Colonel Macpherson started with three companies and five days' provisions on a raiding expedition to the east, at a right angle to our line of advance. Early on the third day after his departure he reached the village of Lal Heera on the next range, distant eight miles as the crow flies, across a deep and difficult valley. On the 22nd he made his way through another village to the one marked on the map "Lapocethel," six miles further east as the crow flies. He met with faint resistance, and, having destroyed the three villages referred to, and an immense amount of grain, returned to Vanoonah's on Christmas Day. On the 20th I despatched Major Macintyre with one hundred riflemen and three days' supplies, no more coolie carriage being available, in a north-easterly direction up the valley of the Kahoo Doong, in which lay the villages of Vanooeyeh and Van Shuma, both of which he destroyed, with rice granaries supposed to contain 8,000 maunds. He also captured fifty gyals or tame bisons, which constitute the chief wealth of the Loshais, and are valued at upwards of Rs. 100 each. Of these twenty-five broke away, but the rest were brought into camp. The reports of Colonel Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and of Major Macintyre, regarding their proceedings, are appended.

13. All the grain that falls into our hands, viz., unhusked rice, which we have not the time or the means to render fit for consumption, is found stored in houses on the jooms or patches of cultivation where it has been harvested, and, I believe, constitutes the whole stock in hand of the Sylhoos. It is of this year's growth, and requires to be dried before it undergoes the tedious process of husking, which in these countries is performed by the women, according to the daily consumption of the household. Were it not for this fact, our progress would be very different.

14. On the 26th I sent on 100 of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the site of an old village (Vanoyeh's), three miles north of the Kothier Klang, and on the 27th moved on there myself with the head-quarters of that regiment, and the half company of sappers, being followed next day by the half battery of artillery. This is a severe march of twelve or thirteen miles along the ridge, and, though the coolies do it in one day, returning the next, I have established a post half way. I hope to work elephants on a portion of it, but the difficulty of feeding and watering these animals is so great, and it takes so much time to make roads for them, that as yet they have only been employed between Upper and Lower Burkhul (two and a-half miles), between Demagiree and Hyslop's ghat (four miles), and between Vanoonah's ghat to within a short distance of Vanoonah's village (seven miles), being altogether something under fourteen miles on the whole line of communication. This difficulty in using the elephants, the sickness among the coolies that arrived early in the season, as well as the quarantine necessitated at different places by the outbreak of cholera among the Nepalese coolies, and its spread to Demagiree, have hitherto deprived us of nearly a fourth of our means of land transport.

16. On the 30th I marched with half the 2nd Goorkhas across a water shed to the village of Van Hoolien on the hill marked in the survey map as Savoonga, the proper name of which is Towrong. Further up the hill is another village of the same name, which a party under Macintyre occupied on the 31st. The enemy stockaded the approaches and defended it for a few minutes, slightly wounding one Goorkha. Yesterday, while destroying the jooms in the vicinity of this, one of Rutton Poosa's men was killed, and another wounded.

17. Every endeavour has been made to induce the Sylhoos to come in and listen to terms. Proclamations in Bengali and Burmese, which it was hoped some of their captives might be able to read, have been put up in villages which they are known to have revisited after our departure; and conversations have been held with them from a distance, but to no purpose. They continue their opposition, such as it is, and we have no alternative but to proceed in our work of destruction, which must bring them to starvation.

Home.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, July 18. RAJAH NIMONEY SING DEO V. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND OTHERS—JUDGMENT.

This was an appeal from Bengal and governed forty-six other analogous cases. The appellant claimed certain lands in India, and it was alleged they were held for the performance of certain police duties. The forty-seven suits had been consolidated into the present suit.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Doyne were for the appellant; Mr. Forsyth, &c., and Mr. H. C. Merivale for the respondents.

Sir M. Smith gave judgment, and dismissed the appeal, affirming the decisions in the Courts below.

MOULVIE ALLEE KURREEM V. SYUD FUZLOOR RAHMAN AND OTHERS—JUDGMENT.

This was another appeal from Bengal, and was in the nature of an ejectment in the Court below.

Mr. J. D. Bell was for the appellant; Mr. Doyne for the respondent.

After hearing the appellant's case, Sir R. Collier gave the judgment of the Committee. The appeal was dismissed.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1870 who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the "Final Examination." Civil Service Commission, 16th July, 1872:—

Order of Merit.

In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.	Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	Total Marks Obtained.
1 ... 1 ...	Stack, E. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	3,314
2 ... 36 ...	Bolton, C. W. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,651
3 ... 5 ...	Addis, D. F. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	2,620
4 ... 2 ...	Francis, E. B. ...	...	Ditto ...	2,558
5 ... 39 ...	Handley, F. F. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,510
6 ... 23 ...	Fasson, H. J. H. ...	...	Ditto ...	2,451
7 ... 38 ...	Boroah, Annndoram ...	...	Ditto ...	2,440
8 ... 20 ...	Gunningham, A. F. D. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	2,395
9 ... 22 ...	Atkinson, G. H. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,351
10 ... 3 ...	Hoey, W. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	2,319
11 ... 19 ...	Stevenson, G. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,234
12 ... 7 ...	Cruickshank, A. W. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	2,168
13 ... 35 ...	Ozanne, E. C. ...	...	Bombay ...	2,166
14 ... 11 ...	Finch, R. H. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	2,097
15 ... 12 ...	Anderson, A. ...	...	Ditto ...	2,094
16 ... 37 ...	Durand, H. M. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,086
17 ... 17 ...	Sewell, E. J. ...	...	Madras ...	2,047
18 ... 41 ...	Woodburn, A. F. ...	...	Bombay ...	2,014
19 ... 6 ...	Stoker, T. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	1,981
20 ... 33 ...	Wight, J. K. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	1,934
21 ... 8 ...	Silcock, J. G. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	1,930
22 ... 9 ...	Holderness, T. W. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,858
23 ... 15 ...	Sinclair, D. B. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,758
24 ... 23 ...	Nugent, J. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	1,716
25 ... 34 ...	Davidson, J. ...	...	Bombay ...	1,706
26 ... 18 ...	Turner, G. G. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,703
27 ... 40 ...	MacCarthy, J. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	1,699
28 ... 31 ...	Lawson, C. E. ...	...	Bombay ...	1,678
29 ... 19 ...	Forbes, G. S. ...	...	Madras ...	1,669
30 ... 31 ...	Collier, F. R. S. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	1,659
31 ... 28 ...	Marindin, C. R. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,646
32 ... 21 ...	Haggard, A. H. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,645
33 ... 14 ...	Bird, H. M. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	1,636
34 ... 4 ...	Walker, T. G. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,598
35 ... 30 ...	O'Donnell, C. J. ...	...	Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	1,583
36 ... 29 ...	Finucane, M. ...	...	Ditto ...	1,550
37 ... 27 ...	McCorkell, G. ...	...	Bombay ...	1,486
38 ... 13 ...	McPherson, J. ...	...	N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ...	1,483

The following prizes were awarded at the different periodical examinations, and at the final examination:—Mr. Stack, Law, £100; Jurisprudence, £10; English Law, £10; Indian Law, £10; History and Geography of India, £10 and £50; Political Economy, £10 and £50; Hindi, £10; Hindustani, £10 and £50; Arabic, £10 and £50; Mr. Bolton, Hindustani, £10. Mr. Addis, Hindi, £10 and £50; Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Francis, Persian, £10. Mr. Handley, Bengali,

£10. Mr. Faxon, English Law, £10. Mr. Borooah, History and Geography of India, £10; Bengali, £10; Sanskrit, £10 and £75. Mr. Cunningham, Hindi, £10; Persian, £10 and £50. Mr. Ozanne, Marathi, £50. Mr. Finch, Political Economy, £10. Mr. Anderson, Jurisprudence, £10. Mr. Durand, Indian Law, £10; History and Geography of India, £10. Mr. Sewell, Tamil, £50; Telugu, £50. Mr. Stoker, India Law, £10; Hindustani, £10.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The committee renewed its sittings, after a week's adjournment, on Tuesday, Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P. for Stockport, occupying the chair, in the absence of the permanent chairman (the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton). Mr. Massey, whose examination was briefly summarised in our last report, was re-examined and cross-examined on the present occasion by Mr. Grant Duff and others on the more salient points of his evidence last given. It is necessary to enter somewhat into detail with evidence considered so important as Mr. Massey's, and therefore it is here recurred to. On his first examination, Mr. Massey gave a complete narrative of the course he took with Indian finance, as Finance Minister, in 1865-6. As here viewed the administrative policy he had followed, he commented on particular statements and opinions that had guided him in his course of proceeding in seeking to relieve the Indian Exchequer from its chronic state of embarrassment. Mr. Massey next discussed the new forms of taxation he introduced; the chief tax he most relied upon being his licence-tax on trades and professions. But Mr. Massey admitted that he had been thwarted in and unable to carry out his main financial principles, viz., a complete reorganisation of the financial system, and a new arrangement of local taxation. The existent departments or bureaux of Government maintained either a supine or an obstructive course in dealing with his (Mr. Massey's) plans. He next adopted the course of addressing to each local Government a circular letter communicating his views on general taxation of the country, and offering proposals to invest the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieut.-Governors of Provinces, with powers to impose a new scale of small local imposts. All the subordinate Governments—Madras excepted—wrote back giving in their approval and consent to his plans, but Madras being a large and important presidency, its opposition proved fatal to his schemes. He could not consent to put in practice in an incomplete way a system which required the adoption of its entire principle to prove effective and successful. He had therefore to cast about for some other plan of raising the "ways and means" for India. Hence his measure, the licence-tax, which he was permitted to impose.

The witness proceeded to refer *seriatim* to the entire programme of his proposed financial reforms for India, and the nature of the support they had received. Mr. Massey stated that the cost of the army occupied his gravest attention as a financier, herein being one of the largest and yet the most indispensable of the charges on the Government. But he discovered that there was no more financially mismanaged establishment than the military branch. There was no efficient control over the accounts, and much of the expenditure was left, as respected details, to subordinate officials, who, he (witness) considered, were not under efficient control, and therefore economy was out of the question when no one was made responsible for the expenditure. He (witness) thought, therefore, that there should be some superior member of the Governor-General's Council, acquainted with the wants of the army, selected, and invested with authority to see into the nature of the demands for military purposes, and to then decide upon the expenditure and control it, taking care that all accounts for every presidency were properly kept and audited.

As matters, however, stood in 1865-6 in India, the imperfect partial, and irregular communication and correspondence between the subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government appeared to him to be only calculated to confuse instead of elucidating the State accounts. In the preparation of his "budgets" he had always had to wait for the estimates and accounts of the local Governments—Madras and Bombay, &c.—before he could complete his own estimates. Hence it arose that there was no time to examine or analyse the provincial accounts in detail. In reply to questions put to him to test the practicability of his views on local taxation, Mr. Massey said that while entrusting the power of local taxation to the lieutenant-governorships, he intended that a veto should always be with the Supreme Government at Calcutta. He was aware that by his scheme he was returning to a system of local taxation once in vogue all over India, but the system abolished in 1834 was one-sided, harsh, and despotic, whereas he (Mr. Massey) proposed a scale of local imposts which should fall, as he had already stated, in accordance with the capacity of the different classes to bear the imposts. With regard to questions put at his first examination, touching on the Government of Bombay's connection with the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Massey said he considered the connection had been as discreditable as it had proved disastrous. The charter given to the Bank by the Government had involved the latter in responsibilities and speculations voluntarily submitted to. He (Mr. Massey) recommended the appointment of an Imperial inspector of banks.

The examination of Mr. Massey terminated with some inquiry into his views as to the imposition of a tobacco-tax, and it appeared he was opposed to it. The committee adjourned at three o'clock. This was understood to be the final public sitting of the present session. With regard to Tuesday's sitting, it was remarked that neither the permanent chairman of the committee (Mr. Ayrton) or Mr. Fawcett, the leading cross-examining member, was present. The cross-examination was this day strongest on the witness's views as to the income-tax and the tobacco-tax, proposed by other witnesses, and Mr. Massey's own proposal of a very moderate and limited form of local taxation.

The list of the Select Committee on Indian Finance having undergone some changes in the course of the Session, we give the amended list as printed by order of the House of Commons. Mr. Ayrton (chairman), Mr. Baring, Sir T. Bazley, Mr. Beach, Mr. Birley, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Candlish, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cross, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. B. Denison, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Eastwick, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Fawcett, Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. McClure, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. J. Benjamin Smith, Sir David Wedderburn, and Sir Charles Wingfield.

Miscellaneous.

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting was held at Liverpool on Monday last, under the presidency of the Mayor, at which upwards of £150 was subscribed. We understand that a subscription list has been started in Manchester for the furtherance of the above object.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Principal of the Roorkee College, India, has commenced at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham a course of lectures on "Engineering in India," for the instruction of the junior officers and the non-commissioned officers of the corps of Royal Engineers.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The number of Russian settlers in Central Asia already amounts to 60,000, one-third of whom are Cossacks, stationed in the new military colonies of Northern Turkistan. Tashkend alone has 2,500 Russian inhabitants, in addition to a large number of natives.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £432,000; to Bombay, £163,200; and to Madras, £4,800. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 96 per cent. The average rate was 1s. 10¾d.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—Sir T. G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Mr. James Cooper (Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans), and Mr. Archibald Stewart, the official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), have, with the sanction of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, declared a third dividend of 1s. in the pound (making 4s. 6d. in the pound), payable this day or to-morrow.

COLONEL JOHNSON, C.B.—There is no truth in the report that Colonel E. B. Johnson, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accepts retirement under the new India-office scheme. Colonel Johnson, who now stands second for promotion, becomes a Major-General in consequence of the pending retirements, but he will not relinquish his appointment.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON FOR THE BURMESE CUP.—The following gentlemen tied with nineteen each, five shots at five hundred yards for the Burmese Cup:—Mr. Hayes, London Rifle Brigade; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Ensign Adams, 13th Canada; Mr. Turnbull, G. T. Rifles; Corporal M'Nabb, 1st Lanark; Private Cortis, 1st Sussex; Private Burgess, 1st Newcastle; Lieutenant Tanqueray, London Scottish. In shooting off, the prize fell to the first-named gentleman.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.—Sir Richard Airey has issued, by order of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the following regulations for first appointments and examinations for promotion in the army: "No competitive examination for the line will take place until all existing claims have been provided for, which will probably not be until the autumn of 1873. The 'further examination' will follow the 'preliminary examination' at an interval of only two or three days. As certain of the examinations at the Universities do not take place until nearly the end of the year, it will suffice if the certificate of examination required to be transmitted by University candidates is sent in one week before the 1st January, provided that the application, accompanied by the other certificates, has been previously made as directed. Officers of militia who may be recommended for commissions in the army will not be required to produce the certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners referred to in para. 28 (d), provided they can produce a University certificate, as prescribed in para. 22."

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE KING OF BURMAH.—The following is reported to be the text of the letter from Queen Victoria to the King of Burma which has been delivered to the latter with much pomp and ceremony:—"Balmoral Palace, Sept. 23, 1871.—To his Majesty the King of Burmah.—My Friend,—I have received with heartfelt gratification your Majesty's most acceptable letter. I have heard from time to time with much pleasure of your Majesty's friendly inclinations, and of the enlightened manner in which you have encouraged commercial intercourse between your own and the British provinces, and otherwise, by your own amicable dispositions and your wise policy, have contributed to the maintenance of peace, and the extension of civilisation. By such interchanges of good feeling between Sovereign States the prosperity of empires and the happiness of nations are much promoted, and it will always be a satisfaction to me to receive tidings of the continued welfare of your Majesty and of the people who are subject to your rule. Hoping that you may long be spared to govern the country committed to your care by the Almighty Disposer of events,—I am your Majesty's sincere friend, VICTORIA, R."

BARON ETTRICK.—Francis Napier, ninth Lord Napier of Merchiston, in the peerage of Scotland, who has just been created a peer of the United Kingdom under "the name, style, and title" of Baron Ettrick, is the eldest son of William John, eighth Lord Napier, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Andrew James Cochrane-Johnstone. He was born in September, 1819, and succeeded to his father's honours in 1834. Having filled various diplomatic offices from the year 1840 he was appointed in January, 1857, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, whence he was transferred to the Hague in December, 1858. In December, 1860, he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and to Berlin in 1864, and he has held the Governorship of Madras from January, 1866, down to the present year. It will be remembered that on the assassination of Lord Mayo, Lord Napier administered the affairs of our Indian Empire, *ad interim*, until the arrival of Lord Northbrook. Lord Napier arrived at his seat, Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire, Scotland, on July 16. The people of the district made a great demonstration in honour of his lordship, to whom a congratulatory address was presented. Lord Napier briefly replied, referring to the more prominent incidents in his public career.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.—On Friday evening, at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, there was an exhibition of MR. W. TAYLER'S Indian Sketches, accompanied by an explanatory lecture, in connection with the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, and in furtherance of its objects. The sketches exhibited were very numerous, embracing scenes, customs, persons, animals, trees, and vegetable productions, taken in various parts of India, the Cape, Natal, and Suez. They are all executed in water colours, and many of them evince considerable artistic merit, and scarcely needed the apology with which the artist opened his address. The lecture touched upon the condition of the fine arts, and the benefit resulting from the encouragement now given by the Government of India to the study of art in that country, calling attention to the superiority of Eastern over Western decorative art as a subject worthy of consideration by our own art decorators. Pictorial art in India was, however, very backward, owing, probably, to Mahomet's condemnation of pictures, especially the representation of men and animals, and equally so to Hindoo superstition and prejudice. There was a full and fashionable company, by whom the lecture, and afterwards Mr. Tayler's explanations of the pictures, were highly appreciated.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, July 19.—MIRZA ALI KADIR.—Lord DERBY called attention to the petition of Mirza Ali Kadir, one of the ex-Royal family of Delhi (nephew of the ex-King), now detained as prisoner in British Burmah. Recapitulating the material allegations of the petition, which, he said, it had been impossible for him to verify, he thought that a claim for inquiry had been fairly made out, unless some fact unknown to him was in possession of the Indian Government.—The Duke of ARGYLL promised that the petition should be forwarded to India to the proper quarter for inquiry. He added that many of our countrymen had been cruelly murdered in the Royal Palace of Delhi, and not one member of the Royal family had extended a hand for their protection.—Lord LAWRENCE said it was clearly proved that the King and Royal family of Delhi had taken an active part in the insurrection. If Mirza Ali Kadir, who resided in the Palace, had interposed in our favour, the matter would certainly have been brought to the knowledge of the Indian Government. He was understood to add that it would be unwise to allow the members of the Royal family who had been exiled to return to Hindostan.—The discussion was briefly continued by Lord MELVILLE, Lord CAIRNS, and Lord SALISBURY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 19.—THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.—In answer to Mr. DENISON, Mr. GRANT DUFF said, a decision having to-day been come to upon this case, the papers can be laid on the

table as soon as my hon. friend the member for Perth moves for them.

THE BENGAL POLICE.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a deputy-inspectorship of police in Bengal had lately been conferred on a young civilian not belonging to the force, although its officers were entitled to prior consideration; whether the present Governor of Bengal had decided that in future the higher posts, those of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General, were not to be held by any but covenanted civilians; and, if so, whether he would lay on the tables the reasons for this new regulation.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I have heard nothing of the transaction to which my hon. friend refers. Appointments to vacancies in the Indian police are entirely and exclusively in the patronage of the local governments, and never come under the review of the home authorities. I think it is very probable that some such order as that alluded to in my hon. friend's second question has been issued, because such an order would be very much in accordance with the views announced by Lord Lawrence during his Viceroyalty, which views were approved by the then Secretary of State, the right hon. member for North Devon. No information, however, with regard to the issue of any such order has reached the Secretary of State in Council.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.—Sir R. ANSTRUTHER asked the Secretary of State for War whether, having regard to the recent murder of Captain and Adjutant Laurie, of the 108th Regiment, by Private Butler, he had issued, or intended to issue, instructions to her Majesty's forces in India (similar to those existing in England) forbidding the carrying of ball ammunition by the men when off duty.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said the Government of India has not told us that it proposes to make any change in consequence of the murder alluded to by my hon. friend, and the wisdom or unwisdom of allowing soldiers when off duty to carry ball ammunition depends so entirely upon considerations of which the authorities on the spot can judge and we cannot, that the Secretary of State would be most unwilling in any way to interfere. Of course the position of the individual soldier in India is quite different from what it is in England, and his danger, if insufficiently armed, is far greater. I can assure my hon. friend that the Commander-in-Chief in India is quite alive to the importance of the subject.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, July 19.—LADY MAYO'S PENSION.—The Duke of ARGYLL brought down a message from the Queen recommending their lordships to concur in enabling her Majesty to provide a pension of £1,000 a year for Lady Mayo, in recognition of the public services of the late Viceroy of India. He moved that the Royal Message be taken into consideration on Monday.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.—Lord HARROWBY, as President of the Royal Commission on Army Prize, called attention to the circumstances of the Kirwee booty. He said that while the distribution of prize money to the Navy was settled by Acts of Parliament, the distribution of Army booty was regulated by no code of law, although it ought to be regulated by law as much as prize by sea. He moved an address to the Crown for referring the questions in dispute between the troops entitled to the prize money and the Indian Department to the cognisance of a judicial tribunal.—The Duke of ARGYLL said that the questions raised between the troops and the Government could not be dealt with by a judicial tribunal, but were extra-judicial, and must be left to the Government. Recapitulating the circumstances of the case and the large distribution of prize money made in 1866, he contended that these were not legal claims, and that the taxpayers of India ought not to be called upon to pay a sum of £500,000 for that which the Indian Government never received in the shape of prize.—Lord LONGFORD, as a member of the Royal Commission, pointed out that the question was, not whether the claimants were entitled to certain Army prize, but whether an independent judicial tribunal should decide between the claimants and the departments which had withheld what her Majesty's bounty intended to confer.—Lord LAWRENCE thought that no real case had been made out in favour of the army. One of the claims was for the interest of the money which the captured jewels would have fetched if they had been sold at the time, and generally the matter was not one to be referred to a judicial tribunal. It would not be for the public interest that the same rule which governed Navy prize should prevail in the army, but it would be highly desirable to lay down definite rules on which Army prize should be distributed.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE agreed that regulations ought to be laid down, so that in case of war whatever was due to the army might come to them without such an unreasonable delay. This booty was captured sixteen years ago, and he wished to know how many of the original captors were now alive.—Lord HARROWBY protested against these claims being decided on *ex parte* statements in the dark chambers of the Treasury, but said he would not press his motion to a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, July 19.—PENSION TO LADY MAYO.—Mr. GLADSTONE brought up a message from the Crown intimating her Majesty's desire to confer a pension of £1,000 per annum, during the term of her natural life, on the Countess of Mayo, in recognition of the late Lord Mayo's distinguished services, and in view of the

circumstances of his death. The right hon. gentleman moved that on Monday next the House should resolve itself into committee for the purpose of taking her Majesty's most gracious message into consideration. (Hear, hear).—This motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—The following petitions from Indian officers have been presented during the week:—By Mr. R. Bright, from Major W. Leete, late Bombay Army, for compensation for loss sustained by the abolition of the bonus system in the Indian Army; also from Major Brown, late Bombay Army; from G. Atkinson, late lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army; from P. Dods, lieutenant-colonel, late Bombay Army; and from H. S. Ruston, captain, late Bengal Army, with similar prayer.

India Office.

July 20, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. E. D. Branson, Inf.; Lieut. col. G. Delane, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. Cunningham, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. F. K. Fortescue, 6 mo.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Z. Darrah, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. Bean, R.E.; Col. W. G. Owen, Inf.; Surg. W. G. Busted.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. E. Gordon, Inf.; Lieut. B. Humphrey, Staff Corps; Capt. D. C. Pedder, Staff Corps; Conductor J. S. Wood.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—The wife of George Vans Agnew, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at Shaftesbury-house, Ryde, July 8.
BAYLEY—The wife of Henry Bayley, of a daughter, at Lee-road, Blackheath, July 14.
BIRCH—The wife of Capt. W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, July 8.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—ROBINSON.—Thomas H. Biggs, Financial Department, Government of India, to Agnes H., daughter of the Rev. Julian Robinson, of Bengal, at Cheltenham, July 4.
CLARKE—BECHER.—Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, Madras Army, to Harriette H., daughter of Lieut. col. S. I. Becher, Bengal Army, at Cheltenham, July 11.
HALL—CHURCH.—The Rev. Geo. Hall, B.A., to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Charles Church, M.A., Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, at Eyham Church, Derbyshire, July 10.
HEMPHILL—CHISHOLM.—Lieut. Charles Wm., son of Major gen. Hemphill, to Eliza W. I., daughter of A. B. Chisholm, M.D., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, July 10.
LORD—HART.—John Lord to Catherine, daughter of Capt. Septimus V. W. Hart, Bombay Army, at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, July 16.

DEATHS.

CLEARY.—John Cleary, late of Bombay, on his homeward passage, June 12, aged 40.
COBB.—Col. W. H. Cobb, Bombay Army, at 48, Elgin-crescent, July 15, aged 54.
LANGSLOW.—Richard S. Langslow, son of Capt. Langslow, H.E.I.C.S., at Hatton, Middlesex, July 17, aged 50.
MOLESWORTH.—J. T. Molesworth, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, Bombay, at Upper Park-street, Clifton, July 13, aged 77.
SALTWELL.—Susan, daughter of Capt. Geo. Saltwell, Commander in the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Maritime Service, at 43, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, July 13.
WEST.—The wife of Asst. surg. Philip H. West, Madras Army, at 3, Stanley-terrace, Upper Holloway, July 11.
YOUNG.—Col. Jas. Young, Bengal Artillery, at Southsea, July 16, aged 50.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 10. May Queen, Calcutta.—11. D. H. Watjen, Rangoon; Gefse, Mauritius; New Wabeno, Akyab; Leverington, Rangoon; Alexandra, Ganjam.—12. Jane Law, Bombay; Firenze, Rangoon.—13. Alexandra, Gopulpore; str. Lord Clyde, Bom-

bay.—14. Sarah and Emma, Akyab; Francisca R., Rangoon; Ole Bull, Rangoon; British Empire, Calcutta; Parana, Akyab; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; str. Arcturus, Calcutta.—15. Rosetta, Rangoon; str. Naranta, Akyab; Helen Burns, Rangoon.—16. Thomas Dryden, Colombo.—18. Str. Kangaroo, Madras and Calcutta; Christina Aquerosa, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

July 10. Daphne, Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta.—12. Alice, Mauritius; Amarapoor, Rangoon.—13. Hoghton Tower, Calcutta; str. Milbanko, Bombay.—15. Helen Burn, Rangoon.—16. Knight of Snowdown, Calcutta.—17. Vimeira, Madras.—18. Alnwick Castle, Bombay; Monsoon, Mauritius.—19. Str. Petersburg, Singapore.—20. Reigate, Calcutta; Rio Janeiro, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mongolia, July 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baily, Miss Baily, Rev. J. Waterhouse. For MADRAS.—Staff asst. surg. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Whitten and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macgregor and two children. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. H. S. Read. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O. Scott. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Helmer, Mr. P. M. Anstruther, and Mr. White. For ADEN.—Asst. surg. Rankin. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whitmore.

Per str. Ceylon, July 29.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. F. Blanford, Mr. J. Stevenson, and Mr. J. E. Barland. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith and infant.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Isaac Laing, Bombay to Liverpool, May 25, 3 S., 21 W.
Estrella, for Galle, June 2, 5 N., 24 W.
Attila, for Galle, June 12, 1 S., 26 W.
Lady Rowena, for Calcutta, June 2, 5 N., 26 W.
China, for Bombay, May 17, 22 S., 27 W.
Shackamaxon, for Rangoon, May 27, 1 S., 26 W.
May Queen, Calcutta to Bremen, June 10, 20 N., 40 W.
Macedon, from Cochin, June 24, 35 N., 44 W.
Solid, Rangoon to Bremen, May 25, 6 S., 17 W.
Johannes, for Mauritius, June 6, 12 N., 25 W.
Francesca, Rangoon to Bremen, July 6, 47 N., 15 W.
Montrose, for Galle, April 30, 24 N., 23 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The Astarte, from Bombay to Liverpool, with cotton and dye-woods, was abandoned on fire, on the 27th of June, in lat. 12 S., long. 11 W.; crew landed at Ascension.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Pontifex, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Miss Ross, Mr. D. J. Mackintosh, Mr. G. J. Low, Mr. Furnell, and Mr. T. C. Hartman.

AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Shortt, and Mr. J. Magee.
SUZ to SHANGHAI.—Dr. I. De Langeys.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Younger, Mr. Carey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Noon, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Brook, Mr. Field, and Mr. Tupper.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. G. S. Chulte.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. W. Pulteney.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Sub Lieut. Farquharson, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Ren.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Hong.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Surg. Hungerford.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

BREAK OF GUAGE IN INDIA.

The *Money Market Review* holds that the military Power which we have most to guard against in the event of political aggression upon our Indian dominions is Russia. Russia, like India, is engaged in the completion or construction of a Railway system combining all the chief places in the empire. We have recently given a list of the various lines, and, on occasion, we have pointed out their several connections and combinations. Nothing in the Railway history of Russia is more remarkable than the way in which the several lines are made applicable at any or at all times to military exigencies; but nothing is more extraordinary in the skill with which the entire system has been devised than the care taken that the guage of the lines shall be uniform everywhere except at the frontiers. The result is that, in the event of war (in which Russia might find it necessary to defend herself from invasion) she could move her armies within her territories with perfect facility, while the enemy, upon attempting to pass the frontier, would be encountered by all the difficulties and impediments to effective movement involved in a change of guage. Russia could act as from a centre, and deliver her defensive blows at any point of the circumference, where they would tell against the invader, at the very moment when he was most encumbered, yet at the moment when it would be most essential to his success that his progress should be most rapid. This is the reason why the Russian Railway system has been devised upon a uniform guage within and fenced from without by an effectual barrier in the shape of a change of guage. The policy of the Indian Government, supported by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is at this moment totally opposite to this, upon the very route by which alone Russia could penetrate into India. A more mistaken policy could not be adopted; yet it is being actually carried out, apparently without reference to the political considerations it obviously involves, in deference to preconceived notions, formed in defiance not only of a knowledge of Russian policy but of our own costly experience at home on the Great Western, and some other railways. At home we found the break of guage so intolerable that we determined to endure it no longer, and the wider guage is rapidly being changed in the narrower, for the sake of an indispensable uniformity. In India the folly is being committed of introducing different guages; so, what we are doing in one part of

our possessions, we are undoing in another; and the statesmen in this country who are responsible for India have apparently closed their ears to remonstrances against it. The great trunk system of railway in India extends from Calcutta to Kurrachee, a distance of 2,450 miles. An unbroken gauge has been completed between Calcutta and Mooltan, on the Indus, and the same gauge is in operation between Kurrachee and Kotre, also on the Indus. There remains only the completion of the Indus Valley line, about 480 miles, to perfect the communication between the systems of all the great companies, and to give uninterrupted railway access to Lahore from the entire Continent and the most important ports on the coast. Moreover a branch line is projected to Peshawur, on the most important frontier in the country, intended mainly for military and State purposes. Peshawur is the watch-tower of India. From thence we keep an eye upon Russia, and from thence we have to repel her aggressions. On pretence of its being necessary to construct this branch economically, the metre, or 3 feet 3½ inch, gauge has been introduced; and, with the object of preventing a break between Peshawur and Kurrachee, it is proposed to extend the metre gauge line along the Valley of the Indus, and to add a third rail to the existing Scinde line, between Kurrachee and Kotree—a distance, including sidings, of 165 miles; while a third rail is proposed to be laid between Mooltan and Lahore, a distance of 235 miles, including sidings. The objections to a break of gauge are most forcibly put in the reports of Messrs. Fowler, Bidder, and Hawkshaw, printed in Mr. Andrews's pamphlet. These gentlemen concur in attesting that the alleged saving is illusory, while Mr. Lee Smith, late engineer in charge of the Peshawur line, has offered to construct the lines on the standard gauge of India, 5 feet 6 inches, between the points referred to, not only at the same cost, but at an actual saving; and responsible contractors are prepared to construct the works. The Secretary of State for India in Council has declined this proposal on grounds that will appear totally insufficient to impartial readers of the reports of the celebrated engineers referred to, and quite inconsistent with the experience of railway management at home. The matter must, we suppose, now rest, until Indian statesmen and Indian merchants have gained by practical experience some knowledge of the inconveniences of a break of gauge; and then they may have to undo in haste what they are now permitting to be done with deliberation.

INDIAN ARTILLERY ANNUITIES.—The following are the names of the officers of the Bengal Artillery now in India who have applied to retire from the service:—Colonels Maxwell, Lewis, and Bouchier; Lieutenant-Colonels Voyley, Fooks, Bowie, Maister, Young, and Harrison; Captains De Bude, Rybot Simeon, Present, Gillespie, Butt, Welsh, and Fitzroy. Of the nine field officers mentioned above there are four on the second list, so that only five out of the eighteen annuities set apart for field officers have been claimed in this country, leaving thirteen to be taken up at home, and it is doubtful whether so many will be found to avail themselves of the offer. Some of the junior captains will most probably find that there are no vacancies available for them unless they are allowed to take those declined by the second captains, as none of that rank have applied in India. On looking at the list, it does not seem likely that more than six colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and five or six captains will retire of those at present at home; and in that case the number of field officers will fall short of the annuities granted. The Madras and Bombay retirements will affect the Bengal promotions to major-general. The senior colonel belongs to Madras, and the next four to Bengal; so that at the most not more than one colonel (E. B. Johnson, Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel) is likely to be promoted in the latter list. Supposing that the whole number are taken up, we anticipate that the juniors will be Colonel Courtenay, Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Captain Hume, and Second Captain Marshall.—*Pioneer*.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, July 5; Agra and Madras, July 3; Calcutta, July 2.

AFTER all it seems that the Rajah of Patiala did express his own opinions pretty plainly on the rumoured attitude of the Indian Government towards the officers who suppressed the Kuka outbreak. The letter itself we have quoted elsewhere. His Highness speaks of the mode in which the rising was suppressed as being necessitated by the evident aims of its promoters, who, under cover of a protest against cowkilling, sought to rouse the whole Hindu community against the rulers of their country. At the least encouragement the whole sect would have "sprung up like fiends." With regard to the censure which he heard was about to be passed on Messrs. Cowan and Forsyth, his Highness thought that the true meaning of it would be misunderstood by the natives in general, especially by the benighted Kukas, and that such misunderstanding would tend to neutralise the excellent effect of the repressive measures employed by the district officers and native chiefs. As this letter was written some time before the appearance of the Government Minute, there was just a little colour for the statement that his Highness had never condemned the decision of the Government. It is clear however that he could not have approved of it, although he may have deemed it best to hold his tongue after the decision had been published.

THE stories which about this time are sure to crop up in the Calcutta papers, touching the abandonment of Simla as a summer retreat for the Indian Government, are met by a statement that Lord Northbrook is going to add new reception-rooms to Peterhoff, his Simla abode. We are sorry for the Calcutta folk, whose pressing invitations to share their sufferings in the hot weather are thus pointedly disregarded. But is it not rather silly to get up a periodical outcry against the Government for doing what every rational Englishman in Calcutta would also do if he could? Why on earth should the rulers of India be doomed to swelter in a hot bath on the Hooghly, when there is absolutely nothing but a display of local jealousy and narrow self-seeking to keep them from bracing soul and body by a visit to the Hills? It might be well to shift the summer retreat now and then, but if an Indian Viceroy must stick to his Capital all the year round, it is very certain that Calcutta would soon cease to be his Capital even for half the year.

THE European shareholders of the old Bombay Bank are not yet disheartened by their late defeat in the House of Commons. They have called a meeting which was to come off on July 6, in hopes of getting a satisfactory answer from the natives of Bombay to their appeal for public sympathy. They call upon their native fellow-sufferers to give Parliament some kind of assurance that the Indian taxpayer would have no objection in the world to compensating them for their losses out of Indian revenue. If such an assurance can be obtained at the next meeting, not from native shareholders only, we presume, the case will be brought again before Parliament next year.

WE notice with regret the death of Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. He was seized with cholera at Ganesh Kind, Poona, on the morning of June 28, and died the same evening.

THE Camp of Exercise in the Punjab will probably consist of four batteries of Horse and eight of Foot Artillery, including one heavy and three mountain batteries. Of British Cavalry there will be two and of Native Cavalry eight regiments. Six Regiments of British and seventeen of Native foot, with four companies of Sappers, will make up a total of about 20,000 men, and seventy-two guns.

THE weather in Calcutta had been very threatening for some days before the mail left. The reports of heavy gales at the Sandheads and off Akyab have been followed up by tidings transmitted from Bombay of a fearful hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, in which the Liverpool ship *Omaha* was driven ashore near Saugor with the loss of seventy hands. The Captain saw three other ships disabled; but for more particulars we must wait till next week.

THE Indian police have succeeded in hunting down one of the forgers who have lately caused so much stir in Benares and elsewhere. Venkattachallum, who is said to have uttered in Benares 214 of the Madras currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, has been caught at Negapatam with a large amount of plunder in his possession. A like case of forgery, for which three natives have been arrested, has occurred in Bombay.

MR. ROBINSON'S resignation of his post as Member for Madras in the Viceroy's Legislative Council has been accepted. Mr. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, returns very shortly to Europe, Mr. Hudleston taking his place.

FROM a recent Bombay telegram, it appears that the strong feeling in that presidency against the projected railway from the port of Carwar to Gudduk was brought out in a debate of two days at a meeting held by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The debate issued in a resolution, from which only two members dissented, to memorialise the Duke of Argyll against giving his sanction to the project in question until further inquiries have been made into its practicability. To an unbiassed spectator, the outcry against this line seems mainly owing to that spirit of trade jealousy which begrudges all help given to a possible rival. The Carwar line might divert to a handier port some of the traffic which now takes a roundabout course into Bombay.

WE are glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India has at length sanctioned the following scheme for distributing the surplus assets of the Bengal Military Orphan Fund. Personal contributions to the fund will be reduced by twelve and a-half per cent., family contributions remaining as they were. Girls over eighteen admitted under the new rules will have their pensions raised from £35 to £40 a-year. All other pensions, whether granted on the old or the new rules, will be augmented by ten per cent. The final grant for boys under either set of rules will be raised from £63 to £105. These changes take effect from the 1st of April, 1872.

It may afford some of our readers a dismal satisfaction to learn that only a few weeks ago a rational retirement-scheme was on the very point of passing the India Office, when some bird of ill omen suggested the idea that all such schemes were barred by the pledges which the Home Government of India gave in 1861 against bribing any more of its officers to retire out of the regular course. It may be remembered that this was one of the reasons cited by the India Office for rejecting the retirement-scheme devised by General Norman a few years ago. It would of course be highly improper to look on such a plea as a convenient excuse for shunting a tiresome question which will have to be settled some day, but ought not to worry the official mind at this present. Promises, let us own, should not be treated like pie-crust, especially when they have been made by one party for the benefit of another. But the pledge given by the India Office in 1861 hardly comes under the head of pledges meant for another's benefit. If we remember rightly its true character was rather that of a threat than a beneficial promise. The extra pensions granted in 1861 were accompanied by a meaning assurance that Indian officers might look for no more concessions from their gracious masters in Westminster. What sort of sanctity dwells in a pledge of this kind, we cannot see. It was not given in the interests of the officers pensioned in 1861. None of them could in any way pretend to be bettered by the keeping or hurt by the breaking of it. Some stiff-necked people look on all kinds of promises as equally binding under whatever circumstances. If you promise to do anything, however wrong, foolish, or uncalled for, they are aggrieved if the promise be not faithfully kept. It may be that one or two such unreasonable beings exist among the retired officers of the Indian army; but how any reasonable being should grumble at an act of justice which would involve no real breach of faith with existing pensioners, we are at a loss to comprehend. And even if the pledge of 1861 had been given in behalf of existing pensioners, that is no good reason why it should not be broken under the altered conditions and unforeseen embarrassments of 1872. Great emergencies override all ordinary sanctions, and it is absurd to suppose that a great question of public policy can be decided by reference to a mere form of words, as idle in this case as the "last appearance" of a popular singer. A little more regard for "the poor Indian taxpayer" would be more to the purpose in a question of saving India several millions by a timely concession to the demands of the unemployed field-officers.

THE game of "Polo," with which the 9th Lancers have lately been entertaining their friends and the novelty-seeking public at Woolwich, is nothing more than the old game of *Chaugān*, played in Persia and Arabia for centuries back. Something like it, if we mistake not, is also common in Turkistan. It resembles closely our own national game of shinty or hocky, only that the players in this case play on horseback. The Lancers, no doubt, imported the game from India, where it has lately become popular, chiefly among the Europeans themselves. Its Persian name, *Chaugān* (literally "four-fold"), seems to indicate its Persian origin. How it came to be called "Polo" we cannot tell, for the only name by which it is known in the East is *Chaugān*.

THE announcement made on Monday last in both Houses of Parliament, touching the grant of a further pension to Lord Mayo's widow, will at least have allayed the fears of those who regarded the long delay in settling so simple a question as ominous of fresh inroads on the Indian Exchequer for England's benefit. Mr. Gladstone indeed made no secret of his opinion that the additional thousand a-year ought to have been furnished out of Indian revenue, and he plainly asserted that the sum

now granted from the Imperial Treasury has been granted for Lord Mayo's Indian services alone. We may therefore thank the Duke of Argyll for his sturdy refusal to carry the Premier's views to their logical conclusion, and we hope that Mr. Lowe has not found his slumbers broken in this trying weather by the disagreeable necessity now imposed on him, of paying a thousand a-year out of the Imperial purse to the widow of an Indian Viceroy. It is certain at any rate that the boon so grudgingly bestowed by the present Ministry has given general satisfaction to both Houses of Parliament, and if they are satisfied no one else has much cause to grumble at so modest an acknowledgment of Lord Mayo's services to the Empire at large. Even Mr. Gladstone's denial of any parallelism between Lord Mayo's case and that of Lord Elgin may be accepted with complacency, if the pension now conferred on Lady Mayo becomes a precedent for like bounties hereafter at the expense of other than Indian taxpayers.

LORD STRATHEDEN's demand for strenuous efforts on England's part to put down the growing slave trade of which Zanzibar is the centre on the East-African Coast, drew forth from Bishop Wilberforce an eloquent protest against further toleration of an evil which his father had fought so hard and successfully to blot out of the record of England's crimes. If there be much truth in his picture of the 90,000 slaves yearly torn from their homes on that side of Africa, at a loss of five to ten African lives for every one carried into slavery, to say nothing of the terror spread through many new seats of African trade and industry, it is time that our Government should think of revising the present treaties with Muscat and Zanzibar, and of taking other practicable steps to arrest the growth of an acknowledged evil. The Bishop proposes that we should divide with India the cost of bribing the ruler of Zanzibar to forego his present traffic in slaves. If the eight thousand a-year he now pays to his kinsman at Muscat were thus taken off his shoulders, and an extra consul were quartered in Zanzibar with another ship or two cruising in the neighbourhood, it is thought that the Sultan in question would see his profit in accepting an arrangement which would tend greatly to increase his lawful trade. Lord Granville's answer was much more encouraging than that first offered by Lord Stanley of Alderley, who merely dwelt on the greater need of suppressing "the new and far worse trade of the Fiji Islands." Lord Granville did not dispute the need of doing something in the cause of humanity, nor did he try to underrate the horrors of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa. All he desired was, time to concert arrangements with other civilised Powers interested in the trade with East Africa, and to see whether India would consent to pay her share for the maintenance of a Resident in Zanzibar. That question of sharing expenses might to our thinking be settled in more ways than one. Perhaps the best way would be to let India appoint and pay the British Resident, while England furnished the requisite number of cruisers along the coast.

IN a long and very interesting letter to the editor of the *New York Herald*, Dr. Livingstone draws a mournful picture of the misery caused by the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa. It appears that the ultimate blame for so infamous a traffic rests between the Government which conceded "a certain amount of slave-trading to the Sultan of Zanzibar," and the East Indian Banians who work the Custom House, manage the Sultan's revenues, and carry on a brisk trade in slaves through their Moslem agents without fear of check. The slaves thus imported are "not slaves but free people made captive." They are "not traded for"—says the Doctor—"but murdered for." Until he saw and learned something of the wanton cruelties wrought by the man-stealers with their guns on helpless women and children as well as harmless men, he had "no idea how bloodthirsty men can be when they can pour out the blood of fellow-men in safety." Two cases that came under his own notice were too sickening to write about. No matter how much ivory they have got, these man-stealing ruffians turn their guns for very wantonness on the village folk, killing many of both sexes, and taking the rest captive. Many of these poor wretches die on the road, either from the weight of the yoke and chains they are forced to bear, or from literal broken-heartedness, or both causes together. Their captors, we are told, were not unusually cruel in their treatment of slaves on the road.

But it was the old story. "They were callous—slaving had hardened their hearts."

THE past week has been intensely hot—for England. Of that there is no doubt whatever. When the thermometer reaches eighty degrees before breakfast on the cool side of the house, one may allow that it is very hot. To people who have never been in India or have forgotten what they felt out there, the heat of the past week may have appeared quite Indian. We advise such persons however to take a dip into Mr. E. Braddon's "Life in India," lately published by Messrs. Longmans, where they will see what the author thinks, not only about Indian heat, but many other things which, described as he describes them, are well worth the reading even in these muggy July days. Regarding a Punjab summer, he declares with truth that May is "uncomfortably warm." But from June to the beginning of the rains, in July, the Punjab "lives in an atmosphere of which the Englishman of England can have no fitting conception, unless he spends a day or two in a baker's oven, or a July evening in the saloon of the Alhambra." In Southern India again, with a temperature at ninety degrees all the year round, "the enjoyment of a perpetual summer, and a very hot one, tempered for those near the coast by an occasional cool breeze off the sea, cannot be estatic." In Upper India when the dry hot winds blow from the west, it is possible by means of "tatties" and punkahs to keep the temperature down to eighty or even seventy-five degrees; but in Bengal, where there are no hot winds to speak of, the thermometer indoors ranges from eighty to a hundred between March and the end of June. In most parts of India the steamy heats of the rainy season between the showers most nearly resemble the close muggy heat of last week in London. But, as Mr. Braddon remarks, "nowhere in Europe can heat like that of India be discovered, unless we betake ourselves to the oven, furnace, or hothouse to find it." Bombay in the month of March is quite as hot as London was on the hottest day of last week. As for walking out in India under a May or June sun, nobody who values his life would dream of doing it in the dress which an Englishman at home wears through the height of our July weather.

WE have good reason to believe that a third year of furlough, carrying retention of Indian appointments, will be granted on English pay, whenever the furlough is extended on sick certificate.

RETIREMENTS.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 63, of March 21, received with Military Department Docket, No. 370, of May 7, is published for general information and guidance:—

I have considered in Council a letter from the Government of Bombay, inquiring whether the Royal Warrant, under which the purchase system of the British army is abolished, affects the Royal Engineer (Bombay) Retiring Fund, and renders the payment of a bonus to a retiring officer illegal, and stating that, if payments from this fund are rendered illegal by the recently issued Warrant, the claim for compensation advanced by subscribers to the fund is, in their opinion, reasonable, and deserving of liberal consideration.

2. The reply to the inquiry will affect the several bodies of officers formerly of the Indian artillery and engineers in Bengal and Madras, as well as in Bombay [Section 4], and I, therefore, address your Government, for the purpose of informing you that the practice to which the Government of Bombay refers is illegal under the Act 49 of Geo. III., and that the officers of royal artillery and engineers are not exempted from the operation of Clauses 138, 139, of Appendix A to G.O. No. 89 of 1871.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Major H. A. Berry, Paymaster 26th Cameronians, at Fyzabad, aged 53, June 28.

CETLOW CIVIL SERVICE.—Henry S. O. Russell, Government Agent for the Central Provinces of Ceylon, son of Sir William Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, at Cheltenham, July 22.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. E. Armstrong, Madras N.I., at Bedford, aged 59, July 19.

Capt. M. W. Carmichael, 6th Madras Cavalry, at Bray, Co. Wicklow, July 12.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Stephenson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, of cholera, at Gunnet Khind, Poona, June 28.

Capt. J. Scott, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat Department, at Asserghur, June 13.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Masilia*, July 27.—From BOMBAY.—Col. P. G. Scott, Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, Mr. W. B. Rickettes, Mr. Mull, Lieut. and Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Dening, Capt. Lonsdale, Mr. Howdon, Mr. Warwick, Mr. O. Connell, Mr. G. M. Dennis. From ADEK.—Mr. Chadwick, Capt. G. Froud. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. P. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Custol, Madame Verita and child, Mr. Drew, Mr. Romeo Butti.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Mr. J. Lovelock, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Heyland, Mr. F. Edis, Col. and Mrs. Fooks, Major Godfrey, Mr. E. Knyvett, Capt. McErtis, Lieut. W. W. C. Wylie, Capt. and Mrs. Hallows.

TO CORRESPONDENTS!

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 29, 1872.

HUNTER'S ORISSA.—III.

IN his second volume Mr. Hunter reverts, as we have shown, to the painfully attractive subject of Orissa floods. The damage done by the flood of 1866 in the Puri district, fell, as we saw, far short of the total loss sustained by the whole province from the floods of that year. The hapless people were just beginning to breathe again after the dreadful famine which Sir C. Beadon did so little to avert, when their hopes of a rich harvest were dashed to the ground by an overflow which drove half the surviving population out of house and home. A million and a third of those survivors "suddenly found their homesteads submerged and crops to the value of £3,109,472 were destroyed," over an area of 1,050 square miles, on which the waters lay from three to fifteen feet deep, in most parts for thirty, in some places even for sixty days. Only eleven years before a disaster of equal severity, though of shorter duration, had overwhelmed the province, and smaller floods recur almost yearly in many places. Unluckily for Orissa the land slopes down everywhere from the river-banks, so that a flood once spread over the country cannot find its way back to the rivers, but lies on the face of the land, drowning the harvest and breeding poisonous airs, until it has dried up or slowly dribbled into the sea. Hitherto little has been done to avert these dangers beyond raising artificially the river-banks. This duty in old days fell upon the adjacent village communities, each of which was bound and took good care to look after its own section of the embankments. But with the introduction of British rule, which here as elsewhere paid more heed to individual rights than to corporate duties, the old communal system speedily broke down for want of any supreme control over each separate link in the whole chain. Landholders and villagers "soon began to argue that it was useless for them to keep up their own embankments, while the next landholder or commoner might neglect theirs." Government stepped in to remedy this evil, not by enforcing the old village system, but by taking on itself the cost of keeping the embankments in good repair. And this cost has been steadily rising, from £2,316 a-year in 1851 to £6,498 in 1866, and the latter sum is swollen to as much again by yearly remissions of land-tax on account of floods. Nor is it by remissions alone that the Government income has to suffer. Large tracts of land are allowed to lie waste for fear of the floods, and for a like reason the rent taken from land under tillage is only a fifth of "the natural rate." What with the combined effect of droughts and floods, the mere remissions for the thirty-five years down to 1867 made up a total

of nearly half a million. In the course of fifteen years from 1853 to 1867 indeed, the uncontrolled water supply of Orissa cost the Government in remitted revenue, and in actual outlay on embankments, relief-works, and food for starving people, a round sum of four hundred thousand pounds, while the single famine of 1866 "forms a permanent charge on the revenue of £16,828 a-year, or over half a million sterling during the currency of the present leases."

In the well-stored appendices to the second volume Mr. Hunter gives full details of the measures hitherto adopted or devised for lessening the risks of drought and floods. Three separate series of works aim at rendering famine impossible. The first deals with the control of the water-supply by means of a more scientific organisation of dykes and embankments. Had Lord Mayo lived to pay his promised visit to Orissa, his shrewd practical mind would by this time have seen its way to the adoption or rejection of the scheme now awaiting Lord Northbrook's verdict. A thorough system of embankments is so costly, that its perfect adequacy for its avowed purpose ought to be placed beyond question, and yet many officers deny its adequacy altogether. The second series of works consists of a great canal system designed less to control than to husband the supply of water. Chief of these are the Orissa Canals which distribute the water for irrigation, and utilise it for purposes of traffic. Four great canals radiate across the delta of the Mahanadi, three of them running eastwards to the sea, and the fourth bearing northwards across Midnapore to the Hugli. Of its 250 miles 75 are already open, of which the first 36 miles alone will irrigate 89,000 acres. Another of these canals, 42½ miles long, forms a great trade-route from Cattack to the new harbour at False Point. All these works were begun by a private company, from whom the State bought them for nearly a million, spending half a million more on them in the last three years. At first the people were very slow to use the water thus placed at their doors. When the collector of a district in Balasór asked them why they would not use the water, they said it was "not the custom," that the landholders on the river banks would object to channels cut through their land for the benefit of fields further inland, that it would be very hard work, that it would not pay, and that river-water was less fertilising than that which came "from heaven." In 1870 however the husbandmen became frightened at the chance of another famine, the water-rates were reduced to two shillings an acre, and before the year's end 100,000 acres were placed under irrigation.

The third series of safeguards against famine aims at furnishing new facilities for the import of food into a province lately cut off from help by sea for six months together. The High Level Canal will form "a cheap road between Orissa and Bengal, tapping the river systems of both, and rendering the resources of each available for the wants of the other." New harbours also are being improved and brought into use. False Point Harbour, the main entrance by which food was thrown into Orissa during the famine, has lately been deepened and buoyed out, and the Kendrapára Canal has opened a sure highway between the harbour and Cattack. Steamers of large burden have already begun to make use during the monsoon of a harbour which is now acknowledged to be the best between Calcutta and Bombay. The cost of all this is no doubt very great, and the works now in hand may not yield much profit to the State for many years; but Mr. Hunter assures us that a few years more will see the people of Orissa "delivered from the chronic peril of death by starvation, and from the other calamities incident to an uncontrolled and unhusbanded water supply."

Orissa passed under our sway in 1803, after fifty years of Marátha misrule, preceded by about two centuries of Afghan and Moghul conquest. If the Moghuls scourged the people with whips, the Maráthas scourged them with scorpions. Two fearful famines in 1770 and 1777 carried off vast numbers of the wretched people, while the Marátha soldiery ran riot throughout the province. The village communities alone held

together, now defying, anon retiring in a body before their merciless oppressors. The first English settlements in Orissa date from 1635, and a few years later an English factory was planted at Balasór, which flourished through all the perils which beset our trade in Bengal and environed the English settlers at Ganjam. "Amid all the confusion of the breaking up of the Moghul power in Orissa, amid all the miseries and maraudings of the Marátha rule which followed, the armed merchants of Balasór married and gave in marriage, had children born into the world, and themselves departed out of it just as they do in a quiet English village." At last, in 1803, Lord Wellesley determined to free Orissa from a yoke which had become intolerable. With about 3,000 soldiers, chiefly native, the task was accomplished in a few weeks, with the loss of only about fifty men. It was not long before the just and merciful British rule made itself felt for the better in a province which Marátha lawlessness had reduced to an almost desert.

Of the aboriginal Kandhs and Savars who people the hill districts of Orissa Mr. Hunter gives a full and interesting account. The Kandhs look down upon the yet more primitive Savars, much as the Hindus in Orissa look down upon the Kandhs. When Lieutenant Macpherson first went among these latter thirty years ago, he found "a free and spirited people, living under a semi-patriarchal, semi-feudal Government, with a strongly developed nationality of their own." Among them the principle of family reigns supreme. Their village communities are practically groups of separate households, each ruled by its own head, and owning little connection with the rest. There is indeed a kind of village headman, as in the Hindu village, but the Kandh headman is merely first among his equals, with no special authority, emoluments, or official distinction. The Kandh hamlet never grew into the firmly cohering entity that stamps the Hindu village, being in fact a mere group of homesteads ranged in one spot for the convenience of the several families. Kindred families have a common link in the patriarch of their clan, and the kindred clans in their turn form a tribe under a tribal patriarch. The Patriarch, whether of a tribe, a clan, or a village, is still "simply the head of a family, of which every member is of equal rank." The head of the tribe may do nothing important as a rule without consulting the heads of clans or the whole tribe. Like other rude races, the Kandhs shift their villages once in every fourteen years, a process easy enough in the thinly-peopled highlands where they mostly dwell.

The rest of the Tributary States of Orissa are more populous, and the villages pay rent to some hereditary Hindu Rajah. In these States there are actually eighteen landlords, whereas in the Kandh Country there is none. The Tributary States can boast of twelve houses and nearly seventy-three souls to the square mile, against four and sixteen respectively among the Kandhs. In British Orissa on the other hand, peopled mainly by Hindus, there are more than 14,000 landholders and co-partners over a country less than half as large as the Tributary States. Here too the number of houses to the square mile exceeds fifty-five, and the number of souls in the same area rises to more than 300. In pages full of interest and suggestive touches, Mr. Hunter depicts the growth of proprietary rights in Orissa, through the era of Offices under the Hindu dynasties, and the age of Inchoate Rights under the Mussulmans, to the age of Landlords as ushered in by our rule. It is an intricate and perplexing subject, this of landed tenures; but the author seems to thread his way successfully through the maze of historic evidence. In the old Hindu days the Sovereign owned the soil, which the village communities tilled for their own use, the Sovereign and his officers getting a share of the profits. Under the Mussulmans there grew up a race of hereditary stewards and rent-collectors, whom English usage has transformed into virtual landlords, with rights of ownership bounded only by the demands of the State and the partial tenant-rights secured to cultivators of a certain class. In dealing with these and other vexed questions Mr. Hunter's language, as if in sympathy with the subject, is inclined at

times to be somewhat hazy. A little more of Macaulay's clearness or of Freeman's homelier English would have improved his style without any sacrifice of its rhetorical liveliness, or of the accuracy of statement at which he aims.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that the form of government in Bombay has been, in fact, a despotism of Civil Servants and Royal Engineers, tempered by occasional jobs done in the interest of influential mercantile firms. We need hardly refer to the first and most famous of these jobs, the concession granted by Sir Bartle Frere's Government to the Back Bay Reclamation Company, which, with a recklessness that respectable journalists cannot too sternly condemn, we denounced at the time it was first spoken of, instead of praising the promoters as "our public-spirited and wealthy citizens" while their prosperity lasted, and waiting till they had done. If there be one who still doubts what where the relations between the Government officials and the merchant speculators of those days, we would advise him to read the report of the Bombay Bank Commissioners. The result, in this instance at least, may be considered to have justified our "way" of "flinging about imputations of jobbery." We come next to the administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and it is difficult, in reviewing the course of that administration, to understand what other objects Sir Seymour kept in view than the aggrandisement of his own family and of the great mercantile firm of W. Nicol and Co. From the first day that he landed in Bombay the darling purpose of his life seemed to be to buy the Elphinstone Company's property at a price far beyond its real value to the State. He and Colonel Kennedy worked for this end with a diligence that had its reward; the land was bought, and the perpetual puzzle of Government and the public is now to know what to do with it. It is often said that poor innocent Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy acted up to the best of their knowledge, and that no one told them it would be a mistake to buy the Elphinstone estate. Though the public interest suffered, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and their lucky fellow-shareholders were satisfied, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy remained in power to perpetrate the Carwar Railway job.

The *Times of India* remarks that as if the cause of the opponents of the Carwar line had not been damaged enough by the assertion that the Dharwar districts do not produce surplus grain, and by the organic blunder made in taking Colonel Kennedy's maximum and exaggerated working expenses to set against Colonel Trevor's traffic returns as erroneously reduced by his critic, its daily contemporary has done these gentlemen the ill service of reproducing the romantic memorial of July 1869, wherein it was proposed to "utilise the Bhor Ghaut" by bringing Compta cotton over it—thus subjecting produce to land carriage of five or six hundred miles when one hundred would suffice. Considering the furtive way in which that petition was got up—not a word about it being allowed to transpire before it was thrust before those who were desired to sign it in haste; that probably more than half of those who signed it are not now in Bombay; and above all considering that since the spasmodic opposition in the monsoon of 1869, the whole line has been surveyed for in detail, and the project put in such a shape as, to dispassionate observers, must place it beyond the reach of cavil, we say that in considering these things it was not fair to the reputation of Bombay merchants to reproduce that extraordinary document. At the time this unlucky petition was written, we have little hesitation in stating that not more than one or two merchants who signed it had ever been in the Southern Mahratta Country, or had taken the slightest trouble to investigate the merits of the two lines. They were pressed into signing the petition hastily by certain members of the then committee of the Chamber, who appeared to have taken sudden fright at the probabilities of all the sawn-ginned Dharwar and Compta cotton being shipped direct from Carwar to England, instead of by Bombay as heretofore.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

The *Times of India* remarks that in Bombay and the Persian Gulf ports, where the urgent need is so keenly felt of some working and intelligible method by which the business relations of British subjects with the Persians and the local rights of the former in Persia can be regulated, the easy-going reply of Lord Enfield to Mr. Eastwick is not a little annoying. It is not well understood how much the Foreign Jurisdiction Act would do to meet the objects mentioned, but there is faith that it might do something, in the absence of a proper commercial treaty, so that the cool proposal that the aged and learned Sir Philip Francis will probably delay framing rules for Persia until something else settles itself in the Levant is exceedingly disappointing. This incident is only one more showing the ignorance of the British Foreign-office as to the actual condition of affairs in Persia, and its stolid indifference to the interest of India in that country, though

our revenues contribute the chief part of the cost of the Teheran embassy, and large sums have recently been subscribed by British Indian subjects for relief of the wretched Persians, scornfully neglected by their own Government. As it is said H.R.H. the Shah meditates making a European progress, it is well that Lord Enfield and other dilettante diplomatists should know that at present, and for some years past, the Persian administration is and has been utterly rotten and inefficient, except for extortion and oppression; while, at the same time, in Seistan and in Beloochistan its officials have exhibited an insolence and grasping disposition which England would not tolerate in "the most favoured nation." Neither Lord Enfield nor his chief know anything of all this, nor Parliament either; and this state of obscurity must continue until an experienced Indian officer is appointed to Teheran, and that mission be placed in direct communication with Bombay and Simla. Though General Goldsmid is quite sufficient of a philo-Persian for the present juncture, he would deal plainly with the Shah's Ministers and convince them that through him they would soon have turned on them the scorching light of a well-informed public opinion. Something must be done in business matters without waiting for Sir Philip Francis and the Levant rules.

WANTED—AN INDIAN "PUNCH."

The *Bombay Gazette* complains that in India we have no *Punch*, no comic journal, the *Economist* perhaps excepted, that can place grave matters in a ridiculous light, although in truth we have from time to time tried several, commencing with the *Delhi Sketchbook*, and terminating with our own *Punch in India*. They have all, alas! proved failures, though *Punch in India* might have survived, if it had not fallen on evil times in Bombay, when no one could afford to laugh. At one time the *Delhi Sketchbook* was a popular production, and could hit hard upon occasion, but the illustrations were exaggerated and badly engraved, probably because the artists, as amateurs, were unable to draw upon the wood, a common weakness of their class. The public wearied of comicalities, dependent for amusement upon the prodigious nasal organs of the parties caricatured. Gilray was burlesqued in the *Sketchbook*, and subscribers could be hardly expected to submit tamely to such pranks played upon their pockets. The *Sketchbook* went the way of all comic journals in India; but not, as we have heard it said, because people in India cannot understand, or at least appreciate a joke; but because the fare provided was so indifferent that few cared to purchase it. The same may be said of subsequent comic papers, and yet what a wide field for satire and caricature India affords to artists with the talents to make much of it! Nowhere are public men so open to ridicule as in this country. The blunders and economies of the dual system of government would furnish one of *Punch's* artists with comic material for a lifetime; nay, the very income-tax itself would be worth a fortune to a professional jester. And Anglo-India, what a theme this for men capable of adequately representing it with pen and pencil! The insolence of office; the snobishness of wealth; the results of the military amalgamation; the tittle tattle of society; the struggles for precedence; the quarrels of the pugnacious; these, and kindred pieces which it would exhaust a column to recount, are all lively themes for the caricaturist to exercise his heart upon; and, if more was yet wanting, the natives could supply the deficiency *ad libitum*, the Bengalee Baboo himself being probably equal to the employment of half a dozen artists from morning to night all the year round. No, there is certainly no lack of material for *Punch* in India; lack of capital to set him afloat is his want, we suspect, and this will never probably be forthcoming until such time as some of the progressive, enlightened, and wealthy natives of India embark money in an enterprise which, we daresay, would serve their countrymen infinitely better than other speculations in the literary line they affect at present with but little profit as the results. They are ready enough, some of them, to subsidise the native press under the fallacious notion that it must exercise a certain influence upon the Government; if influence for good is their object, we should say that an English comic journal would be more likely to suit their purposes; but not one of the calibre to which we have hitherto been accustomed. A comic paper must be first class or nothing, and a paper such as is here hinted at would require a heavy outlay at the commencement of its career to ensure it a good circulation in the future. We commend the idea to the attention of Mr. Knight, whose fine natural humour is wasted in serious literature, and we say to him, what we have already said to young India, that, if the Government of India is to be checked in its career of extravagance and blundering with any prospect of success, the event is more likely to be consummated under the dread of ridicule a comic publication can effect, than by all the belchings of the native press, than by even the startling figures and statistics of an *Indian Economist*.

INDIAN TEAS.—Messrs. Balmer, Laurie, and Co. report to us from Calcutta, July 2, 1872, that a very strong inquiry for Indian teas has existed during the fortnight between the 18th June and 2nd July. The bidding at the public sales was very keen and prices considerably over the London parity were freely paid. A great improvement in the manufacture of Cachar teas was evidenced at the sale of the 24th June, when the prices were run up in a most spirited manner.

Bengal.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.—A special telegram from Simla informs us that there was an animated discussion yesterday in the Governor-General's Council on the Christian Marriage Bill. The discussion has been adjourned for a week.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5.

MISSIONS.—The Agra paper informs us that the Rev. Mr. Baring, a nephew of the Viceroy, is coming to this country as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and will be appointed to a station in Northern India.

THE VICEROY.—Lord Northbrook has offered a gold medal to the Bengal Medical College for the best essay on the causes of fever in Burdwan. His Excellency has also given a cup valued at Rs. 500 to the Northern India Rifle Association, and Rs. 100 to a rifle club at Bangalore.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—We are told that the faculty of law at the Calcutta University have elected Babu Shama Charan Sarkar, Interpreter of the High Court, to the Tagor Law Professorship. The subject of the lectures will be the Muhammadan Law, on which Babu Shama Charan is an undoubted authority.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY.—The Court Martial on Captain Lindsay, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, was to assemble at Kanhpur on Monday, June 24th. Captain Lindsay is charged with being in an unfit state for duty when the Viceroy arrived at Kanhpur on his way to Simla.—We hear that part of her Majesty's 65th Regiment at Agra have been moved into camp at Bombay in consequence of the re-appearance of cholera of a very fatal type.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Col. Thuillier has had a narrow escape from an accident which must have been fatal. While riding along one of the hillroads on the top of a steep *khad* at Simla, the Colonel's horse became troublesome, and he was obliged to dismount. After walking a short distance, he mounted again, and had no sooner done so than the horse reared on the edge of the narrow path, and the rider had just time to throw himself off, when the animal fell back, and rolled down the *khad*, breaking its back, and sustaining such fatal injuries that it died in three hours.

AGRA.—A correspondent writes from Agra to a contemporary on the 28th June :—"The rainy season has been fairly ushered in by a thunderstorm, which began at 4 A.M. this morning, and lasted several hours. Not much rain has fallen, but the steady and continued drizzle, together with the dark masses of clouds hanging overhead, leave little room for doubting that the regular monsoon has burst, and that the hot season of 1872 is already a matter of history. The thermometer, which at 4 P.M. yesterday stood at 98 deg. in a covered verandah, has now fallen to 81 deg., a difference of seventeen degrees in the course of a single day."

A NEW SIMLA PAPER.—A weekly journal—the *Civil and Military Gazette*—has been started at Simla. It is designed to supply a void which has long been felt by "the very large proportion of the intellect, ability, and talent of India," which the editor tells us in his opening article on "Ourselves," is congregated at Simla for six months out of the twelve. With such an inexhaustible fund of "intellect, ability, and talent" to rely upon, the new journal ought to be a success, and great things are expected of it. Its line of policy is "left to be developed by time, but whatever view it takes, its articles will be guided by honesty and candour, and its principles governed by prudence and justice to all."

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IN THE PUNJAB.—Mr. Login is very confident as to the success of his cotton experiments in the Punjab. He has established farms at three different points—one, of fifty acres, ten miles below Kalka; another, a smaller one, at Kurnaul; and the third is the farm twenty miles north of Delhi, which produced 500 lbs. of clean cotton per acre last season. This year it is expected that the yield will be still greater, and this practical proof is said to have gone far towards inducing neighbouring zemindars to take kindly to the Egyptian system. The Hindoos, however, have raised an unexpected stumbling-block, as they unhesitatingly aver that to pluck two crops off the same cotton plant is sure to bring bad luck, and will result either in a pestilence among the cultivators or a murrain among their cattle.—*Pioneer*.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—Up to June 17 the following reports of admissions and deaths from cholera, among British troops in the Bengal Presidency, from the first appearance of the disease this year, had reached Simla :—Benares, Artillery, 1 admission, 1 death; Wing 1st Battn. 3rd Foot, 1 admission, no deaths. Allahabad, Artillery, 1 admission, no deaths; 2nd Battn. 19 Foot, 7 admissions, 4 deaths. Cawnpore and in Cholera Camp in neighbourhood, Artillery, 4 admissions, 4 deaths; 1st Battn. 8th Foot, 26 admissions, 16 deaths. *En route* to Fyzabad, Detachment 26th Foot, 1 admission, 1 death. Fort of Lucknow, Artillery, 2 admissions, 1 death; Detachment 62nd Foot, 1 admission, no death. Agra, 65th Foot, 16 admissions, 11 deaths. Sealkote, 5th Lancers, 1 admission, 1 death; 58th Foot, 3 admissions, 3 deaths. Also a veterinary surgeon of the Royal Artillery on leave from Cawnpore died at Benares on June 8, 1872. Total, since the first case in March, 65 admissions and 43 deaths.

THE PESHAWUR COMMAND.—We have seen it stated by some of our contemporaries that Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., was desirous of a transfer to the Eastern Frontier District (shortly to be vacated by General Bouchier, C.B.), but have reason to feel certain this is not the case. We suspect there is nothing further from General Wilson's wish than to relinquish the arduous honour of the Peshawur command. Able officers who have long had large bodies of Europeans under them are apt to find the command of an exclusive native force rather tame work. If there were any prospect of another Loshai business, it might perhaps alter the question; but as matters stand the exchange would naturally seem uninviting.—*Pioneer*.

MR. FORSYTH.—Our Lahore correspondent, says the *Pioneer*, usually so well informed, lately assured us and the public that Mr. Forsyth, C.B., was forthwith about to resign the Indian service. This time, however, our correspondent has been altogether misled by groundless rumour. Mr. Forsyth himself has preserved throughout what seems to us a perfectly dignified reserve and reticence under the rebuke passed upon him by the Government of India; but those who know him well assure us that he has shown no signs of an intention to give permanence to the slight he has suffered by quitting the service. There are as many ups as downs in the world, and Mr. Forsyth has seen too much of the high official world not to know that the disfavour of one Government is no reason to a man of proved capacity why he should not be amongst the most favoured confidants of the next.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CAMPBELL.—The *Hindoo Patriot* regrets the resignation of Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Presidency Commissioner, who is, says our contemporary, "the very antipodes of his brother, the Governor of Bengal. It is," continues the *Patriot*, "believed that he has done so because he is unwilling to serve under the 'fast' rule of his brother. Consequent on his retirement, Lord Ulick Browne, the genial Chief of the Calcutta Municipality, is appointed to be Presidency Commissioner, and Mr. Horace Cockerell, the present incumbent, to be Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. Lord Ulick Browne had extorted from the Lieutenant-Governor the promise of the Presidency Commissionership before he joined the Calcutta Municipality, and he has got it. But an officer of Mr. Cockerell's ability and experience ought not to be transported to the Botany Bay of the service. We hope he will be kept nearer Calcutta, to which, as a member of society, he is very useful."

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A system of Ragged Schools, or, as the Government suggests they should be called, "Municipal Free Schools," has been established in Benares with great success, chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. W. Forbes, the commissioner of the division. The Maharaja of Vizianagram found the funds for the erection of the first school-house, and Mr. Forbes maintained it at his own expense. As this school proved a success, the Municipality opened nine additional schools of a similar class in June 1871, and these also have been successful. One satisfactory feature in the schools is that in a town like Benares, the very hot-bed of caste-prejudices, boys of no less than fifty-three different castes, from almost the highest to the very lowest, have freely mixed in the schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls is 740, and the average daily attendance was above 562, of whom the majority were studying Hindi, and only twenty-four Urdu. For all this number of pupils, and though rewards in the shape of a few cowries are given daily as an encouragement to the pupils to attend to their lessons, the total costs of the ten schools has been only Rs. 1,048 for the year 1871-72, or an average of Rs. 1-11-7 per head.

RETIREMENT SCHEMES.—A correspondent writes to the Indian papers :—"In case the contemplated scheme for the retirement of field officers should be carried out, viz., £1,000 a-year annuity after thirty-eight years' service, and £40 per annum reduction, for every year less than thirty-eight years' service, the immediate saving to the State for every Staff Corps field officer who retires will be as under, to say nothing of the value of the abandonment of his reversion to colonel's allowances, &c. :—

Service from Date of First Commission.	Annuity per annum.	Staff Corps Pay.	Present Saving per annum.
38	£1,000	£1,125*	£125*
37†	960	993	33
36	920	993	73
35	880	993	113
34	840	993	153
33	800	993	193
32	760	993	233
31	720	993	273
30	680	993	313
29	640	993	353
28	600	993	393
27	560	993	433
26	520	993	473
25	480	768	288
24	440	768	328
23	400	768	368
22	360	768	408
21	320	768	448
20	280	768	488

* Colonel's allowance.

† From thirty-seven to twenty years, both inclusive—plus the value of the reversion to colonel's allowances.

INTRODUCTION OF COINS WITH ENGLISH INSCRIPTIONS INTO NATIVE STATES.—The Maharajah of Patiala very recently requested the Government of India to have some copper coins, to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, coined for him at the Calcutta mint. The Government, at the instance of the Mint Master, enquired of his Highness whether the coins required by his durbar should bear British or native inscriptions, and the Maharajah, in reply, informed the Government that they should bear British inscriptions, and that he intends to introduce British copper coins into his territories. On the receipt of this reply, the Government of India requested the political authorities to convey its thanks to his Highness for the liberal views expressed by him in connection with the circulation of metallic currencies in his territories. Some time ago, if we remember rightly, the Maharajah of Rewah made a similar requisition to the Government of India, but desired that the copper coins required by his durbar should bear native inscriptions.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CHOLERA AT AGRA.—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th June says:—"Exaggerated rumours of the prevalence of cholera among the troops in Agra are again going about. To stop them if possible we again refer to the subject. With the gallant 65th everything has been going on most favourably since they went into camp. Only one case of cholera occurred in the Rambagh camp, and the man died from 'after effects' after several days' illness. The camp immediately changed ground, and has since been quite free. There is now—that is up to yesterday—absolutely no sickness in camp. Other two companies, hitherto in preparatory camps, on the parade, moved out yesterday and pitched on high ground beyond the Taj. They moved only because the rain of Sunday morning had made the parade damp and steamy, and not, as some people have had it, because there was a fresh outbreak of the disease. If we are not mistaken there have been only twenty-five cases of cholera in the regiment from first to last,—including one woman and four children,—and seventeen deaths. Ambulance carts have been provided for the use of the poor women and children in camp, who are permitted to visit the neighbouring gardens morning and evening."

HURRICANE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—On Wednesday night we received a telegram from Calcutta announcing that there had been a fearful hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, during which the Liverpool ship *Omaha* had been driven ashore near Saugor and totally wrecked with a loss of seventy hands. The captain of the *Omaha* escaped, and states that he saw three other disabled ships. We do not know what kind of ship the *Omaha* was, but we think there is good reason to think that there is some mistake in the report that seventy hands have been lost, for no ordinary trading ships carry so many hands; probably the word "twenty," which, with a carelessly-written capital initial letter, looks very like "seventy," has been changed into the latter word in course of transit by the telegraph clerks. The Calcutta papers received in Bombay on Wednesday report that the weather for the previous two or three days had been remarkably threatening, and that the barometer had given very distinct indications of a probable storm. Up to the afternoon of Saturday there was every prospect of a cyclone, and it was thought that Calcutta had probably just escaped another of those calamitous visitations; and it was then feared that there must have been very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and on the east coast.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5.

WHAT THE PATIALA RAJAH DID SAY.—The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Punjab Government, on the 15th of February, very soon after the executions:—"My dear Friend,—In reply to a telegram from you I promised in my letter of the 20th ult. to make inquiries as requested by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and communicate to you the real cause of the Kooka outbreak. I therefore write, for his Honour's information, that, from many proofs, it is quite certain that Ram Singh's real motive and ambition was bent, upon religious pretext, to reign and acquire dominion, and he deceitfully implanted this capricious notion in the minds of his ignorant and superstitious followers that their creed was to predominate, that everywhere the government of the country would be very soon in their hands; and as they had the fullest belief of this absurdity, he never failed to excite their minds, and keep them in agitation and earnest expectation to attain their object. And as the numbers of his followers—full of blind bigotry and zeal—had now increased to enormity and vastness, he, therefore, had a sanguine hope of success, and excited them to view with the utmost horror and hatred the act of cow killing. In exciting this prejudice his motive was—as, under the religious pretext, the cart-ridge prejudice subverted and put in commotion the whole of India in 1857—that, by means of this ignitable match, he may rouse up and excite the feelings of the whole Hindoo community, including the chieftains, gentry, and the troops, to stand up and sympathise in support of a common cause of hatred against the rulers of the country, anticipating, with some reason, a result from the confusion which would follow, that in every class and grade of the community he would be held in respect and awe, and thus establish a powerful sway over them, of which he was long in earnest. Had not this appalling punishment been inflicted so promptly and so well as was the case, and had not Ram Singh and his sobbahs been deported from the province, there was no hope of the disturbance being quelled soon, and without doubt there would have been an endless waste of money and life before tranquillity and confidence

would have been restored. Had they had the most meagre success the whole sect would have sprung up like fiends who were all anxiously watching the result of this pantomimic attack. The above is a brief result of my enquiries, which have been recorded after the most careful observation. There is one thing more which I think it right to bring to your notice. I have learnt from newspapers, &c., that the Government of India has expressed its disapprobation at the manner of the punishments awarded by the local authorities. I believe the object of Government will be misunderstood by the native public, and particularly by the benighted sect, who will no doubt attribute it to the supernatural power of their 'Sutgooroo.' This will tend in a great measure to frustrate and invalidate the excellent action and efficient measures adopted in the coercion and eradication by the district authorities and native chieftains of an evil which had been so promptly and adequately nipped in the bud before bringing forth blossoms of further evil, and would make them look light and unimportant. I am of opinion that misconception of intention of a Government by the public is always fraught with unpleasant consequences, and I deem it right to inform you of the views I take on the subject.—I am, my dear friend, yours very sincerely,

"MOHENDRO SINGH, Maharajah of Puttiala."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Singapore; Stirling Castle, Davies, London.—26. Kate Kellock, Bevan, Liverpool; str. Calcutta, Frederickson, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Garden Reach.—26. Davina.—27. Str. Orchis; Strathblayne, Rotheray, Champion.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—Mrs. H. Ryder and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. H. Cassim, Mr. H. Langley, and Mr. J. H. Bull.
Per str. Madras.—Mrs. Sater.
Per str. Punjab.—Mr. W. Thompson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 2, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Rs. 101 0 to 101 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock	101 4 to 101 8
4 per Cent.	101 4 to 101 8
5½ per Cent.	112 4 to 112 8
4½ per Cent., 1872	104 2 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11 11-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	90 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	410 to 412
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1450 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	535 to 536 x.d.
Cachar Tea Company ...	500 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	700 ...	200 to 250
Calcutta Docking Company ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	100 ...	31 to 35
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	200 ...	120 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	250 ...	197½ to 200
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	100 ...	35 to 36
E. B. Indigo Company ...	220 or 218 ...	258 to —
East India Railway Company ...	100 ...	75 to —
East India Tea Company ...	220 or 218 ...	243 to 244
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	250 ...	95 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	155 to 157 x.d.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	500 ...	180 to 185
Howrah Docking Company ...	1000 ...	350 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	650 to —
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	212½ ...	116 to 117*
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	10 ...	76 to 78
Oriental Gas Company ...	100 ...	410 to —
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	83 to 95
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	570 to 575
Simla Bank ...	200 ...	113 to 114
Tirhoot Indigo ...	250 ...	— to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	210 ...	30 to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	— ...	— to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£17 6 to £20 0 0 ...	£17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	3 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 2.—Market during the week very quiet, and prices remain almost unchanged.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 2.—Jute: Holders have been forcing their stock on the market, and the consequence has been another fall in prices. Saltpetre: The market shows every symptom of a further rise, as the stocks are but small. Rice: The market continues firm at last quotations. Linseed: All descriptions are quoted from two to four annas lower. Raw Silk: The only sale reported during the week is 6 bales Jungypore Filature, March bund, at 20-14. Corals: Holders still stand out for extreme rates, and no business has been reported.

PRODUCE MARKET.—CALCUTTA, JULY 1.—We have received the following special Tea Report from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co., No. 4, for the season 1872-1873:—"We have to chronicle several auction sales of the new season's Teas, of which it will perhaps suffice to say that at each the demand was active, and the prices realised were generally above London rates, thus evidencing that it is of importance

to planters to get their first Teas early to market. With the exception of some very excellent samples of Cachar growth, the character of the Teas has been generally rather disappointing. We cannot allow this report to leave our hands without raising our voice against the manner in which public sales are often unduly hurried in Calcutta, in some instances the samples being given out only twenty-four hours before the time of sale. We submit that this practice can serve no good end, and is unfair alike to the planter and the buyer. Assam: The weather has been pretty satisfactory. At Debroghur more rain was looked for; Golaghat—first-rate Tea weather, warm and steamy, with fine intermittent showers; Gowhatty—hot and muggy, but favourable for Tea. Cachar: The weather in this district has generally improved, and the bushes are throwing out furly. Dargeeling: We regret to report but little abatement of cholera. Many gardens have suffered considerably by its ravages, and we fear that the mortality, in addition to the panic, which has kept many coolies from their work, may seriously affect the prospects of the district. A want of rain has been generally felt, both for the sake of the bushes and for the removal of the epidemic. Kumayon: The season has, up to date of last advices, promised well; and, notwithstanding the hail storms reported in our last, planters look for a profitable outturn. Kangra: This valley, on the whole, has been excepted fairly fortunate in the yield, and some estates show even double the outturn of last season. London advices by mail are dated 6th ult. The visible supply at 1st June may be estimated at 8,033,639, against 6,801,530 lbs. at same date last year, or an increase of 1,232,109 lbs.; but we see no reason to be alarmed at this, as the deliveries up to same date were 1,544,281 lbs. over last year, and we think it will be found that the Teas of last year's crop were got home earlier than the previous season, which met would, of itself, supposing our ideas to be correct, largely account for the increased supply at 1st June. The only thing likely to affect the relative value of Indian and China Teas would be, if the latter crop should prove exceptionally fine, the use of Indian descriptions for mixing would be limited; but of this there appears to be no present probability. The low prices just now current in London, have brought Indian sorts into large consumption, and when dealers once get thoroughly into the way of using them, they will be unable to give them up; we therefore look for an extended demand next year.

Madras.

MILITARY.—The important post of Adjutant-General of the Madras Army is likely to become vacant by the retirement of Colonel P. B. Ro., on the return of his corps, the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, to England towards the close of the year.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—A telegram has been received at Madras by the agents of the barque *Aldebaran* stating that Captain Grigg, commander of that vessel, died on Sunday, June 23, at Cocanada from sunstroke.

THE "GOORU OF THE WORLD."—A Brahmin priest who lives at Mysore in the odour of sanctity has been lately paying Dindigul a visit. The old gentleman, we are told, succeeded in extracting some Rs. 4,000 from the pockets of his admirers in those parts, and he intends extending his tour over the whole of Southern India.—*Lanalore Herald.*

HYDERABAD.—A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad on the 27th ult., informs us that Colonel Lumsden, the new Resident, had arrived at Hyderabad, and purposed taking charge at once of the Residency from Mr. Saunders. Mr. Saunders leaves on the 10th instant, travels by a horse transit a part of the way, and on account of the bad state of the roads takes a palankeen the rest of the distance. The condition of the road to Goolburgah is described as something dreadful. Sir Salar Jung gives Mr. Sanders a fete on the 7th instant, previous to his departure.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5.

A FEMININE WAY OF FIGHTING.—One of the magistrates at the Royapettah Police-court has given us a valuable piece of information. He has let us know the value of the first joint of a little finger. Two individuals, belonging to what is generally termed the gentler sex, had a set-to at pulling each other's hair, but one of them finding this rather slow work, got the little finger of the other into her mouth and bit off the first joint. For this she had to pay Rs. 20. At this rate for a little finger a calculation might be what would be the value of a leg if it were bitten off.—*Madras Times*.

RAM SINGH.—Ram Singh, the Kooka, does not seem at all satisfied with his present position. He complains bitterly and loudly that he has been forcibly removed from his native country to a land beyond the seas by a Government to whom, while at large, he constantly conveyed the fullest information of all Kooka doings. "And," alluding to his detention, "this is the reward I have received for my vigilant loyalty!" There need be no apprehension that Ram Singh will be permitted to return to the Punjab. His followers in that quarter hold that if he is the *gooroo* he represented himself to be, it is in his power to return amongst them whenever he feels disposed to do so, and after waiting a little longer they will not be indisposed to think that as he has not come back he must either prefer remaining where he is, or be an arrant impostor.—*Madras Times*.

THE DEATH OF MR. MAN.—The following further particulars regarding the death of Mr. Man, Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, is taken from a Rangoon journal:—It seems at the first alarm Mr. Man seized a musket from a policeman, and ran down to the scene of the dacoity many yards in advance of the policeman. The people whose houses he passed shouted "Woondou labee" (the Assistant Commissioner is coming) and Man rushed on. As he neared the house where the dacoits were a shot was fired, which struck him in the breast, and killed him instantly. Arrests were made that night, and the dacoits were found to consist of two parties from villages in the vicinity of Nagathiangyoung. Fifteen men are now under trial. The man who fired at Mr. Man has been caught. Public opinion in the district seems to show that the crime is a simple dacoity of the old Burman type, and the death of poor Mr. Man an unfortunate accident of no political import.

CALICUT.—The Protestant Church at Calicut is, we learn, in a very decaying state. Formerly there was a chaplain located there, but as the chaplains looked upon the place as a sort of penal settlement, and not as a field at all for the spread of the Gospel, the chaplaincy has been all but abolished, and only once a month does the Rev. Mr. Pope pay the place a visit, arriving usually on a Friday night, and departing by the first train on Monday morning. The Roman Catholics have the run of the place, and are doubtless doing a great deal of good.—*Madras Mail*, June 26.

CAPTURE OF A FORGER.—The utterer of the forged currency notes has been caught at Negapatam. He had worked his way round to that place, and on the 29th of May he went to the Madras Bank and cashed twenty 1,000 rupee notes. The notes, however, were genuine, and the forger took the money, and went quietly away. An inspector of police hearing of the case had his suspicions aroused, and he determined to capture the man. So he went off to his lodgings, but found that he had gone to the station to leave by the first train. The inspector went to the station, and there entered into conversation with the man. He told him that he wished to purchase jewellery, and then Vencatachellumyiah showed him some, and while he was doing so he displayed a number of bank notes. The inspector then seized him, and marched him off to the station. There is a report that the man had jewellery and notes with him to the value of two lakhs of rupees, so if that is true the Government will not lose much. The next thing will be to bring the man to trial, and no doubt he will get what he deserves.—*Madras Times*.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM'S TUTOR.—We regret to learn that the Nizam of Hyderabad has sustained a great loss by the death of his tutor, Mr. C. Willis, the second son of the well-known judge of that name at home, who came out to India as tutor to the Nizam about a year ago, and endeared himself by his kind, gentle deportment to all who knew him. Ill-health compelled him to proceed, during the last hot season at Hyderabad, to Bangalore, and it was with mingled surprise and sorrow that a telegram was received announcing his death at the latter station. Sir Salar Jung, whose sons Mr. Willis used to instruct in company with the little Nizam, is very sad about it, and has ordered, at his own expense, a very handsome monument to be erected over the remains of one whom he held in such great regard and esteem. Mr. Willis belonged to St. John's College, Oxford, and was a very good classic scholar. The cause of his death, we learn, was pulmonary consumption. Sir Salar Jung has written to England for another tutor (a Cambridge man) to fill the post rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Willis. Mr. J. W. Edmunds, one of the masters of the Engineering College, has been appointed to officiate until the successor to the late Mr. Willis arrives.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 24. Str. Golconda, —, Suez.—26. Glenroy, —, Covelong: str. Lord Clive, —, Calcutta.—27. Ellen, —, Monte Video: str. Burnah, Calcutta.—28. Str. Oriental, —, Bombay.—29. Bengal, —, Aden.—July 1. Str. Red Gauntlet, —, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. J. Simson. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and infant, Mr. Dowson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Noakes, Mr. T. H. Oakes. From ADEN.—Mr. Broughton. Per str. Burnah.—Mrs. Fonseca, General and Miss Muve, Capt. Nepoan, Sheffield, and Thorpe, Mrs. W. A. Happell. Per str. Oriental.—Messrs. Gibson and McKenzie.

DEPARTURES.

June 29. Str. Oriental, —, Calcutta; str. Burnah, —, Bombay.—30. Str. Lord Clive, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. Turnbull, Mr. E. Palmer. Per str. Lord Clive.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Piele (for Suez), Mr. and Mrs. Munro and two children, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Hill and two children, Mrs. Terromaw and two daughters, Mrs. Graham and three children, Mr. Beckett, Count Lombard de Castlet, Capt. J. Russell, Serg. Sloneystreet, Mr. C. K. Guinness, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. G. Rudolphson, Mr. G. Meuzies, Mr. D. Richmond, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Courtney, and Mrs. Rogue and two children. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Lindy, Mrs. and Miss Runking, Capt. and Mrs. McDougal and three children, Mr. A. R. Bickets, and Mr. H. A. Ross.

Commercial.

Madras, July 3, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 11
" " " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 27 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	7
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE ATTACK ON THE "CASHMERE."

We subjoin the following account of the affair by Mr. Loutit, the first officer:—

The attack had been evidently planned by men well acquainted with the interior of the steamer and the time of her departure, as we had embarked our passengers, received mails, and purposed leaving at daylight on the day the outrage was committed. At about 1 A.M. the quartermaster on watch noticed a native boat quietly drop alongside, with the strong ebb tide, to the after accommodation ladder. He hailed it, and the occupants replied that they were passengers. He then told them to go to the forward ladder, which they did, with the exception of one man, who, having got on the ladder, was allowed to come on deck, when he rapidly drew a long knife from his belt and made a stab at the quartermaster, which he intercepted with his hand, thereby having his thumb and two fingers nearly severed from the wrist. He called loudly for help. I was sleeping in my cabin almost fronting the gangway, and hearing the quartermaster's cries for help jumped out of bed and found him struggling with an armed man. Thinking he was some petty robber, I at once grappled with him and endeavoured to secure his knife. Whilst doing so he cried to some one by name. I did the same, calling on the officers, whose cabins immediately adjoined mine. The second and third officers immediately came out, and just as we had overpowered the man, a crowd of some twenty men came rushing from forward, armed with guns, scimitars, and knives. The first intimation I had of their arrival was a violent sword-cut over my head, which partially blinded and stunned me. I at once relaxed my hold of the first robber and staggered to the poop-ladder (a few paces aft from the place where we were struggling), and I managed to get up. I was met by the captain and Mr. Cunningham (the Company's agent at Bussorah), who, from having slept right aft on the poop, had only just been aroused. Whilst I was speaking to them the quarter-deck was rapidly filled with some fifty armed Arabs, who blockaded all the officers and engineers in their cabins (with the exception of the second and third officers, who managed to escape to the poop), and cut off our communication with the crew. The captain at once placed one of us over each poop-ladder to keep the robbers from coming up, and going down to the saloon by the skylights, managed to barricade the saloon doors and get at the ammunition room for rifles and swords. Whilst this was being done we were joined by Mr. Mackenzie, the chief engineer, who had managed to run the gauntlet through the robbers on the quarter-deck at the expense of having his right hand nearly severed from his arm, which he had raised to ward off a scimitar blow, and a few minutes after by the clerk, Mr. Bradford, who, poor fellow, fared still worse, as his cabin being right forward he had to choose the alternative of being murdered where he was or making a dash aft through the robbers, who now had entire possession of all the ship except the poop; and choosing the latter he got unscathed as far as amidships, where he was recognised and at once attacked. He made a dash first into the second officer's cabin, and then into mine, thinking to obtain help, and leaving ghastly evidence of his temporary occupancy in both cabins. He then made for the poop, crying for help. The captain hearing these cries rushed to the ladder and managed to haul him up on the poop out of the Arabs' hands, who, like incarnate fiends, seemed to thirst for blood as well as plunder. The poor fellow fainted in the captain's arms from loss of blood, caused by three deep sword gashes in his back: and had Captain Gavin not torn off his linen night-shirt and made a temporary ligature for the wounds he would certainly have bled to death. At present he lies at Bussorah under medical attendance in a very precarious state. The robbers in the meantime divided themselves into two gangs, one half forward and the other half aft. The forward party devoted their attention exclusively to the crew and deck passengers, whom they cut and slashed about in the most brutal manner, irrespective of age, sex or caste. The crew had mostly escaped aloft; but one poor fireman, Esmail Khan by name, was not quick enough, and paid the forfeit of his deep sleep with his life. One of his messmates, who witnessed the scene, tells me that an Arab first pricked him with a dagger, and on his arising he fell on his knees, and clasped his hands crying out, "Sahib, ham ko mauve carow, ham Muesulman hai." In answer the brutal fellow with a single blow se-

vered the suppliant's head from the trunk and left it hanging by only a small piece of skin. Death, of course, was instantaneous. The aft party taking possession of the quarter deck took off the after hatches, and with a few vigorous blows with some heavy iron implements burst open the treasure-room doors, and rapidly passed the contents, amounting to some Rs. 42,000, on deck, and thence into their boats over the forward ladder. The other gang had completed their plunder of the passengers and crew, and the whole pack then jumped into their boats and shoved off. As soon as the crew could be communicated with, a boat was lowered, and the Turkish frigate communicated with, which at once sent its surgeon to render assistance. The Turkish authorities have taken a full list of the property stolen and injuries sustained, and it is to be hoped they will make ample recompense and bring the scoundrels to justice.

Miscellaneous.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM OF INFANTICIDE AMONG KOONBEES OF AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.—A correspondent of a Gujerat paper asserts that there is no custom of female infanticide among the Koonbees, either of Ahmedabad or of Kaira, and yet several men of that caste, in order to be regarded as head men, represented to Government the existence of this crime in their caste; and Government has passed an Act, which, says the correspondent, works prejudicially to the peace of the people, and inflicts on them great sufferings. The writer prays Government to inquire into the working of the Act.

COLONEL SCHNEIDER.—Yesterday Colonel W. Schneider, Deputy Judge Advocate General, left here to take up his appointment as Resident at Aden with the rank of Brigadier General. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that Colonel Schneider was greatly respected by all in Poona, and the whole of those acquainted with him express much regret at his departure, but at the same time congratulate him on his appointment and wish him a long continuance of good health to fill the honourable post which his meritorious services have gained for him.—*Poona Observer*, July 2.

RAILWAYS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Belgaum paper thinks that the Bombay Presidency has not derived as much benefit as it should have received from railways. A small portion only of the Presidency has obtained the blessing. In the opinion of the writer, a line from Dhoolia, going by Ahmednuggur, Poona, Satara, Kolapore, and Belgaum towards Dharwar, and another line from Raichore going by Mudgul, Bagulkot, Kuladghee, Gokak, and Belgaum, to Vingorla, will prove of immense benefit to the trade and commerce of the Presidency.

EFFECTS OF SUNSTROKE.—We regret to hear of another instance of the effects of the Gulf weather upon Englishmen. Captain Macdougall came out to India ten months ago, and some time afterwards left for the Persian Gulf, where he held command of H.M.S. *Nimble*. There he was stricken with sunstroke, and the shock has had such an influence upon him mentally that he has been compelled to leave for England, and yesterday he was a passenger by the home going mail. His stay in the Gulf was little over two months. Lieutenant Lang now temporarily commands the *Nimble*.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5th.

ARCHITECTURAL.—The design for the High School at Kolhapoor which is now being exhibited in the Royal Academy, is attracting much attention among architects at home, who now see, for the first time, a modern building thoroughly carried out in one of the most beautiful of the indigenous architectural styles of India. It would perhaps be too much to say that Captain Mant has in this design definitively settled a question which has been frequently discussed, but the ventilation of which in mere words, no matter how skillfully turned, must ever be fruitless and inoperative; but it is at least an important and very successful contribution towards the solution of that problem,—which style of architecture is the most suitable for India? The style in which Captain Mant has worked is that variety of the many-sided Mahomedan architecture, most fully developed in the capitals of Rajpootana. The main features, the spirit of the style, so to speak, is Mahomedan, but the Hindoos have engrafted on it certain variations—curvilinear roofs and projections like great hood moulds, for example—which, as Mr. Fergusson points out, were clearly derived from the bent bamboo roofs of the ordinary villager's hut. But, without stopping to inquire very closely into the exact historical or artistic position of the style selected, there can be little doubt in the mind of any one who studies the design that an exceedingly rich, graceful, and characteristic effect is produced, and that Captain Mant's building, unlike too many of our mere recent Gothicky creations, will look as if it belonged to the country, and not as if it had been just unpacked from the Bombay Custom-house. Captain Mant may well be congratulated on the common sense, courage, and skill with which he has availed himself of the materials which lie so near at hand, but which the ambitious architect is too prone to neglect in favour of the recondite and half-understood. As treated by him the High School of Kolhapoor promises to be a worthy contribution to that most desirable consummation—the renaissance of the native styles of architecture in India.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 28. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, Bussorah; str. Derby, Newman, Liverpool.—29. Str. Zaire, Olivera, Madras.—30. Futeh Salam, Halliday, Mauritius.—July 1. Str. Sattara, Ballantine, Calcutta; Fathe Shah Allam, Nacoda, Jeddah.—2. Str. Ellora, Fraser, Hong Kong; str. Ada, Tatchell, London.—3. Str. Galates, Serro, Trieste; str. Simla, Carter, Suez.—4. Ireland, Hughes, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Morris, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. W. Crow, Mr. J. Chisholme, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Neile, Baron de Larpent, Mr. P. White, and Mr. J. W. Orr. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. W. Wainright, and Mr. C. Connors.

DEPARTURES.

June 21. Str. Behar, Dundas, Aden and Suez; str. Riga, Drysdale, Liverpool.—29. Str. Baroda, Rennoldson, Sydney, &c.; str. Patna, Beyts, Coast and Calcutta; Prince Waldemar, Edgar, Hong Kong, via Kurrachee.—30. Str. Indus, Stewart, China, &c.; str. Patna, Beyts, Calcutta.—July 1. Str. Arabia, Caboura, Genoa, &c.; str. Geelong, Babot, Hong Kong, &c.—3. Clara, Smith, Moulmein; str. Euphrates, Hutchison, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—4. City of Canton, McDonald, Calcutta; British Nation, Carnell, Rangoon.—5. Str. Columbian, Angove, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. Lovelock, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, Mr. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Gandon and four children, Mrs. Heyland and two children, Miss Harriet Goodchild, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. T. Aspin, Mr. J. Masson, Col. Walker, Mr. K. Fooks, Mrs. Fooks, Lieut. W. H. C. Wyllie, Major Godfrey, Mr. R. Knyvet, Mr. and Mrs. Spurr and infant, Capt. A. C. Hallows, Mrs. Hallows, Mr. R. West, Mr. MacMillan, For BANGALORE.—Col. P. G. Scott, Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Mr. Mull, Lieut. and Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Denning, Capt. Lassalle, Mr. Bowden, Hon. R. S. Ellis, For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. For ADEN.—Col. Schneider. For SUZ.—Mr. MacEwer, Capt. Smith, Mr. T. G. Young.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 5, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 1-2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. Deots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	8000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2475
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 7000 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 9400 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	122
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2250 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	840
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 742 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 215
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 2600 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1950 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 101 1/2
" " " 1842-43	" 101 1/2
" " " 1854-55	" 104 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 112 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 112 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	per Tola. 18-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-13-6 to 18-14
Ditto Pekin	6-9-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 5.—Shirtings: A fair business has been done in 40-in. Goods in the Bazaar. In Heavy Goods of all kinds we hear of no transactions worth reporting. Prices are generally unaltered. Metals—Copper: The demand has been very limited, and a decline of about Rs. 1 has been accepted in Brahmars, &c.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 5.—Cotton: Our market has shown great depression, and prices have given way about Rs. 8 per candy.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, July 4.—EXCHANGES: After the departure of last mail there was little done in sterling for some days, and at the close we have to quote a decline of 1/2 per cent. The rate on China for 60 days' sight mercantile paper is Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ABERCROMBIE, A., to offic. as comar. of revenue and circuit of the Bardwan div., during the abs., on leave, of C. T. Buckland. June 22.

BADCOCK, F. W., asst. mag. and coll., Bhaugulpore, is transfd. tempy. to Monghyr. June 25.

BARRETT, E. C., asst. supt., rev. survey dept. (doing duty in the head qrs. Calcutta), from the 2nd div., Central Provinces, to the 1st div., Bhaugulpore, from June 1.

BAYLY, Major A. R., staff corps, offic. superintg. eng., Mooltan dist., will, in add. to his other duties, carry on the current duties of the office of eng. in chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, during Mr. Campbell's abs.

BENTON, A. H., asst. comnr., Delhi, is app. to offic. as dep. comnr. of Hissar during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. T. F. Forster. June 17.

BERNARD, C. E., delivered over charge of the office of sec. to the govt. of Bengal, in the judicial and political dept., to Mr. A. Mackenzie on the 14th June. [June 29.]

BOURDILLON, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., Shahabad, is transferred to Tirhoot. BROOKES, Mr., is app. from the date of Mr. de Roepstorff's return to offic. as an extra asst. to the supt. of fort Blair, during the abs. on leave of Mr. F. E. Tuson. June 29.

CURRIE, G., M.D., in mod. charge of the civil station of Rohtak, is permitted to resign the service of Govt., with effect from June 12.

DAMPIER.—The servs. of Mr. H. L. Dampier, sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the home dept. June 14.

FOURACRES, T., sub engr., irrigation branch, rejoined the Brahmnee div. from priv. leave on June 11.

GARBETT, Capt. C. H., asst. comr., Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a sub. judge. June 29.

GRIMES, G. D., apptd. to offic. as 2nd asst. supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on June 6.

HENNESSY, S. H., asst. comr., 3rd class, will act temp. as cantonment mag. of Kamthi, pending the arrival of Capt. Vertue. Mr. Hennessy assumed charge from Lieut. D. Robertson on June 22.

HUTCHINSON, F., asst. contr., 2nd grade, attached to the office of the contr. of P.W. accounts, Bengal, is transfd. to the office of the acct. gen., P.W. Dept. June 11.

INCE, Surg. J., M.D., in civil mod. charge of Rawal Pindee, rec. charge, as supt. of the jail at that station on April 22.

LOWIS, J. M., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Dacca, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. A. Abercrombie. June 29.

LUMSDEN, Col. P. S., C.S.I., of the Bengal S.C., to offic. as resident at the Court of Hyderabad, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B. June 29.

LYALL.—The services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from July 1.

MCDONALD, D., is app. to offic. as asst. sec. to financial comr. of the Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Ludlam. June 27.

QUIN, B., extra asst. comr., Gurhwal, is invested with the full powers of a mag. June 29.

RIDDELL, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., was transf. tempy. from the Julundhur to the Lahore district, from April 9 to April 21.

ROBERTSON.—The services of Lieut. D. Robertson, Madras staff corps, asst. comr., 3rd class, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign department. June 29.

SMEATON, D. M., asst. settlement officer of the 3rd grade, to be offic. settlement officer, and to be placed in charge of the settlement of Mynpoory, with effect from April 18.

SPARKS, Capt. J. B., staff corps, asst. eng., 1st grade, on return from furl., was transf. from the Punjab to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, and joined his app. on Nov. 9 last. Capt. Sparks was granted subsidiary leave from Oct. 28 to Nov. 8 last.

THOMSON, Lieut. col. M., Bengal inf., to offic. as political agent, Munni-poor, v. Major gen. W. F. Nuthall, with effect from May 28, on which date the latter made over, and the former assumed, charge.

VERTUE, Capt. W., offic. cantonment mag. of Jubulpore, will act as cantonment mag. of Kamthi. June 29.

WYLLY, H. P., is app. a dep. superint. of canal revenue in Orissa, on probation. June 29.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, June 22.)

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Capt. T. A. Scott, and Mr. F. Venning, asst. comrs., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comrs., 2nd class, with effect from the date of their return to duty from leave.

Also, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, and Mr. F. Venning, asst. comrs., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comrs., 1st class.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. Kibble, M.A., inspector of schools, 4th class, to offic. as inspector of schools, 3rd class, from Nov. 8, 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Carter is app. to P.W.D., temp., as an overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to H.H. the Nizam's (State) railway, with effect from March 14.

Capt. E. Harvey, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to 5th circle of military works.

Capt. D. C. Walker, R.E., exec. engr., assumed charge of the Rawul Pindee div., 5th circle, military works, on May 16.

Mr. H. J. Rigge, asst. engr., 2nd grade, irrigation branch, N.W.P., is perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D., with effect from April 26.

Lieut. F. F. Cotton, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, irrigation branch, Bengal, is transf'd. to 8th circle of military works, and posted to Ferozepore division.

The transfer of Capt. C. A. Sim, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Punjab to military works in P.W.D. Notification of April 12 is cancelled.

Mr. P. A. Buckland, asst. controller, P.W. accounts, Bengal, is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W.D., with effect from June 1.

Mr. M. Bayne, superint. engr., Juch district, will offic. as chief engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, during absence of Mr. Grant.

Mr. H. Lambert, exec. engr., Chenab Bridge div., will offic. as superint. engr., Juch district, Punjab Northern State Railway, in addition to his other duties.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to notify the appointment of the following officers as sub asst. conservators of forests, with the dates on which their appointments have effect, and the province to which they are attached:—

Mr. J. Ballantyne, Berar, Oct. 19, 1869.

Mr. H. B. Condon, Central Provinces, Jan. 19, 1869.

Mr. F. O. Le Marchand, Punjab, Oct. 1, 1869.

Mr. J. McKee, Central Provinces, Oct. 21, 1869.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Punjab, Jan. 15, 1870.

Mr. H. R. Ring, Karg, July 1, 1870.

Mr. G. Stratford, Burma, Sept. 6, 1870.

Mr. A. L. Hough, Burma, Oct. 25, 1870.

Mr. O. Greig, North-Western Provinces, April 1, 1871.

Mr. M. A. T. Dick, North-Western Provinces, May 10, 1871.

Mr. S. A. Down, Oudh, May 29, 1871.

Mr. E. Dobbs, Central Provinces, July 12, 1871.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, Mysore, Aug. 14, 1871.

Mr. C. H. James, Bengal, April 30, 1872.

Mr. E. Fendall, Punjab, April 30, 1872.

Mr. Anwar Khan, Ajmir, June 1, 1872.

Supernumeraries.

Mr. G. Richardsbn, Oudh, Dec. 6, 1869.

Mr. W. King, Mysore, July 26, 1870.

Officiating Officers.

Mr. A. Stewart, Punjab, March 6, 1871.

Mr. T. G. Atkinson, North-Western Provinces, April 26, 1871.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, Punjab, June 9, 1871.

Mr. P. Gough, North-Western Provinces, Aug. 22, 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, June 22.)

Mr. T. G. Trevor is app. to offic. in the 3rd class of the financial dept. Mr. D. Teagiah is confirmed in the app. of asst. to the accountant gen., Madras.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is app. an asst. to the comptroller gen.

Mr. E. A. Roussac is app. to offic. as postmaster of Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—PATERSON—GORDON—EYRE.—23rd N.I.—Capt. A. D. Anderson to be wing officer, v. Tyler, who vacates that app. Lieut. H. Paterson to be adjt., v. Anderson. Lieut. S. V. Gordon to be qmr., v. Paterson. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre to be 1st wing subalt., v. Gordon.

CAREY.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. H. R. Le M. Carey, of the 1st batt., 6th foot, asst. eng., 2nd grade, Dept. P.W. Dec. 6, 1870.

CONSTABLE, Capt. F. B. A. B., to offic. as 1st wing sub., 37th N.I., v. Gouldsbury, officiating as qmr.

DAUNT.—Cadre of late 70th N.I.—Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., S.C., to be major, from June 14, v. Major F. J. Ripley, S.C., dec.

EGERTON.—Regtl. order, dated May 20, making the following temp. appt., is confd.:—Lieut. C. C. Egerton, offic. 1st squad. sub., and offic. 3rd squad. officer 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st squad. sub., v. Lieut. J. Davidson, proceeded on leave, preparatory to furlough.

GERARD, Lieut. M., 1st squad. sub., 2nd regt., Central India horse, will offic. as 3rd squad officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 26, v. Capt. Colledge, who has proc. on fur. to Eng land.

JACKSON—McGRIGOR.—Under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf., on April 22, the name of Col. G. Jackson, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major gens.; and that of Major W. T. McGrigor (now lieut. col. in Bengal S.C.) on the list of lieut. cols. in the Indian gradation list.

LUMSDEN.—The servs. of Col. P. S. Lumsden, c.s.l., aide de camp to the Queen, of the Bengal S.C., qmr. gen., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

MACKENZIE, Capt. A. R. D., Bengal cav., to be major (by brevet) from April 23, v. Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf., dec.

PAYN, Brigadier gen. W., C.B., is posted to the Mooltan brigade. June 20. PETTIT, G., asst. engr., 2nd grade, posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works, joined the Lahore div. on June 4.

SIMPSON, Major E. H. C., Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., reported his arrival at Bombay from England on Jan. 29, 1871.

TURNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, app. Lieut. and Adj. A. H. Turner to offic. as wing officer 2nd Punjab inf., as a temp. measure, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. N. J. Jones, proc. on general leave.

WELCHMAN, Capt. A. J. T., general list, inf., late 3rd squad. officer 19th Bengal cav., is att. to the 1st Bengal cav. for duty. June 20.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations, held on the 15th April and following days, of the classes attending the second course of Garrison Instruction in Madras and Bombay, and at Cawnpore, the following officers have passed the test laid down in H.G.G.O. 65 of 1870, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

Lieut. A. Howlett, 2-21st foot and probationer Madras staff corps.

Lieut. E. C. Brown, 89th foot.

Lieut. A. A. D. Weigall, 76th foot.

Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. W. A. Yule, 1-21st foot.

Lieut. J. de W. Jebb, 26th foot.

Lieut. E. A. Barclay, 108th foot.

Lieut. R. H. T. Hill (General List), 39th Madras N.I.

Lieut. H. Morris, 1-17th foot.

Lieut. A. T. Morrison, 1-2nd foot.

Lieut. A. T. Middleton, 15th hussars.

Lieut. C. St. Lo Wilkinson, 2-24th foot.

Lieut. E. H. Thurlow, 3-60th foot.

Lieut. E. T. Dickson, 49th foot.

Lieut. H. M. Mason, 45th foot.

CORPS TO BE ASSEMBLED AT THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE OF 1872-73.

Royal Horse Artillery—4 Batteries.

B battery A brigade.—From Rawul Pindee.

C battery A brigade.—From Peshawur.

D battery A brigade.—In relief.

B battery F brigade.—In relief.

Field Batteries—4 Batteries.

H battery 8th brigade.—From Meean Meer.

D battery 16th brigade.—From Rawul Pindee.

F battery 20th brigade.—From Peshawur.

1 Field battery—Punjab force.

3-24th Heavy Battery—From Peshawur—1 heavy battery.

Mountain Batteries—3 Mountain Batteries.

No. 1 battery 13th brigade.—From Rawul Pindee.

Peshawur mountain train.

Hazara mountain train.

The above comprise about 1,200 men.

British Cavalry—2 Regiments—about 700 sabres.

4th Hussars.—In relief.

5th Lancers.—From Sealkote.

Native Cavalry—8 Regiments—about 3,000 sabres.

5th Regt.—From Jhelum.

9th Regt.—From Rawul Pindee.

10th Regt.—From Nowshera.

15th Regt.—In relief.

16th Regt.—From Peshawur.

3 Regts. Punjab cavalry.

British Infantry—6 Regiments—about 4,000 men.

36th Foot.—From Rawul Pindee.

39th Foot.—In relief.

55th Foot.—From Peshawur.

58th Foot.—In relief.

2-60th Foot.—In relief.

70th Foot.—From Rawul Pindee.

Native Infantry—17 Regiments—about 9,520 men.

12th Kelat-i-Gilzhee.—In relief.

14th Regiment.—From Rawul Pindee.

15th Regiment.—In relief.

19th Regiment.—From Tullagang.

22nd Regiment.—From Jhelum.

28rd Regiment.—In relief.

25th Regiment.—From Rawul Pindee.

29th Regiment.—In relief.

30th Regiment.—From Nowshera.

36th Foot.—In relief.

7 Regiments Punjab Infantry.

Sappers.—4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th Companies.

Abstract.—Artillery, 1,200 men, 66 guns; British cavalry, 700 men; Native cavalry, 3,000 men; British infantry, 4,000 men; Sappers, 300 men; Native infantry, 9,520 men; grand total, 18,720 men.

The following troops will remain in garrison:—

6th Foot, 12th Bengal cav., 21st N.I., 26th N.I., married men and depot 55th foot, with detail of art.—Peshawur.

Married men and depot 58th foot—Nowshera.

Depots of 4th hussars, of 36th, 2-60th and 70th foot, and 14th N.I.—Rawul Pindee.

Depot of 22nd and 36th N.I.—Jhelum.

17th Bengal cav., Depot of 5th lancers and 15th N.I.—Sealkote.

Depot of 19th N.I.—Tullagang.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Colonel, Qmr. Gen.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN.—With reference to Foreign Dept. Notific. No. 1,034e, dated May 28, Surg. W. E. Allen assumed med. charge of the Bhopal bat. and political agency on the 13th idem.

AMESBURY, Dr. S. C., to offic. as civil surg., Meerut, during the abs. of Dr. W. Moir on leave. June 29.

BATESON, Surg. R., civil surg., Umballa, received charge of the executive and med. duties of the jail at that station from Asst. surg. C. W. Calthrop on June 8.

BATLEY, Senior apoth. (sub asst. surg.) J., att. to the Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared by a med. committee to be unfit for further active service, is transf. to the Pension Estab., and is granted the invalid pension of a senior apoth., viz., 150 rupees per mensem, with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in India.

BROOKS, O. H., app. to offic. as extra asst. to the supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of Feb. 10.

CLEGHORN, Dr. J., officg. civil surg., Cawnpore, to offic. as civil surg. of Etawah, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Dr. Condon. June 29.

DALE—Rawul Pindee brigade order confd., dated March 15, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.D., 25th Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the Rawul Pindee lock hospital, from 16th idem, in succession to Surg. R. Mantell, M.D.

DAY, Surg. F., insp. gen. of fisheries in India, resumed charge of his office on May 14.

FANNIN.—Oude div. order confd., dated May 29, cancelling previous order, dated May 11, and directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. E. Fannin to take over med. charge of No. 6 batt. 24th brigade R.A., and to perform all other medical duties in the Fort Muchee Bhawun, with effect from May 24.

FASKEN, Asst. surg. W. A. D., recently arrived from England, is posted temp. to the Presy. gen. hospital.

FLEMING.—Dalhousie station order confd., dated May 31, apptg., at the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian Forces, Staff Asst. surg. J. Fleming, in med. charge of the convalescent depot, to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Dalhousie.

HILSON, Dr. A. H., civil surg., Bijpore, to officiate as civil surg. of Moradabad, during the absence on furl. of Dr. J. B. Collison, with effect from Feb. 24, and to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the jail at Moradabad.

KEEFER.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated May 31, directing Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer, 20th N.I., to afford med. aid to the detach. 8th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 1.

LONG, Asst. surg. D. B., Bombay med. estab., to the offic. med. charge of the Meywar Bheel corps during the absence on deputation of Asst. surg. Hendley, or until further orders. Asst. surg. Long assumed med. charge of the above-named corps on April 8.

MACKENZIE.—The following order is confd., dated June 12, as a temp. measure, directing Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of the Brig. gen. comdg. Punjab frontier force, at the recommendation of the Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Rawul Pindee Circle, to proc. to Dera Ismail Khan for duty.

MCLEOD.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from June 22:—Asst. surg. K. McLeod, M.D., in med. charge of the 6th N.I., is reapp. to offic. as sec. to the Insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. service, during the period Surg. major J. T. C. Ross may offic. as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, or until further orders.

PARKINSON—MACAW.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated May 21, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson to proceed to Philour, and assume med. charge of the detach. 54th foot. Dated May 30, attaching Staff Asst. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., to the convalescent depot, Kussowlie, for duty, with effect from Aug. 10, 1871.

POWER.—The following extract from station order by the officer commanding at Dehra Ghazi Khan, No. 179, dated April 17, is confd.:—Station order No. 21, dated Jan. 6, is cancl., and the following published in its stead:—At the recommendation of the Dep. insp. gen. of hosps., Rawul Pindee Circle, and with the concurrence of the civil officers of this dist., Asst. surg. R. Power, 3rd Punjab cav., is app. to the charge of the civil med. duties of Dera Ghazi Khan, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date of his assuming charge.

ROSS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 585, dated June 1, Offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. T. C. Ross is posted to the Saugor circle of med. superint., v. Dr. Tresidder, posted to the Umballa circle.

TRESIDDER, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. J. N., is transfd., at his own request, from Saugor to the Umballa circle of med. superint., with effect from the date of completion of Dr. Cox's tour of service. June 20.

TRESSIDER—ROSS.—Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. N. Tresidder is transfd., at his own request, from the Saugor to the Umritsur circle of med. supts. Offic. dep. insp. gen. of hosps. J. T. C. Ross is posted to the Saugor circle of med. supts.

WHITEWELL, Asst. surg. H., to offic. as principal asst. to the opium agent of Benares, with effect from May 13. June 12.

WILLIAMSON, Surg. major W., civil surg., Sagar, rejoined from priv. leave and resumed charge of his duties on June 13.

OFFICERS ASSUMING CHARGE, &c.

Asst. surg. A. Neil made over charge of the office of meteorological reporter, Punjab, to Dr. Center, chemical examiner, Punjab, on May 22.

Asst. surg. C. W. Calthrop, in civil med. charge of Karnal, made over exec. charge of the jail at that station to Mr. C. M. Burton, extra asst. comr., on May 23.

Surg. H. Cookson assumed med. charge of the civil station and canal estabs., Karnal, on June 4.

Peshawur dist. order confd., dated Jan. 19, directing Surg. major W.

H. Adley, 15th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the 36th N.I., during the abs. of Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., in add. to his other duties.

Dated May 19, directing Surg. major W. H. Adley, 15th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the detach. Sappers and miners, in add. to his other duties.

Dated May 31, directing Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., to proceed to Burdwan, and report himself to the civil surg.

Directing Asst. surg. W. A. O. Roe to relieve Asst. surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., at Shubkuddur, and requesting the senior med. officer at Peshawur to make local arrangements for the med. charge of the 21st N.I.

Directing Surg. J. J. McDermott, M.D., 15th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 21st N.I., in add. to his other duties.

Presy. dist. order confd., dated May 22, directing Asst. surg. E. A. Birch, in med. charge of the detach. 1st Bengal cav. and staff estab. at Barrackpore, to assume med. charge of the 10th N.I.

Dated May 23, directing Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer to proc. to Delhi, and to assume med. charge of the 20th N.I.

Dated May 27, directing Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., to proc. to Rawul Pindee, and report himself to the Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. for duty.

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 81, dated April 18, is published for general information:—Para. 1. I have decided that an inspector general or a deputy inspector general of hospitals of the Indian service, on leave in Europe, who has not completed his tour of service and has vacated his appointment, shall be granted the British pay of his rank after vacating his appointment, and be allowed to count the period of his absence from India, since vacation of appointment, as service for pension, subject always to the rule as to five years' absence from India.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.—AWARDS TO INDIAN CONTRIBUTORS.—It is announced in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 19, being apparently a somewhat tardy notification, that a considerable number of medals and certificates of honourable mention have been awarded to contributors of articles in Bengal to the Paris International Exhibition of 1867. We select from the list the subjoined notified awards for services rendered in promoting the objects of the Exhibition:—For services rendered both in India and during the Exhibition as agent for the Government of India and commissioner for Bengal: Gold medal (delivered), Baron Dowleens. For services in promoting in India the objects of the Exhibition: Silver medal, Bajah Kali, Krishna Bahadoor, Calcutta; silver medal, the Hon. W. Grey; silver medal, the Rev. J. Long; bronze medal, the Rev. W. O'B. Smith; silver medal, C. H. Campbell, Esq.; silver medal, C. T. Buckland, Esq., Dacca; silver medal, Col. F. P. Layard, Bhaugulpore; silver medal, R. F. Hutchinson, Esq., Patna; silver medal, J. W. Dalrymple, Esq., Patna; silver medal, J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., Cuttack.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer has passed a creditable examination in the tests prescribed by G.G.O. No. 531 of 1864, for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department:—Capt. M. Clementi, Bengal staff corps. The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on May 6:—Private W. Barnes, 2-1st foot. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed, on June 3, the test specified agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindoe—Lieut. col. G. F. Carnegie, Bengal staff corps. Higher standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut. A. de V. Alexander, 1st battalion 3rd foot; Lieut. T. A. Campion, 1st battalion 5th foot; Lieut. W. W. Clarke, 1st battalion 17th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on June 3:—2nd Capt. O. F. Le Mottee, R.A.; Lieut. W. Sedgwick, R.E.; Staff asst. surg. St. J. Killery, 1st battalion 14th foot; Corp. F. McDonald, 1st battalion 14th foot; Priv. W. Milne, 96th foot; Serg. F. J. Ritchie, Commissariat Department. Lieut. S. L. Jacob, R.E., assistant engineer, irrigation branch, attached to the special works division, Bari Doab Canal, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindoostanee.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in June) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. H. Hicks, 3rd hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and local capt. J. F. Fraser, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. C. Temple, 2nd battalion 21st foot, to Sydney and New South Wales, for five months. Capt. A. P. Rogers, 68th foot, to England, from date of leaving regiment, pending retirement from the service. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, to remain at Bombay, from June 1 to June 10, in extension. Lieut. S. D. Barrow, officiating 3rd squadron officer, 10th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, from June 4 to July 3. Staff asst. surg. A. Neill, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Straits Settlement, and to be absent from Bengal for three months. Asst. surg. T. F. Mullen, M.D., of the medical department, in medical charge of the Ulwar political agency, for two years. Surg. C. E. Raddock, of the medical department, late garrison surgeon, Chunar, has an extension of furlough from April 17 to May 4, the date on which he reported his return from furlough. Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, of the royal artillery, commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, timber agent at Futteghur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to remain at Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. H. Scanlan, offic. asst. superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad, has privilege leave for two months. Dr. R. A. Barker, medical officer of Beerbhoom, for two weeks, in extension. The leave granted to Mr. H. W. Gordon, late officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tirhoot, under orders of

April 17 last, to enable him to appear at the examination for a degree of honour in Hindes, which will be held in Calcutta in July next, is cancelled. Lieut. col. T. F. Foster, deputy comsnr., Hissar, has three months' leave, with effect from Aug. 1. Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, deputy commissioner, Jullundur, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. A. W. Stogden, assistant commissioner, Rawul Pindes, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1. Capt. E. L. Ommanney, officiating deputy commissioner, Peshawur, has one months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Oct. 1. Mr. J. E. Rowe, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Loodianah, has three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. A. J. Bentinck, extra assistant commissioner, Umritsur, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from July 20. Mr. B. W. Trafford, assistant commissioner, Sealkote, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from July 19. Lieut. col. J. T. Norgate, cantonment magistrate, Sealkote, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from July 9. Mr. L. Dames, assistant commissioner, Sirsa, has two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Sept. 30. Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge, Small Cause Court, Umritsur, has one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from Sept. 1. Capt. R. G. Sandeman, officiating deputy commissioner, Dehra Ghazi Khan, has obtained three months privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 26. Capt. E. S. Wood, conservator of forests in Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State a further extension of leave for six months. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mysenning, is allowed sixteen months' furlough. Mr. MacDonnell is allowed four days' leave in extension of the twenty-five days' leave which was granted to him in orders of April 30 last, to enable him to appear at the examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test which will be held in Calcutta in July next. Mr. C. T. Buckland, comr. of Burdwan, for three months from July 9. Mr. W. G. Black, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, for two months, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code. The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the 22nd ult.:—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, c.s., H. F. Matthews, c.s. The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. A. C. Brett to join his appointment at Jumooie will have effect from April 14 last, the day following the date of his disembarkation in Calcutta, instead of from the 12th idem. Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, extra assistant to the superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, returned to Calcutta on April 25 from the leave granted on Aug. 22, 1871, and resumed charge of his office on May 6 last; the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled. Mr. J. F. Muir, officiating assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, privilege leave for three months, from July 15 next. Mr. W. J. Greenwood, extra asst. commissioner, Lullutpore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 15. Mr. K. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, for six months, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. G. F. Taylor, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, availed himself on May 10 of the three months' privilege leave granted on May 2. Mr. A. Ludlam, assistant secretary to the financial commissioner, privilege for three months, with effect from July 1. Mr. F. A. Kelly, assistant district superintendent of police, Mooltan, availed himself on June 15 of the privilege leave granted on May 7 last. Mr. C. Campbell, engineer-in-chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, privilege leave for three months, from July 12.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CHILDERS, Major E. W., B.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, attached to the arsenal of Fort St. George, to act as supt. of stationery without prejudice to his other duties, during the abs. of Major Dangerfield, B.A., on priv. leave, or to have effect from May 18.

COCKERELL, J. R., comr. of the Neilgherry hills, assum. charge of the office from Mr. H. B. Grigg on the forenoon of June 20.

CROSTWAITHE—MALBY.—Mr. C. J. Crostwaithe to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary during the employ. of Mr. W. S. Foster on other duty. June 18. Mr. T. J. Malby to act as senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam during the employ. of Mr. H. Wigram on other duty. June 18.

FERNANDEZ, J. L., to act as dep. coll. in charge of Treasury, South Canara, during the absence of Mr. B. C. Leggatt on privilege leave. June 28.

GORDON—HUGHESDON—IRVINE.—Mr. H. P. Gordon to act as civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty. July 18. Mr. J. C. Hughesdon to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore during the absence of Mr. O. B. Irvine on leave. Mr. G. D. Irvine to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum during the employment of Mr. J. H. Nelson on other duty. This cancels Mr. Hughesdon's appt. notified in the Gazette of June 11.

HALLETT, W. H., acting supt. of the Central Jail at Salem, to be supt. of the Penitentiary at Madras. June 25.

NELSON, J. H., actg. civil and sess. judge of Tranquebar, assumed charge of the court on June 17.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. col. J. W., officg. controller of mily. accounts, to be a lay trustee of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

THOMAS, Asst surg. J. B., L.R.C.P.L., officg. civil surg. and supt. of jail, Tinnevely, to offic. as resident surg., Travancore, during the employt. of Surg. Fry on other duty.

WEIR, T., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore, is invested with the powers of a mag., and empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subordinate mags. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his division; and to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories.

MILITARY.

SULLIVAN, Offictg. cond. P. Sullivan to be cond., v. Nugent, deceased. Sub cond. T. Meller to be offic. cond., v. Sullivan prom. From June 10.

BREVET.

The following proms. to take in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces, consequent on the death of Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf., on April 22:—
Lieut. gen. A. Clarke, Madras inf., to be gen. Dated April 23.
Major gen. G. A. Baillie, Madras inf., to be lieut. gen. Dated April 23.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENT.

The following movement is ordered:—
39th Regiment N.I.—One wing from Bangalore to Moulmein.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels from the date specified against their names, having completed twenty-six years' service:—

Majors W. Douglas and G. A. Walker. June 23.

Cadre 2nd European Light Infantry.

Lieut. E. D. Way, capt. in 105th foot, to have the position of capt., v. Smith, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H. P. James, B.A., chaplain of Ootacamund, to be chaplain of St. Mark's district, Bangalore.

The Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., joint chaplain of Bangalore, to be chaplain of Trinity district, Bangalore.

The Rev. W. G. Cooper, M.A., joint chaplain of Bangalore, to be chaplain of St. John's district, Bangalore.

The Rev. J. W. Wynne, M.A., acting joint chaplain of Bangalore, to revert to his appointment as chaplain of Mysore.

The Rev. J. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., chaplain of Vellore, to be chaplain of Ootacamund.

The Rev. A. T. Bartlett, chaplain of Trimulgherry, to act as chaplain of Vellore until further orders.

The Rev. C. Smith, B.A., chaplain of Trichinopoly, to be chaplain of Trimulgherry.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—Col. E. F. Burton, staff corps, commandant 4th regt., N.I., on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major C. M. White, staff corps, on private affairs for two years, and to embark from Madras. Surg. J. S. Morton, M.D., in medical charge 22nd regt. N.I., for two years, and to embark from Tuticorin.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in June), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. H. Beddome, conservator of forests, has leave for three months, from June 22. Mr. G. K. Chamberlain, acting head assist. to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, has leave for three months, from July 14. Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., domestic chaplain to his lordship, has leave for two months. Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D., chaplain of Cuddalore, is allowed leave for two months, from July 4.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDRE, J. E., supern. asst. to the coll. of Nassik, and sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, in the Nassik dist. June 27.

CANTEM, A. M., 1st class sub judge of Sircy, Canara dist., having availed himself from April 11 of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Govt. Notifn. dated March 20, and having resumed charge of his court on July 1, the unexpired portion of his leave (viz., 10 days) is cane.

COGHLAN, Mr., irrigation branch P.W.D., is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Fullalee div. June 27.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, A. W., C.S., is app. special asst. to the Political agent, Rewa Kanta, with effect from Nov. 16, 1871.

HEARN, J. J., the Hoozoo dep. coll. of Satara, to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a coll. by Act VIII. of 1872. June 27.

LE GETT, Major P. H., received charge of the office of the polit. agent, Mahee Kanta, from Capt. J. M. Hunter on the 18th inst.

MAIDMENT, W., to be asst. to the coll. of salt revenue, to take charge of the headqr. office in Bombay.

MCLEOD, G., sup. dep. coll. of Shikarpore, and sub. mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, in the Shikarpore dist. July 2.

PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., has been apptd. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Broach dist., during the abs. of Mr. Cameron on leave. June 27.

TRUEMAN.—With reference to sec. 6 of (Bombay) (Act. III. of 1867, the Bombay Cantonment Act), H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Capt. Trueman with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the mil. cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. Capt. Trueman to act as asst. canton. mag. at Poona and Kirkee. June 27.

WATT.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature of Mr. A. C. Watt, C.S., to be registrar on the appellate side of the High Court, in succession to Mr. R. West. June 27.

WOOD, C. M., Actg. 3rd class dep. coll. of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Kurrachee dist. June 27.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

July 4.—Asst. surgs. A. H. Hughes and A. H. Miller respectively delivered over and received med. charge of the Baroda presy. on June 23.

Capt. A. M. Phillips is confd. in the appt. of special asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondul estate.

Capt. G. E. Hancock is apptd. to be asst. to the polit. agent, Mahee Kanta, v. Capt. Phillips, continuing to act as asst. to the resident at Baroda.

Lieut. E. V. Stace, staff corps, to be boundary settlement comr. for the Baroda and Mahee Kanta States during Lieut. Hunter's absence on other duty.

MILITARY.

BEAUCLEER, Lieut. F., R.E., sappers and miners, to be doing duty officer, v. Lieut. Cotton.

BOYD, Major, 11th regt. N.I., offic. as com., Major Hobson as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. Hume as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from June 17 to 23, during the absence of Lieut. col. Thatcher, on duty. July 4.

BRYANT, Capt. G. F., S.C., 29th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. July 4. COBBE, Lieut. col. A. H., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut. col., to be col. from May 1.

EVANS, Capt. L. E., 34th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Fox, proceeded on furl., dated June 10. July 4.

HAY.—The undermntd. officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified.—Staff corps—Lieut. C. Hay, June 27. SCHNEIDER—BEALE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 483 of June 25, Brig. gen. Schneider, c.b., is posted to Aden. Brig. gen. Beale is transfd. to Deesa, and will travel on duty at the public expense. July 4.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

R.A.—Local major C. McW. Mercer to be lieut. col., from June 12.

R.E.—Capt. A. M. Lang to be major, from June 12.

6th Foot.—Capt. A. Austin to be major, from June 11.

21st Foot.—Lieut. T. O. Wingate to be capt., from Dec. 30, 1871.

70th Foot.—Lieut. N. Huskisson to rank as capt., from Sept. 24, 1870.

EXAMINATION.—Mr. H. J. Hewett passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard, on the 3rd ult.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentleman has obtained (in June) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. L. Cameron, acting district superintendent of police in the Broach district, has privilege leave for two months, from July 3.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in June) to Europe, on medical certificate under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. B. H. Hicks, 3rd hussars. Lieut. J. F. Fraser, 19th foot. Lieut. R. C. Temple, 21st foot, to Sydney and New South Wales, five months. Capt. A. P. Rogers, 68th foot, pending retirement from the service. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, to remain at Bombay from June 1 to June 10. Lieut. J. D. E. Huddart, 23rd brigade R.A., from date of departure. Lieut. G. C. Wilmer, 66th foot, to Ghizre Sanitarium, from date of departure for three months. Lieut. J. T. A. Drought, 59th foot, to Bombay, from July 10 to Aug. 8. Lieut. and adjt. G. D. Cookson, 76th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Sub lieut. P. A. Buckland, 83rd foot, from June 25 to July 31, in extension. Asst. surg. F. P. Edis, Bengal medical establishment, for two years. Colonel P. G. Scott, Bengal infantry, commandant, 36th regt. Bengal N.I., for two years. Lieut. W. H. C. Wyllie, Bengal staff corps, supernumerary assistant commissioner, Oude, for fifteen months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 23.

16th Lancers.—Staff Asst. surg. P. T. Frazer to be asst. surg., v. R. D. Kemp, m.n., dec.; July 24.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. W. C. Robinson to be asst. surg., v. T. T. Gardner, who exch.; July 24.

6th Foot.—Lieut. N. Vibart retires on tempy. h.p.; July 24.

12th Foot.—Capt. H. J. MacDonnell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; July 24.

14th Foot.—Sub Lieut. W. S. Hewett to stand above Sub Lieut. T. W. L. Penno, the former officer having passed out of the Military College senior on the list to Sub Lieut. Penno.

17th Foot.—W. Gregg, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. A. Cox, prom.; July 24.

49th Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Lonsdale retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; July 24.

54th Foot.—The restoration to full pay, on Oct. 14, 1871, of Lieut. C. St. C. Pote, from h.p., late Cape Mounted Riflemen, is cancelled; July 24.

60th Foot.—G. G. Grimwood, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. Knollys, transfd. to Scots fusilier guards; July 24.

66th Foot.—Capt. H. A. F. Merewether retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; July 24.

105th Foot.—Capt. H. W. R. De Coëtlogon, from 15th foot, to be capt., v. F. D. Johnson, who exch.; July 24.

107th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Owen retires upon a h.p. pension; July 24.

108th Foot.—Lieut. D. A. Campbell to be adj., v. Lieut. A. Monro, dec.; May 29.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. J. O. Vandeleur to be capt., v. W. T. Rooper, dec.; July 3. Lieut. the Hon. A. E. C. Cole, from 51st foot, to be lieut., v. Vandeleur; July 24.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. H. K. Innes, c.b., to be inspector gen. of hospitals, v. R. Dane, m.d., who retires upon h.p.; Staff Surg. major E. B. Tuson to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. J. H. K. Innes, c.b.; Staff surg. E. H. Roberts, from h.p., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major E. B. Tuson; Asst. surg. T. T. Gardner, from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. C. Robinson, who exch.; Asst. surg. F. E. Wilson, m.b., from 47th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. M. Anthony, m.d., who exch.; July 24.

Staff Asst. surg. A. Neill retires upon tempy. h.p.; July 9.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following acting veterinary surgeons to be veterinary surgeons:—G. D. Whitfield, C. Clayton; Aug. 2, 1871.

C. W. Gillard; Sept. 20, 1871.

H. Thomson; Nov. 1, 1871.

To be Acting Veterinary Surgeons.

W. A. Crow, v. W. F. Blanshard, prom.; July 24.

J. J. Phillips, v. Whitfield; June 24.

I. Matthews, v. Clayton; J. H. Cox, v. Gillard; G. J. R. Rayment, v. Thomson; July 24.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. C. D'O. Bowers, from 6th foot, to be capt.; July 24.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet col. C. F. Parkinson, h.p., late 95th foot, late staff officer of pensioners, to have the rank of major gen.; March 6.

Capt. W. Williams, retired upon a pension, 103rd foot, to have the hon. rank of major; July 24.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONISZ—At Deolalee, July 2, wife of A. H. Anthonisz, staff asst. surg., British Medical Service, son.

BALMAIN—At Bombay, June 27, wife of J. W. Balmain, C.E., daughter.

BORTHWICK—At Nungumbaukum, Madras, June 26, wife of F. Borthwick, daughter. [Hon. E. R. Bourke, daughter.

BOURKE—At Ootacamund, June 9, prematurely, the wife of Major the BROWNE—In the Fort, June 18, the wife of Dr. J. R. Browne, Emigration Service, daughter.

BRISON—At Poona, June 16, the wife of A. H. Bryson, Great Trigonometrical Survey, son. [daughter.

CASEY—At Allahabad, June 23, wife of J. P. Casey, E.I.R. Press, son.

CHEYNE—At Mhow, June 18, wife of C. Cheyne, son.

CLARK—At Khesea, June 23, wife of Major E. Clark, settlement officer, Khesea, daughter.

COGGAN—At Calcutta, June 16, the wife of H. A. Coggan, son.

COLLEY—At Tardeo, June 29, wife of R. Colley, engr., Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, daughter.

CRASTER—At Soory, Beerbhoom, June 24, wife of E. C. Craster, C.E., twin daughters. [daughter.

CROSTHWAITE—At Nynsee Tal, June 2, wife of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., son.

DALRYMPLE—At Schore, Central India, June 16, the wife of Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple, asst. political agent, Bhopal, son.

DOBBS—At Goolburgah, July 1, wife of Capt. A. F. Dobbs, judicial supt. of railways, son.

DUFF—At Khetwaddie, June 27, wife of J. F. Duff, son.

DUNCAN—At Agra, July 1, wife of R. B. Duncan, son.

FERGUSON—At Dalhousie, June 14, wife of J. Ferguson, m.d., son.

GROVES—At Coonoor, June 20, the wife of E. K. Groves, of son.

HIND—At the Fort, Bombay, June 29, wife of J. M. Hind, preventive service, son.

HOWARD—At Mussoorie, June 14, wife of Capt. T. Howard, R.E., son.

HUBBARD—At Cananore, June 22, wife of G. Hubbard, son.

LLOYD—At Calcutta, June 22, wife of E. H. Lloyd, son.

LOVELL—At Calcutta, June 28, wife of H. P. Lovell, of a daughter.

LYALL—At Dacca, June 13, the wife of D. R. Lyall, C.S., son.

MACDONALD—At Bamboorda, near Poona, June 30, wife of Lieut. col. Macdonald, staff corps, daughter.

MAGEE—At Madras, June 22, wife of J. J. Magee, daughter.

MASTER—At Agra, June 27, wife of E. J. C. Master, H.M.'s Inland Customs dept., son.

MITCHELL—At Calcutta, June 13, the wife of R. Mitchell, daughter.

NICHOLETTS—At Akola, June 24, wife of H. S. Nicholetts, asst. comr., son.

PATERSON—At Malabar hill, July 1, wife of J. B. Paterson, son. [son.

PEEL—At Malabar hill, June 29, wife of W. F. Peel, son. [daughter.

PETERS—At Berhampore, June 16, wife of L. Peters, of Dinagapore, son.

POLEHAMPTON—July 1, wife of Rev. A. Polehampton, chaplain of Kirkee, son.

PRATT—At Bolarum, wife of Rev. P. S. C. Pratt, chaplain, son.

RIDGEWAY—At Shilong, June 13, wife of Lieut. R. K. Ridgeway, 43rd Assam L.I., son. [comr., Punjab, daughter.

ROBINSON—At Mussoorie, June 24, wife of J. A. Robinson, extra asst. son.

ROCHFORD—At Howrah, June 7, the wife of M. B. Rochford, daughter.

SCHOFIELD—At Allahabad, July 1, wife of F. M. W. Schofield, son.

SIME—At Mussoorie, June 23, wife of J. Sime, Principal Delhi Coll., son.

SMITH—At Raipur, Central Provs., June 25, wife of Major C. B. L. Smith, Madras staff corps, daughter. [daughter.

STEPHENSON—At Perambore, June 23, the wife of W. Stephenson, son.

TARLETON—At Mhow, June 23, wife of Senior Barrackmaster W. C. Tarleton, son. [P. I., daughter.

TYNDALL—At Murree, June 23, wife of Capt. H. Tyndall, comdt. 2nd regt.

WALTER—At Alipore, June 12, the wife of C. J. Walter, Bengal staff corps, and adjt. 8th regt. N.I., daughter.
WALTON—At Kurrachee, June 8, the wife of H. I. Walton, daughter.
WEST—At Calcutta, June 13, wife of W. O. B. West, Bengal Pilot Service, daughter. [M.D., 19th M.N.I., daughter.
WILLIAMSON—At Trichinopoly, June 24, wife of Surg. G. Williamson.
WILSON—At Gazeabad, June 1, the wife of R. A. D. Wilson, med. dept., East Indian Railway, Delhi dist., daughter.
WOODS—At Madras, June 23, the wife of G. W. Woods, son.

MARRIAGES.

DEY—SHILINGFORD—At Purneah, June 6, G. G. Dey, Bengal C.S., to Emily E., second daughter of C. A. Shilingford.
GRAVES—BOWRING.—At Kurrachee, June 24, J. M. Graves, u.c.s., eldest son of Col. J. C. Graves, c.b., to Florence J., youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. G. Bowring, 59th N.I.
LINDE—PURCHASE.—At Calcutta, July 1, F. Linde to Charlotte Purchase.
MACDONELL—DESHON.—At Secunderabad, June 25, Capt. G. B. Macdonell, R.A., to Mary E., second daughter of the Rev. H. C. Deshon, Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon.
MACKERTICH—COOPER.—At Madras, June 12, S. Victor, youngest son of J. Mackertich, Sen., to Lucy, daughter of M. D. Cooper.
MITCHELL—MC EWEN.—At Kandy, June 13, F. D. Mitchell, contractor, Gampola, Ceylon, to Alice J. S., second daughter of the late J. McEwen, Inverness.
OGDEN—WARBURTON.—At Mussoorie, June 4, D. A. Ogden, lieut. and adjt. 55th regt., son of the late Capt. I. Ogden, to Charlotte E., daughter of the late Major H. E. Warburton.
ROGERS—KAUNTZE.—At Benares, June 28, E. E. Rogers, Queen's College, Benares, to Sophia A., youngest daughter of Major Kauntze, late 7th dragoon guards.
WILLIAMS—BARTLEY.—At Madras, June 21, F. J. Williams to Jane W., fourth daughter of the late Apoth. J. Bartley, of the Madras medical establishment.

DEATHS.

ALLEYNE—At Belgaum, June 27, R. A., youngest son of Surg. R. A. Alleyne, 12th regt. N.I., aged two years.
BARTLETT—At Seetapore, June 25, J. J. Bartlett, 1st class assistant apothecary, aged 30. [Balcher, aged 7 months.
BATCHER—At Howrah, June 27, Ellean C., infant daughter of P. F. Berry.
BERRY—At Fyzabad, June 28, Major H. A. Berry, paymaster 26th Cameronians, aged 53.
BRAINE—At Allahabad, June 26, John J., infant son of Captain O. W. Braine, 56th regt., garrison instructor.
BUCHANAN—At Ghazeebad, June 12, F. S. Buchanan, aged 31.
BUTLER—At Simla, June 26, A. E. Butler, widow of the late Lieut. general J. Butler. [Serampore, of Liverpool.
CAWSEY—At Calcutta, June 24, William Cawsey, commander of the ship CHISHOLM.—At Calcutta, June 20, G. Chisholm. [of Bombay.
CLEARY—At sea, on board s.s. *Yeddo*, June 12, John Cleary, Esq., solicitor, aged 28.
COWAN—At Mussoorie, June 17, Margaret, wife of L. Cowan, aged 28.
COWAN—At Colaba, June 15, Andrew J., infant son of Mr. Cowan, aged 13 months.
CREERY—At Deesa, June 11, Capt. L. Creery, 108th regt.
CROSTHWAITE—At Nynee Tal, June 14, wife of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.
DALY—At Bangalore, June 19, Capt. H. W. Daly, late of the Nair Brigade, Trevandrum, aged 74.
DURANT—At Futechgurh, June 13, C. G. A. Durant, Esq., of Childwick Hall, Hants, deputy inspector of H.M.'s Inland Customs, aged 38.
GRAY—At Stoke-by-Neyland, April 29, Major A. W. Gray, late of H.M.'s 44th regt., aged 73.
HOWELL—At Hyderabad, Deccan, June 14, P. Howell, quartermaster, H.H. the Nizam's artillery, aged 65.
HURST—At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, May 16, the wife of Commissariat Staff Sergeant M. Hurst, aged 27.
JOHNSTONE—At Ahmedabad, June 10, the wife of Mr. F. Johnstone.
KENNEDY—At Ahmedabad, June 10, of heat apoplexy, Capt. G. H. Kennedy, H.M.'s 3rd regt., N.I., aged 34. [aged four months.
KIERNANDER—At Allahabad, June 26, A. G., son of C. R. Kiernander, MACDONALD.—At Tallie Chou, Sirmoor, Punjab (while travelling to Dugshai), G. Macdonald, of Nahun, aged 44.
MACKIRDY—At sea, June 3, on board P. and O. steamer, R. G. Mackirdy, late commander, B.I.S.N. Co.'s S.S. *Punjab*.
MOLESWORTH—At Bangalore, H. D., child of Col. H. T. Molesworth, R.H.A., aged 10 months. [dahar, aged 54.
MOSSOP—At Calcutta, June 28, of tetanus, Capt. C. Mossop, of the Can-NAVALKAR.—At Bombay, July 2, of consumption, after a lingering illness of four years, Catherine Rosie, wife of D. B. Navalkar, aged 25.
PAUL—At Roy Bareilly, June 9, P. Paul, of Paulgunge, in Cawnpore, aged 70.
RASSAM—At Mosul, May 13, C. A. Rassam, H.M.'s Vice-Consul, aged 65.
REID—At Saugor, June 22, Eliza Anne, wife of J. H. Reid, C.E.
RIPLEY—At Deyrah Dhoon, June 13, Major F. J. Ripley, 11th N.I.
BOWLANDSON—At Tonghoo, May 24, of heat apoplexy, contracted on the boat journey from Rangoon to Tonghoo, F. M. Goodwin, the infant son of Capt. G. Rowlandson, Madras staff corps (10th regt. M.N.I.).
SCOTT—At Asserghur, June 13, J. Scott, capt. and dep. commissy. C.D., aged 67.
SNOW—At Calcutta, June 15, W. B. Snow, late of the Preventive Service.
WARNER—At Dalhousie, June 24, E. M. A., infant daughter of Capt. A. H. Warner, 41st (the Welsh) regt., aged two months.
WELLS—At Cannanore, June 26, J. Wells, aged 59 years.
WRIGHT—At Dhurmsala, June 27, of dysentery, J. Erskine, infant son of J. W. Wright, exec. engr., Jalandhur, aged one year.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, Commanding Chittagong Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. Dated Calcutta, April 3.

[Continued from page 712.]

Report dated Sylhoo Savoong, Jan. 29, 1872.

2. On Jan. 1 I was joined at the village of Lower Hoolien, on the Towrong range, by the half-battery of artillery and half-company of sappers. The day following I moved with the whole of the advanced force three miles further up the range to the village of Upper Hoolien. From this place, which is 4,000 feet high, or rather from a peak beyond it, 700 feet higher, where the survey had cleared a station the day before—for even at this elevation, though the undergrowth is not so great, the hills are clothed with forest to their summits—a fine view could be obtained of the surrounding country. Sylhoo Savoong, the capital of the chief, lay ten miles to the east, or a little to the north of east, but separated from us by a deep and difficult valley, intersected by the head-waters of three rivers (running like the ranges north and south), two towards Cachar, and one into the Kurnafuolee, and a confusion of minor ranges and spurs involving, as we afterwards found, ascents and descents, aggregating in this comparatively short distance 4,200 feet of the latter, and 3,300 feet of the former. Further to the east, and on the third and fourth ranges from the one on which we stood, were to be seen the most important of the Howlong villages, and our direct road to their country was clearly through Savoong's. About ten miles due north stood the deserted village of Lal Gnoora, and eight miles beyond that again a large and newly-built one belonging to the same chief, one of the sons of Savoong. The road to these villages was a comparatively easy one along the Towrong range, and I determined on destroying them before turning eastward.

3. Captain Battye, with two companies 2nd Goorkhas, was ordered to proceed at once and occupy the deserted village. On Jan. 3 Col. Macpherson joined him with two more companies of the regiment, and the day following marched and attacked Lal Gnoora's, which he found strongly stockaded, and in taking which he lost one Goorkha (killed), and an officer (Capt. Battye) and nine men wounded.

The village was burnt and a large quantity of grain destroyed. Col. Macpherson's report is appended, and I beg strongly to endorse his recommendation of Major Macintyre for gallant conduct on the 4th inst. This officer has been in the advance all through the expedition, and his eye for country, as well as the care and skill with which he works his men, have rendered his services with the column invaluable. The claim to the order of merit put forward by Col. Macpherson on behalf of riflemen Indrajest Thappa will be duly submitted as soon as a committee can be assembled.

4. During the 4th and 5th raiding and reconnoitring parties were sent out in different directions from Upper Hoolien, and on the 6th I moved with two companies of Goorkhas, half-battery of royal artillery, and the half company of sappers to Lal Ngoor, a village on the road to Savoong's, situated on a ridge in the valley to which I have already referred. This march of seven miles took the troops as many hours, and the coolies were not up until three hours later. Where the path did not ascend or descend at an angle of 35 deg., it followed the tortuous bed of a mountain torrent overhung by trees and precipices, and blocked up with rocks and boulders, through which we waded and stumbled for three miles, chilled by the cold clammy atmosphere, and feeling that fifty determined men might do as they liked with us, for there was no possibility of protecting our flanks. The Loshais engineer their tracks with considerable skill, and at tolerable gradients along the top or face of a range, and keep to the high ground as much as possible; but when they have to cross a valley they do so by the shortest lines, and a day's journey, such as I describe, is a fair specimen of its kind.

5. On arriving within a thousand yards of Lal Ngoor, an open joom or clearing on a spot where a bend of the hill afforded a view of the vil- and its defences, gave me an opportunity of using the artillery for the first time. Colonel Hills's 7-pounder steel guns, which are carried by coolies, and keep up with the column on any ground, fired some very effective shots, while a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Capt. Nash, accompanied by Capt. East, asst. qmr. general, worked round under cover and drove out the enemy.

6. On the 9th I was rejoined by Col. Macpherson and the headquarters 2nd Goorkhas.

The same day the post of Upper Hoolien was abandoned, as being off the direct line of communication, and the village of Lal Shumah, to the south-east of it, was occupied as a halting ground between Kothier Klang and Lal Ngoor, the whole distance between these places being about eighteen miles by road.

7. I may here mention, in the order of time that the particulars reach me, another attempt of the enemy to waylay a convoy. On the 6th inst., while a small guard of the 2nd Goorkhas and a few Sappers were marching in charge of coolies along the Towrong range, they came suddenly upon some thirty Kookies in the act of preparing an ambush. There were only four Ghoorkhas in front, who at once dashed at the enemy, drawing the fire of the whole party, and yet killing one and wounding two without any loss to themselves. Such conduct needs no comment, and is the third or fourth instance of the kind. It is due to the material training and matchless spirit of this regiment that the column has suffered so little at the hand of the Sylhoos, who, I feel sure, would have given us very much more trouble had they met with the slightest success in their encounters with small bodies, and in their attacks on our line of communications. I am happy to say that not a single follower has been killed

or wounded up to the date of this report, our only losses having been among the fighting men.

8. On the 11th I started for Sylhoo Savoong with 200 Goorkhas, the half battery of artillery, and half company of sappers, intending to reach it the same day, but the march was a difficult and tedious one, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, finding we had still an ascent of 2,000 feet before us, and expecting more than usual opposition at the head-quarters of the tribe, I determined to halt. For the sake of water, the spot selected was just above a stream. It was covered with jungle, but the force has now had considerable experience in bivouacking, and enough space was soon cleared to enable us to get through a very unpleasant night, for the thick mist which gathers in these valleys immediately after sunset penetrates everything, and the drip from the trees as it condenses can only be compared to rain. The wood in such places is too damp to burn; and altogether, the situation, not unfrequent in this campaign, is trying to the strongest. Next morning a dose of quinine was administered to every soldier and follower, and after a steep ascent of two hours, we occupied Sylhoo Savoong without a shot being fired. The village, which consisted of between 300 and 400 houses, had been burnt on the 7th inst. It occupied a fine position, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, with the river Kloong-Doong or Dullesurree flowing under it to the east, and two tributaries, one of the Gootur, and another of the Kurnafoolee, rising at its western base.

10. On Jan. 13 Capt. Lewin proceeded with an escort of fifty Goorkhas to put Rutton Pooea across the Kloong-Doong, which river is the boundary between the lands of the Sylhoos and Howlongs. I have already mentioned that Rutton Pooea is at enmity with the former, but allied by marriage and other ties to the chiefs of the latter, whom he has always confidently declared he could bring into camp whenever we reached this point. Capt. Lewin returned with his whole party next day, having failed to carry out his object. A small village on the other side of the river was burnt at his approach, and there were so many signs of Sylhoos having fled in that direction, that Rutton Pooea declined to go any further, saying that to do so might precipitate a collision with the Howlongs, and put it out of his power to mediate. He begged to be allowed to proceed by a more southerly route, and urged that we should not cross the Kloong-Doong before the 25th. As we had barely one day's rations in camp, and it was necessary to my plans to have a reserve of ten days at least before moving, I consented, and the chief started next morning, accompanied, as far as it was safe for him to go, by Subadar Mohamed Azim, of the police, an officer whose services with the expedition have been most valuable.

The only conditions to which I referred, as the grounds on which we could treat with the Howlongs, were the restoration of the captives, and an unmolested march through their country.

11. As the 2nd Goorkhas had recently done very severe work, having since the 3rd instant marched over some sixty miles of bad road, carrying everything on their backs except their cooking-pots, and, when not marching or fighting, been employed at long distances from camp destroying jooms, it was necessary to give them a few days' rest. During the next week, parties were sent out in various directions for reconnoitring and survey purposes.

12. On the 20th I moved out with head-quarters and 160 of the 2nd Goorkhas, half battery royal artillery and half company sappers, five miles in the direction of Lal Jeeka, the village of one of Savoonga's sons, whose name it bears. The next day, after a march of seven miles, I attacked and occupied it. Naturally a strong position, it had been elaborately stockaded, and without artillery, could not have been taken without a certain number of casualties, had the Sylhoos defended it even for a few minutes. I thought, too, that it was advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to use the guns, for the sake of the moral effect they are likely to produce on the minds of these savages, who have hitherto been so ignorant of our power. Colonel Hills's battery was therefore brought into action, and at a distance of 700 and 1,000 yards, fired ten rounds of shell and shrapnel with a precision that soon put the enemy to flight, and enabled the Goorkhas to pull down the defences and enter the village without loss.

13. It being an object to economise the rations at Lal Jeeka, and to employ every available coolie in bringing up supplies on the main line, I sent back the artillery on the following day to Sylhoo Savoong, and on the 23rd returned there myself, leaving Col. Macpherson with orders to remain till he was rejoined by a company of his regiment under Capt. Battye, which had proceeded on the 22nd, as an escort with Major Macdonald and Capt. Tanner, of the Survey Department, to a range of hills about four miles to the north, and overlooking Bypari Bazaar.

15. Nearly a month ago, or as soon as we were in a position to show that the Sylhoos were not too formidable for us, and that such a step was not dictated by any doubt as to our ability to reach them, I pressed Rutton Pooea, through Capt. Lewin, to send a message from himself to the Howlongs, advising them to come to terms. The chief made the usual objections to do anything at once, and said he would open his mouth in counsel when we reached the Kloong-Doong, but I insisted on the messengers going, if only to give evidence of the futile efforts of the Sylhoos to oppose us. They started accordingly, but I learnt about a week later that an accident had prevented their reaching their destination. I urged Capt. Lewin to make the chief send again, and two more men were despatched, who so far fulfilled their mission that when Rutton Pooea and Subadar Mahomed Azim were on the way to the Howlongs after the failure to communicate with them across the Kloong-Doong, referred to in para. 10 of this letter, they met these men and some Howlongs returning with the child Mary Winchester, who was made over to the Subadar, and brought back by him to Rutton Pooea's village, near Demagiree, while the Rajah continued his journey, and has since reported that Vandoola and some other powerful chiefs have declared their willingness to give up all their captives. He expressed a hope that the rest would follow their example, and begged me not to invade Howlong territory

until the 28th instant, when he would appear in camp. Taking the unconditional surrender of Mary Winchester as an earnest of their desire to come to terms, I thought it advisable to accede to this request. The date fixed has passed without his return; but, considering the extent of the Howlong country, and the slow progress of Kookie councils, I am not surprised that he has been unable, in so short a time, to get the whole tribe to be of one mind with regard to our demands.

17. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Loshais, or Kookies, for the former term, properly speaking, applies only to the family from which the chiefs of all the so-called tribes are descended, appear to me, in spite of their misdeeds, very far removed from the savages they are supposed to be. They live in comfortable houses, on high and healthy ranges. Their mode of cultivation yields the most abundant and certain crops. They are surrounded by pigs and poultry, goats and gyals (a domesticated bison). They fish and shoot, and brew both beer and whisky. Their domestic and tribal arrangements appear most happy, and altogether their condition contrasts very favourably with that of many of our own subject races; so much so, that I am not surprised to hear the majority of their captives, whom they treat as their own people, would look upon a return to civilisation as a doubtful boon. The men are of middle height, well limbed and fair, with the Indo-Chinese type of face. Most of those who have hitherto fought against us are armed with flint muskets, but I imagine a spear or javelin, and the universal dao, are the more common weapons; we have seen no others.

18. Mary Winchester has been forwarded to Chittagong, where she will remain in charge of the Commissioner until the wishes of Government are known with regard to her. She is described as a very pretty girl of six or seven years of age, with hazel eyes and good features. She talks nothing but Kookie, smokes a pipe, and orders about the Loshais with an air of authority which shows that she has been well treated.

19. I must bring to H.E.'s notice the very great assistance I have derived from the new system of army signalling with flags. On many occasions I have been able to send instructions to detached parties and posts at distances of ten and twelve miles, and to receive replies in a few minutes, which otherwise must have taken three or four days in transmission, and have given extra and trying work to the troops detailed for carrying orders. It appears to me that in mountain campaigns in this country the system of army signalling, when properly carried out, must be of the very greatest utility; and I venture to express an opinion that every British officer should learn it as part of his drill, and that an apparatus for night signalling, under a specially qualified officer, be attached to every expedition that may in future take the field.

20. With the exception of sixteen, unfit for work, the whole of the elephants with this column have been working regularly since the 22nd January, on seven stages along my line of communication. On this side of the Sahjuck roadmaking has been steadily carried on by the 27th Punjab infantry and the half company sappers which I placed at Col. Doran's disposal, and I am much indebted to this officer for the efficient arrangements made by him for opening out a good elephant path as far as Lal Shumah.

21. I have already explained, for his Excellency's information, the nature of my communications as far as Vanoonah's ghat, the highest point on the Sahjuck to which water carriage has been employed. In advance of that place eight posts are now established, at each of which a company of not less strength than fifty men is stationed. From these posts the necessary escorts for elephants and coolies, consisting as a rule of a section, are furnished. Each post is protected by a rough stockade of heavy timbers, and these have been efficiently and rapidly constructed by the sappers, assisted by the fatigue labour of the troops under the very zealous superintendence of Lieut. Hyslop, R.E.

22. The Commander in Chief will have learnt from my telegrams that cholera has occurred at Demagiree, and the stations below it. In nearly every detachment arriving at Chittagong through the Sunderbuns, one or two cases took place, the first being among the 2nd Goorkhas, and 3rd company sappers and miners, which troops formed the advanced part of this column. Amongst the coolies and followers despatched by sea route, I have not heard of a single case during the voyage. No serious outbreak, however, took place until the disembarkation of the Nepaulese coolies on December 7, when 297 men arrived, having lost fourteen of their original number since their departure from Dobree.

Subsequent to their arrival, there have been several outbreaks of the disease.

Every precaution has been taken to isolate all men attacked, and to prevent the spread of the disease, considerable delay and confusion in the movement of both troops and coolies being occasioned by these necessary measures; putting men into quarantine, who were urgently required in the front.

I am afraid that in the low belt of moist and thickly wooded country, extending from the sea coast to the first range of high hills, cholera must be looked upon as endemic, and I much fear that, despite all precautions, an occasional, though I trust not a serious, recurrence of the disease must be expected.

23. The health of the force in other respects has been satisfactory, though the change in the weather, the monotonous diet and want of shelter, added to the very hard work that both troops and coolies have lately been doing, are beginning to tell, and sickness is steadily on the increase.

In addition to the seventy miles of road constituting our main line of communication in advance of Demagiree, columns have gone over an aggregate of 200 miles to the right and left of it, and attacked and destroyed twenty villages, the jooms of which frequently lay at long distances from them, and the search for which had to be carried out with all military precautions, entailing severe exertions on both officers and men.

(To be continued.)

Home.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

FIRST PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

One of the most fashionable and enjoyable "outings" of the season took place on Saturday, when a large party of ladies and gentlemen, mostly connected with the Indian Services, accepted the *invite* of the President of the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill (Colonel G. Chesney), to witness the first distribution of the prizes to the successfully competing scholars of the above recently established Institution. The party were taken down to the pleasant locality of the College, situated amid the sylvan scenery of Cooper's Hill, Berkshire, by railway, from Waterloo. On arrival at Egham, carriages were in attendance to convey the visitors along the mile and a half of picturesque road which leads to the College. Arrived at the spot, rendered famous by the poetical tributes of Denham and Cowper, the visitors had abundant opportunity for strolling over the beautifully kept gardens, and undulating grounds by which the new building is surrounded. The College has been established, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, with a view to the education of civil engineers for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works Department. Among those who witnessed the ceremony of the first annual prize distribution were Sir T. Erskine Perry, Sir H. Montgomerie, Sir H. Rawlinson, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Vivian, Mr. Alderman Allen, Mr. W. Urquhart Arbuthnot, Colonel Chas. Chesney, R. E., and Mr. W. T. Thornton. The company, including a large number of ladies, among whom were the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Rawlinson, and Lady Vivian, having assembled in one of the large lecture rooms to lunch, the Duke of Argyll called on the President of the College to make his report on the progress of the students. Colonel George Chesney in the course of his speech claimed for this meeting the interest attaching to a first anniversary. The students of the College now in residence had, he said, completed one year of their course, and had still two years more to go through before entering the public service. Colonel Chesney read the reports of the examiners—Major Phillips, R. E., of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on surveying and drawing; Mr. B. W. Horne, late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge, on mathematics; Mr. T. H. Cottrill, of the School of Naval Architecture, on applied mechanics; Professor Duncan, of King's College, London, on geology; Mr. Madan, Science Master of Eton College, on chymistry; and Professor Dowson, on Hindustani. After referring to the most conspicuous student Mr. W. P. Brodie, whom he had peculiar gratification in recommending for the first public appointment from the College, Col. Chesney adverted to the scholarships which had been founded. The Secretary of State for India promised, so long as he should hold office, an annual scholarship of £30 for natural science, to be awarded to second-year students. An extra scholarship had been given on this occasion. Major-General Sir W. Baker gave on the same conditions an annual scholarship of £25 for applied mechanics, with an extra scholarship this year. A Cooper's-hill Endowment Fund had been raised by the civil engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, the income from which was already sufficient to furnish seven annual prizes and scholarships of from £50 to £30. Three would now be awarded.

The Duke of Argyll, who rose amid cheers, congratulated Colonel Chesney on the fulfilment thus far of the hopes they entertained that this would be a successful institution. Although they could not yet be assured of final success, he thought there was good promise for the future in what had already been done. It must be remembered that this was the first attempt at systematic education for any civil profession in this country.

The undermentioned students were the chief prize winners:—Scholars: In Engineering, on the Cooper's Hill Endowment Fund, established by the Civil Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, J. Benton, A. T. Goodfellow, C. W. Hodson; Argyll Scholar, in Natural Science, C. W. Hodson; Baker Scholar, in Applied Mechanics, J. Benton. Qualified for the Public Service in one year, W. P. Brodie. Prizemen: Engineering, J. Benton, B. Parkes, *ceq.*; Surveying, J. Watkin; Geometrical Drawing, C. W. Hodson; Freehand Drawing, E. Penny; Mathematics, J. Benton; Geology, G. E. Coles; Hindustani, E. I. Shadbolt; Indian History, A. J. Chancellor. General Proficiency, B. Parkes (First Class in all Branches).

The following are the successful candidates in the order of merit at the recent open competition for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—

No. in Order of Merit.	Names.	No. of Marks Obtained.
1	Maclean, Arthur Donald	2,713
2	Gordon, Edwin Francis	2,389
3	Torrans, Gerard Philip	2,266
4	Baker, Harry Victor Sampson	2,209
5	Moline, Carl Ernest	2,105
6	Livingstone-Learmonth, Arthur Cotton	2,097
7	Cotton, John Edward	2,082
8	Leslie, Morice	2,081
9	Bickerton, Charles Howard Cotton	2,044

No. in Order of Merit.	Names.	No. of Marks Obtained.
10	Moyle, George	2,022
11	Sharp, Frederick	2,021
12	Day, Charles Edward	2,015
13	Curry, Thomas Elmitt	1,985
14	Craigie-Halkett, Frederick	1,960
15	Jacob, Lionel Montague	1,958
16	Smithe, Edmund Du Cane	1,923
17	Sullivan, Arthur	1,891
18	Harrington, Herbert Septimus	1,884
19	Wilson, Francis	1,810
20	Parry, Joseph William	1,729
21	Smith, Charles Mitford	1,705
22	Forsyth, John Henry Parsons	1,696
23	Knapp, Charles Burton Cornwallis	1,690
24	Michel, Theophilus	1,677
25	Bird, William Lutyens	1,673
26	Christopher, Arthur Charles	1,660
27	Hatten, John James	1,654
28	Pickford, Charles Edward	1,640
29	Horne, David Bayne	1,631
30	Bellasis, Edward Skelton	1,603
31	Taylor, Henry Scott	1,563
32	Tickell, Charles	1,557
33	Stutfield, Charles Johnstone	1,548
34	Carless, George Procter	1,539
35	Gilbert, Charles Frederick	1,518
36	Paul, Josiah Edward	1,512
37	Cowper, Gerard	1,495
38	Knox, Horace Chaloner	1,482
39	Todd, Augustus Bythessea	1,476
40	Anderson, George Arthur	1,472
41	Barnes, Herbert Currie	1,432
42	Watts, George Kempthorne	1,430
43	Evans, Henry Evan Griffith	1,394
44	Marsh, Robert Maxwell	1,390
44	Rebsch, Samuel	1,390
46	Harris, George Steele Travers	1,388
47	Russell, Alexander Sherwood	1,374
48	Montresor, Thomas Auchmuty	1,368
49	Brown, James Samuel	1,362
50	Hutchings, Henry Burdon	1,353

Civil Service Commission, July 24, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—It is proposed that the corps to be brought home from India next season shall embark on the following dates at Bombay:—D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 15th November; 20th Hussars, 22nd November; 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, 11th December; 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, 15th March; at Aden, 3rd Battalion 60th Foot, 4th December; at Rangoon, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, 8th January.

INDIAN APPEAL CASE.—SHEO SINGH V. MUSSUMAT MIRIAM BEGUM. —At the sitting of the Judicial Committee, July 20, Sir Barnes Peacock pronounced the judgment of the Court in this case. It was an appeal relating to the mortgage of certain villages of land, and a question which arose as to the redemption money to be paid, was connected with the Indian Mutiny and restoration of peace. The respondent claimed a much larger amount than the appellant alleged to be due. The Judge said their lordships would advise her Majesty to allow the appeal, with costs.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE BURMESE ENVOY.—On Saturday the Burmese Envoy entertained a large circle of friends on board his yacht, a fine vessel of 200 tons, built by Messrs. Palmer for the King of Burmah. This remarkably fine vessel has made the passage out and home via the Suez Canal, and is probably the finest seagoing yacht ever built. She is manned entirely by Lascars, and one has only to look at the trim and taut appearance of the craft to see what can be got by a smart skipper and good officers out of an Asiatic crew. The visitors proceeded by a Citizen steamer to the Royal yacht lying off Blackwall. A sumptuous breakfast was awaiting them, comprising the *chef d'œuvres* of the Burmese cuisine with the art of Messrs. Gunter. The yacht steamed rapidly down to the *Great Eastern*, now moored in the Medway, and returned after time had been given to the curious to thoroughly exhaust the treasures of the Leviathan. The envoy and his suite were on board, and seemed himself to enjoy the trip down the river, and the visit to the great ship out of whose hold had come the wires that have almost, and may yet, "put a girdle round the world." On the return trip a few speeches were made, in which the general feeling in favour of our honourable treatment of independent Sovereigns, whether Asiatic or European, was warmly manifested, and more than one public man advocated a generous recognition of a government which was evidently doing much to introduce to its subjects the highest works of civilisation. At eight o'clock the company returned. The assiduous diligence of the Burmese agent, Mr. Jones, was much appreciated by the company. We understand that he is likely to be appointed consul for Burmah in London.

ABYSSINIAN PRIZE MONEY.—The sum of £2,000 having been awarded by the Government for a gold crown and chalice captured at Magdala, the Accountant-general of the Navy has given notice that the distribution of the portion allotted to the men of the Naval Brigade who were actually present at the capture will commence on the 1st August.

MILITARY.—A question went to the India Office on Friday from the Horse Guards which may cause considerable modification in the number of Artillery retirements. The latest information we have been enabled to obtain was to the effect that twelve Colonels, twenty-four Lieutenant-Colonels, and thirty Majors would be retired. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

BONUS FUNDS.—A military correspondent writes to a contemporary as follows:—"I think it likely that the following piece of news may not have reached you; and that, as it would be of great interest to several of your readers both in India and England, you may be disposed to publish it. I have it from, as I believe, a perfectly reliable source. The information supplied is that the Crown lawyers have now pronounced that the Royal Warrant of last year does not affect the bonus funds of the artillery and engineer corps of the late Indian army which have survived amalgamation, and that the officers thereof may continue as heretofore to receive bonuses on retirement. The officers concerned had reason to believe that these same law officers had given, some four months ago, an opinion to the opposite effect, and have thus been kept in a state of suspense and anxiety. Of course the decision leaves the officers of the corps in question in the same position in respect to the general bonus grievance as those of the rest of the Indian armies, with whom they may hope to share in any remedies which may be brought about through the action of the Indian Army Defence Association and the Bonus Committee."

THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS.—We understand that a despatch, dated the 18th July, 1872, was sent to India by last mail, directing that the distinction between junior and senior-lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Artillery and Engineers be abolished, and that all lieutenant-colonels be placed on the higher scale as regards pay and pension. We have been informed that Mr. Cardwell agrees with the decision of the Duke of Argyll announced in our last week's issue. The Secretary for War considers that the emoluments of officers in command of batteries are already so large that there is no necessity to give the Indian rate of pay to the first captains just promoted to majors, more especially as to do so would impose an additional burden of £50,000 per annum on the revenues of India. The sanction of so high an authority as Mr. Cardwell does not, however, alter the nature of the transaction, and we still adhere to the opinion we expressed last week. If regimental staff salaries are too large, they can be re-adjusted to the new rate of pay; but to make the scale of staff salaries a pretext for depriving unemployed and seconded officers of the pay of their rank is surely unjustifiable and impolitic in the extreme, and will, we are sure, add another grievance to the many already existing. —*Home News.*

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.—The following has appeared in the *Times*:—"I had not intended to address you again on the subject of the Kooka outbreak, but I have ascertained, beyond all doubt, that there is an important error in the Government despatch censuring my brother, and I wish to put the matter right. In that despatch a letter from my brother to Mr. Cowan, dated the 18th of January, is quoted, in which he is made to say, 'You have acted admirably.' My brother never wrote those words. What he did say was, 'You acted with energy and promptitude,' using the identical words which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had used in a telegram just received by my brother with reference to the conduct of Mr. Cowan. And at the time when my brother wrote those words he did not know that Mr. Cowan had disobeyed his orders. I need not point out the importance of the difference between these expressions, but what I do wish most strongly to insist upon is the gross injustice done to my brother in not having been called upon for any defence or explanation. If he had been asked for this, he would have furnished a true copy of his letter; but, instead of this, the Governor-General in Council (i.e., the Provisional Governor, Lord Napier) adopted Mr. Cowan's inaccurate version of the letter, and there can be no doubt that the word 'admirably,' which was a pure invention, weighed heavily against my brother. I have no doubt that Mr. Cowan made the mistake inadvertently; but why was my brother not called upon for his defence, in which case the mistake would have been rectified? —Your obedient servant, WILLIAM FORSYTH. Temple, July 16."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, July 22.—LADY MAYO'S PENSION.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in moving an address expressing concurrence in the Royal Message, recommending a suitable provision for Lady Mayo, stated that an annuity of £1,000 would be settled upon her out of the Imperial Exchequer, and a further annuity of £1,000 out of the Indian Treasury, in addition to a capital sum of £20,000 to be settled upon Lord Mayo's children. He paid a high tribute to the late Viceroy, whose character and services had, he said, produced a profound impression upon the natives of India.—The Duke of RICH-

MOND seconded the motion, and bore warm testimony to Lord Mayo's heroic devotion to his public duties, and the universal sympathy felt for Lady Mayo. The Address was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 22.—LADY MAYO'S PENSION.—The House went into Committee on the Countess of Mayo's Pension, and the message from the Crown having been read, Mr. GLADSTONE, without remark, moved a resolution granting to the Queen an annual sum of £1,600 to be settled on the Countess of Mayo.—Mr. EASTWICK expressed some regret that that the Prime Minister had not referred to the precedents and had said nothing of Lord Mayo's merits. He went over the precedents himself, from the time of Lord Clive downwards, which led him to the opinion that the Government had not gone far enough.—Mr. E. SMITH, as the last member of the House who had seen Lord Mayo alive, desired to bear testimony to the devotion with which he had worked, and to the success of his administration; and also expressed his entire concurrence in the tribute which the Government, rather tardily, proposed to pay him.—Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the House that when the news of Lord Mayo's death was received he and the Duke of Argyll had expressed their appreciation of his services. There was no precedent whatever for this grant, in fact, the Government, responding with alacrity to public opinion, had gone out of their way to create one.—Sir S. NORTHGOTE deprecated marring, by the introduction of any controversial topics, the grace of a grant which had not been prompted by the Government or Parliament, but by the whole people.—The resolution was then agreed to *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, July 23.—THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.—Lord STRATHEDEN moved an Address praying her Majesty to take such measures as are necessary to assist the cruisers employed in the repression of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa. He pointed out the extent and enormity of the traffic, but explained that his motion involved no censure upon the Government.—The Bishop of WINCHESTER seconded the motion, on the ground that Great Britain was thoroughly determined to put down the slave trade, and that great ignorance existed as to the amount of this traffic. It was believed that about 90,000 slaves were annually exported from the East Coast, and that for each slave so exported the lives of from five to ten others were sacrificed. There was good reason to think that we might within a reasonable time sweep away this great evil. If, however, we shrunk back from the work which our forefathers undertook, we should render useless their sacrifices, and bring back those curses the entail of which he had hoped was cut off.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY urged some objections to the motion.—Lord GRANVILLE believed that the horrors of this traffic had not been exaggerated. It was right that we should take a leading part in putting it down, but it was also desirable that we should not act without the co-operation of the other Powers. Recapitulating the principal recommendations made to her Majesty's Government and the measures about to be taken in accordance therewith, he said he had addressed communications to the Governments of the United States, France, Germany, and Portugal, asking what amount of co-operation they were prepared to give, and had received satisfactory assurances in reply. Under these circumstances he trusted that Lord Stratheden would not press his motion.—The Bishop of WINCHESTER tendered his thanks to the Foreign Secretary for what he is doing, and hoped Lord Stratheden would not carry his motion to a division.—Lord STRATHEDEN declined to undertake the responsibility of withdrawing his motion; and on the proposal of Lord GRANVILLE it was disposed of by means of the "previous question."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 23.—THE COUNTESS OF MAYO'S PENSION.—The report on the message from her Majesty relative to the pension of £1,000 a year to the Countess of Mayo was brought up by the Chairman of Committees, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 25.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—In reply to Mr. ILLINGWORTH, Mr. GLADSTONE said that in the present state of public business he could give no assurance that the Indian Budget would be taken on the 2nd of August.—(laughter).

India Office.

July 27, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. J. Cockburn, C. D. C. Winter, H. Luker (Uncov.), R. A. Lloyd (Uncov.), K. Deighton (Uncov.), W. Masters (Uncov.), A. Atkinson (Uncov.), J. F. Bevan (Uncov.), and T. B. Stoney (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. H. Cameron, and F. S. Chapman.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Apothecary W. J. Hannigan, Major E. J. L. Twynam, Capt. H. M. Ramsay, Capt. J. B. Brander, Surg. F. Powell.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. Howlett, Major F. W. Stansfeld, Lieut. V. L. Mathias, Col. M. Cholmeley, Capt. W. C. Plant, Major W. Robertson, Surg. major F. L. Clementson.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Priestley, 4 mo.; Mr. C. E. Chapman, 3 mo.; Mr. C. D. C. Winter, 6 mo.; Mr. H. J. Duggan (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. J. W. Williams (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. H. Pattison (Uncov.), 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. McCallam, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. D. Palmer, 6 mo.; Capt. E. Wells, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, 3 mo.; Capt. C. E. Benthall, 4 mo.; Col. J. Wedderburn, 3 mo.; Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. F. E. S. Neill, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major B. Mathews, 2 mo.; Lieut. col. C. J. Harkness, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Anderson, J. McKechnie (Uncov.), and J. E. Fraser (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. E. Gibson.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. S. Howard (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major M. G. Smith, Surg. N. J. Grant, Col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Col. C. Need.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. Cracroft, Surg. J. Murray.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. Swinhoe, Major H. F. Bolton, Capt. J. G. Fagan.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ADAM—The wife of W. P. Adam, M.P., of a daughter, at Blair Adam, July 19.
GRAEME—The wife of Major Chas. Graeme, 10th Bengal Fusiliers, of a son, at Southsea, July 18.
TALBOT—The wife of Capt. G. T. Talbot, Q.O.R.Y., of a son, at Byfleet, near Weybridge, July 22.

MARRIAGES.

CAUTLEY—HUTTON—Rev. P. L., son of Major gen. Cautley, Bengal Cavalry, to Annie F., daughter of Rev. H. Hutton, at Up-Cerne, July 23.
FRENCH—BARLOW—Edward L. French, of Assam, India, to Mary, daughter of Capt. John C. Barlow, R.N., at St. Peter's, Maidstone, July 20.
JACQUES—JOHNSTONE—J. T. Jacques, to Eleanor E., daughter of Major Johnstone, Bombay Army, at Paddington, July 18.
O'DOWN—MCGUINNESS—J. C. O'Down, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army, to Annie, daughter of C. McGuinness, E.I.C.S., at Warwick-street, July 18.
SPOONER—KELLY—Hamilton W. W. Spooner, son of Richard Spooner, H.E.I.C.S., to Sophia H., daughter of Major gen. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., at Dublin, July 25.
WYLLIE—TITCOMBE—Lieut. Robert J. H., Bengal S.C., son of Col. Robert Wyllie, H.E.I.C.S., to Emily W., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Titcombe, at St. Stephen's, S. Lambeth, July 25.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Lieut. col. Edward Armstrong, Madras N.I., at Bedford, July 19, aged 59.
CARMICHAEL—Capt. Mark W. Carmichael, 6th Madras Cavalry, at Bray, Co. Wicklow, July 12.
DAVIDGE—The wife of Frederick Davidge, of Meean Meer, Punjab, East Indies, at Willesden, July 18, aged 38.
ELLIOT—The wife of the Hon. John Elliot, M.P., at Kirdale, East Sheen, July 23.
HOUGH—The daughter of the Rev. James Hough, Chaplain of the H.E.I.C. at Madras, at Twickenham, July 19.
HUDSON—Robert K. P., son of William H. Hudson, Bengal C.S., at 43, Alma-square, St. John's Wood, July 20, aged 3.
MACNAGHTEN—The daughter of Elliot Macnaghten, at 84, Eccleston-square, July 22.
RUSSELL—Henry S. O. Russell, Government Agent for Central Provinces, of Ceylon, son of Sir William Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, at Cheltenham, July 22, aged 41.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. Rathfern, Calcutta; Argo, Akyab.—20. Str. St. George, Bombay; San Fiorano, Rangoon.—21. Dorothea, Rangoon.—22. Bernice, Calcutta; str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.—23. Ocean, Akyab.—24. Florence Braginton, Rangoon; Michel Loos, Akyab; Admiral, Akyab; Gazelle, Akyab; Norge, Akyab; Beattie Morris, Rangoon; Talisman, Calcutta.—25. Waverley, Calcutta; Rathfern, Calcutta; Edward Percy, Calcutta.—26. Theophane, Rangoon; Saga, Rangoon; Sir John Lawrence, Colombo; Lansdown, Madras.—27. Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Lady Belleau, Akyab; Arno, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

July 17. Morah Graeme, Bombay.—19. South Carolina, Calcutta.—20. Str. Asiatic, Calcutta; Reigate, Calcutta; Clifton Belle, Aden; Dunkeld, Madras; Walmer Castle, Point de Galle.—23. Str. Agia Sophia, Calcutta; Camperdown, Calcutta;

British Constitution, Colombo.—24. Str. European, Bombay.—25. Str. City of Sparta, Calcutta; Choice, Chittagong; Foundling, Calcutta.—26. Str. Crosby, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malta, July 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Pontifex, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. T. E. Haman, Mr. W. Trotter, Mr. J. Atkin and brother. For ALEXANDRIA.—Master Drew, Mrs. Brooks. For MALTA.—Capt. Cox, Lieut. Westaway, Mr. J. Keith, Mr. Parry.
 Per str. Massilia, Aug. 6.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Miss Ross, Mr. G. J. Low, Mr. Purnell, and Mr. W. C. Midwinter. For KURRACHEE.—Mr. S. H. Phillpotts.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Duke of Cornwall, Bombay to Liverpool, April 27.
 Alchymist, for Colombo, June 24, 35 N., 18 W.
 Hitena, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 22, 5 S., 26 W.
 Star of Erin, for Calcutta, July 15, 49 N., 6 W.
 Ellen, Monte Video to Madras, May 6, 42 S., 13 E.
 Sea Chief, for Galle, June 5, on the line, 30 W.
 City of Pekin, Bombay to Havre, 30 N., 36 W.
 Renshaw, Rangoon to London, May 22, 34 S., 28 E.
 Ivanhoe, from Bombay, June 23, 7 N., 27 W.
 Manilla, from Bombay, July 5, 30 N., 44 W., short of water.
 Golden Wave, from Colombo, July 10, 33 N., 48 W.
 Jorawur, from Calcutta, July 11, 34 N., 40 W.
 Omen, Akyab to Falmouth, May 10, 24 S., 50 W.
 Barbullian, Calcutta to Trinidad, May 27, 34 S., 17 E.
 Lansdowne, Madras to London, July 19, 45 N., 23 W.
 Eblana, London to Calcutta, June 20, 4 N., 24 W.
 Rowena, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 11, 12 S., 10 W.
 Mallory, Calcutta to London, July 10, 32 N., 43 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The Garland, from Cocanada, arrived at Liverpool, in dock, making much water, having been in collision with a steamer.
 The Morning Star, from Troon to Mauritius, put into Falmouth, July 24, the crew refusing to proceed.
 A telegram from Calcutta, to the owners of the Harry Warren, states:—"Harry Warren totally wrecked at False Point; three of the crew saved; no intelligence concerning captain or officers."

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Savage, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Blanchard.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mr. F. Shortt, Mr. J. Magee, and Dr. Chapman.
SUEZ TO SHANGHAI—Dr. I. De Langens.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CRYLON—Capt. Younger, Mr. Carey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Noon, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Brock, Mr. Field, and Mr. Tupper.
BRINDISI TO CRYLON—Mr. G. S. Chulha.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Lieut. W. Pulteney, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, and Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Sub Lieut. Farquharson, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Renwick.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA—Mr. Mont.
SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON—Surg. Hungerford.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Mr. and Mrs. Basted.

AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. C. Hordern, and the Rev. E. Jacob.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Capt. J. E. Gordon.
VENICE TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Forley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Mr. De Sauty.

AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CRYLON—Lieut. C. E. Gessing, R.N.
BRINDISI TO MADRAS—Col W. G. and Mrs. Owen.

AUGUST 22.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. H. J. Frew and two friends.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mr. F. S. Growse.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. G. H. Jackson.
BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA—Mr. W. Gowland.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CRYLON—Miss Lloyd.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.

The *Times* thinks it quite certain that, so long as the present Treaties which regulate our relations with the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat subsist, we can take no effective measures for suppressing the trade along the eastern coast, and it is equally clear that we hold towards these potentates a position which would enable us to revise the Treaties that now facilitate the export of slaves. Under existing arrangements we tolerate not only the home slave trade of Zanzibar, but the export of slaves, within certain limits, to Arabia, Persia, and Madagascar. It is easy to see how this limited toleration gives an indirect sanction to the trade, and, at the same time, tempts those who engage in it to transgress the prescribed boundaries. There is a difficulty, however, in treating with the ignorance and obstinacy of semi-barbarous peoples and Princes, such as we have to deal with in Africa. It is not very wise, and it is scarcely moral to employ direct bribery, while we are reluctant, save in the last resort, to appeal to naked force. It is not always easy to hit upon a judicious mean. This, however, we hope Lord Granville, strengthened by assurances of adhesion from France and the United States, and even from the Portuguese Government, will lose no time in devising. The importance of strengthening the Consular Staff at Zanzibar has been considered, we hope, favourably, by the Government; and there surely could be no difficulty about apportioning the cost of this improvement between the Imperial and Indian Exchequers. India is deeply interested, not only in the political position, but in the legitimate trade of Zanzibar, which has shown in recent years such a tendency to expansion, nearly doubling itself since 1865, that the most splendid development may be hoped for when the fetters of slavery are broken. It is possible also that we may be compelled for a time to increase our naval force on the Eastern Coast, but any tem-

porary outlay of this kind would soon be repaid by the permanent reduction it would make possible. The suppression of the slave trade at Zanzibar would enable us to get rid of an element in our expenditure which not only vexes the souls of economists, but excites the unfounded, though not unnatural, jealousies of foreign nations. We may leave to Lord Granville the task of devising means for obtaining the assent of the Sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar to a revision of the existing Treaties; but the suggestion which was made by the Committee of the House of Commons last year, and which the Bishop of Winchester supported on Tuesday night, does not seem, at a first glance, open to serious objection. If, by undertaking to meet an annual payment of £8,000, for which the former Prince is responsible, we can obtain his co-operation in suppressing the trade, this country would not be apt to consider the money ill spent. In any case, we have the power, and we surely are not wanting in the will, to persuade, or if needs be, to compel these barbarian Princes to compliance with the dictates of humanity. Although two powerful nations were interested in the maintenance of the West African slave trade, and offered a stubborn opposition to our attempts at its suppression, we succeeded by the cool manifestation of a firmness which could neither be shaken nor misapprehended. On the Eastern Coast we have to deal with difficulties far inferior, and civilisation expects from us that we shall again display the qualities which before insured success.

"CRAMMERS" AND COMPETITION.—A "Competition-Wallah" writes to the *Madras Mail* respecting a lecture on "Competition and the Indian Services," delivered a few weeks ago by Dr. George Birdwood in London, and on which we commented at the time. The writer says:—I agree in much of the speaker's censure of the system as at present practised; but there is one point on which he made a great mistake, which it is important to correct, because it may discourage many young men, who are not only qualified to pass, but qualified for the service . . . by competency. "The supply of young men for the Civil Service," he says, "is kept up by one of the tricks of the trade of crammers. . . . You must be quick and rich, or you have no chance." Now, I have heard this sort of thing said before; and I believe there are a great many people who would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity which the competitive system offers of starting their sons in life, who are deterred from the attempt by this consideration. They believe that the services of a "crammer" are necessary to ensure success, and they cannot afford the expense. But I know by my own experience that this is untrue; and I shall be glad if you will help me to contradict the Doctor, and set the public right on the question. I am a Competition-Wallah myself, and I never employed a "crammer" in the course of my preparation, either for the open competition or for the subsequent pass examination. I am no genius; I am not particularly fond of hard work, and my father was miserably poor. It was not till I was fourteen years of age that I was sent to school at all. I then spent a few years at a small private school, where I learned a little Latin and Greek and French; and, being fond of reading, I read a great deal of English literature in my leisure hours. I subsequently spent a year at the university, where I attended the usual college lectures; and, for one term, I used to go twice a week to a "coach," who corrected my Greek and Latin compositions. At the end of the year poverty compelled me to leave the university, and for two years more I read by myself, getting only occasional help from a friend. At the end of that time I went up for the examination, and took in five subjects: English literature, English composition, Greek, Latin, and French. There was a very large number of appointments that year, and I passed in the first half of the successful candidates. The deductions I draw for the encouragement of others are that the examination is by no means so severe as is generally supposed; that the services of a "crammer" are not at all necessary; and that, with average ability, and no unreasonable amount of labour, any man who chooses to try may pass the examination.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office*, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 1.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 9.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 3d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged; on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101 ½
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101 ½	101 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101 ½	101 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101 ½	101 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 ½	96 ½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	101 ½	101 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96 ½	96 ½
6 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 ½	101 ½
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, July 12; Agra and Madras, July 10; Calcutta, July 9.

THE Indian papers give further details regarding the disgraceful panic at Saugor, got up among the Europeans under the seemingly unfounded notion that great disaffection prevailed among the 40th Madras Sepoys. The guards were strengthened. Women and children were hurried off to safer shelter, and a station containing three hundred English Infantry and a battery of guns was thrown into the wildest confusion, because two dozen sepoy were found together in the Bazaar. A Court of Inquiry was being held at Saugor when the mail left. It appears that the regiment in question has for some time been in an unsatisfactory state, for this is the second court of inquiry ordered upon it in the last few months.

It turns out that the number of lives lost in the wreck of the *Omaha* was not seventy, as Reuter and the papers said, but only seven. The loss of the *Rothsay*, bound for Bombay, includes that of the captain and sixteen of his crew, nine more having landed safely from rafts. The crew of the *Champion*, which foundered off the Eastern Channel, have been picked up, and the same thing has happened with the crew of the *Oriental*.

THE same hurricane in which so many vessels were lost or injured, caused no little havoc at the small civil station of Balasor, about seven miles from the coast on the road from Calcutta to Puri in Orissa. The station, except a few brick-built houses, is said to be a perfect wreck. At a place called Bhudruk in the Balasor district, the cyclone was followed by a great flood from the Salundi river, which nearly rivalled that of 1868. On the road to Puri cholera is so prevalent that the pilgrims going to Jagannath's Temple have been warned against the danger.

FROM the Bombay side we learn the wreck of the *England*, a large Liverpool liner of 1,700 tons, off the Fort of Alibag, not far from Colaba. It seems that the captain mistook the fort for the lighthouse and battery at Colaba. There was no hope of saving the vessel, which was being dismantled and cleared of her cargo.

If the news telegraphed from Simla to the Bombay journals be quite trustworthy, Sir W. Muir is not likely to be relieved in his present office by Sir John Strachey before 1874. Meanwhile the latter gentleman is coming home about October to recruit his health, during the eighteen months or so which would still intervene between him and his destined prize. In the North-West Provinces there will have been general satisfaction at the extension of Sir W. Muir's term of office, for a more popular and efficient governor those provinces have never had, and the natives in general would regret his departure, whenever it may happen, as sincerely at least as his own countrymen.

FROM a Simla telegram to the editor of the *Englishman* it appears that after all no regiment in the course of the ensuing relief will be sent from Bombay to Madras. One regiment from England goes to Bengal, and the 107th Foot are ordered from Dum-dum to Madras.

FROM the Madras papers we learn that two of the men concerned in the recent murder of Mr. Man at Nga-thain-kyoung have been sentenced to death by Colonel Ardagh, and three others to transportation.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras it was agreed to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The rates of interest and discount in the new Bank of Bombay have been reduced one per cent. all round.

At the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simlah on the 4th July there seems to have been a warm debate on the Christian Marriage Bill, the final report on which was brought up from Committee by Mr. Hobhouse, who spoke at some length in favour of the amended Bill. It was opposed however by some of his colleagues, and the debate was postponed for a fortnight. Several minor measures were advanced a stage.

MR. H. L. DAMPIER has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. A telegram from Europe has induced Mr. Ellis to give up his purpose of going home, and he has by this time resumed his post of Chief Secretary to the Madras Government.

COLONEL WRIGHT, C.B., has been appointed to act as Quartermaster-General during Colonel Lumsden's absence, so that the reported appointment of General D. Stewart was all a bad shot. Now it is rumoured that he will be offered a brigade command.

MR. J. S. CAMPBELL, of the Punjab High Court, has returned from his visit of enquiry to the Andamans, and was last heard of at Simlah, whither he had gone to draw up his report.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that ten more native regiments have just been armed with Enfield rifles. Only six regiments now remain to arm in like manner. So far good; but why not give them all the Snider?

A *Times* telegram of August 2 from Calcutta states that the Camp of Exercise in the Punjab will probably assemble early in January. In its sketch of the troops who will be told off for the Camp the telegram differs from the Indian papers, as quoted in our last Summary. The Camp, we are now told, will comprise eight batteries of Royal Artillery and two Punjab

Mountain batteries, four companies of Sappers, two regiments of British Cavalry, five of Bengal Cavalry, one of Punjab Cavalry, the Guide Cavalry, six regiments of British Infantry, ten of Bengal Infantry, four of Punjab Infantry, and the Infantry of the Guides; in all, 30 regiments and 10 batteries. That is, three regiments and two batteries fewer than were at first reported. Which of these statements is the more accurate we cannot pretend to say. The telegram, being some weeks later than the newspapers, ought to be the better authority.

FROM the same source we learn that the Viceroy leaves Simla about the middle of October for Lahore and Sealkote, and goes down the Indus to Kurrahee. This is a capital move, which ought to be extended another year to Madras. It is good for Viceroys to get away sometimes from the official atmosphere of Bengal, and gain some personal insight into things as they are in the minor Presidencies. On his way down the Indus let us hope that Lord Northbrook's good sense will yet avail to stop the monstrous project of a narrow-gauge line along the Indus Valley and up to Peshawar.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of August 4 from Barrack-poor the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the Secretary of State has decided against giving inducements to officers to retire, unless from inefficiency or misconduct, when they will receive, in certain cases, the next higher rate of pension. Unemployed efficient officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel may reside in England on English pay till wanted, counting time for pension and colonel's allowance. The latter part of the telegram will be no news to our readers.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* some of the coolies who return home from the West Indies and the Mauritius bring good round sums of money back with them. One of these returned emigrants lately brought home as much as four hundred sovereigns in hard coin. Another who had gone from Calcutta to the West Indies, eight or nine years ago, lately sailed thence with his family for England, and finally took second-class passages for them all to India in one of the P. and O. Company's steamers. On landing in his own country he was still the happy owner of eight hundred sovereigns—a nice little fortune even now for a thrifty Hindu. These sums of course are not made every day, but most of the returned coolies bring home a pretty large amount of savings. That they are not badly treated in the places whither they emigrate may be inferred from the fact that so many of them overstay the term of their first engagement.

IN his masterly minute on the Administration of Justice in British India, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen recommends that judgeships should be thrown open to all instead of being reserved for the Covenanted Service. He thinks well of the educated natives who have entered the judicial service, and would gladly see the pick of them promoted to the higher posts, especially in the quieter parts of the country. But he protests with perfect justice against granting native officers the high salaries expressly designed for Europeans. His reasoning is so clearly and tellingly put that we cannot do better than quote his own words:—

I may here observe that it appears to me quite unnecessary to pay native judges at anything like the same rate as English judges or officials. An Englishman who adopts India as his profession has to be paid a large salary by way of compensation for the following, amongst other matters:—He has to live in an unhealthy and unpleasant climate; he has to leave his home for the best part of his life; he has to live in a very expensive manner, e.g., the expense of educating his children is greatly increased; he has to retire from active life far earlier than would be the case if he were in England, and yet at a period when it is practically too late for him to turn to other pursuits. The high pay which he receives in India is in the nature of compensation for all this. Is it not obvious that no one of these considerations applies to a native official? Yet native judges are paid in many instances as highly as an English Police Magistrate or County Court Judge, though living in England is far more expensive for an Englishman than living in India is for a native of India.

The arguments are obvious and trite enough. But it is good to repeat a truism however old, when the prevalence of an opposite opinion threatens to overpower and bury the old truth out of sight. It is wonderful to think that anyone's desire for formal justice should lead him into the wildly unjust mistake of placing the high native official on the very same footing in respect of pay as his English compeer, whose expenses are twice as heavy and whose market value is still several times as

great. It can hardly be supposed that a native judge or collector would feel himself specially aggrieved at drawing somewhat less pay than an Englishman of the same rank, so long as he understood that reasons of State demanded the employment of many Englishmen in the Indian services. His real grievance, if any he had, would be the presence of so large a foreign element in the administration of his own country; but that is a grievance which must remain undressed while India continues to be an English possession. All we can do in that direction is to open gradually more and more of the higher appointments to deserving natives, without swamping the English element altogether.

It is worth noting that two former finance-ministers for India, in giving evidence before Mr. Fawcett's Committee, agree in condemning the Indian Income-tax. Mr. Massey, who himself had imposed a license-tax not wholly free from objection, declared that nothing on earth would tempt him out again to India as Finance-Minister, if the maintenance of the Income-tax were made the condition of his going. The natives, he said, viewed "with a dread and horror which he was hardly able to exaggerate, the erection of the machinery necessary to work the tax." Mr. Laing, who succeeded Mr. Wilson in 1861, would abolish the Income-tax as "a tax obnoxious to the people." Had he been responsible for the last budget, he would have counselled its abolition, deeming it "as obnoxious a tax as could be imposed in a country like India." Another witness, Mr. James Hutton, brought forward some telling instances of the way in which the tax has been worked all over India. In one case the assessment was entrusted to a *chuprassie* or messenger on four rupees a month, who entered or omitted names at his own pleasure. In another a *Tahsildar* in the North-West Provinces gave his victims the choice between paying him two rupees each or six to the Government, and he managed so cunningly that most of them preferred paying his private charge to risking failure on an appeal. Many a poor peasant has sold his cow for the purpose of meeting an unjust demand, while others, more obstinate, have been sold up on an order from the Magistrate. Extortion in short is a necessary feature of income-tax collections in India.

THE question which the Indian Government referred to the India Office, touching the legality of the bonus system in the Indian Artillery and Engineers under the Royal Warrant of last year, has been answered by the Duke of Argyll in a manner more distinguished by brevity than correctness of statement. His Grace informs the Indian Government that "the practice to which the Bombay Government refers is illegal, under the Act 49 of George III." If his Grace has never read the Act in question, he may be excused for repeating the stock assertions of Sir Charles Wood on a subject which official cleverness and legal quibbling have rendered needlessly obscure. We are fain to credit him with only secondhand knowledge on this point, for the Act itself speaks plainly enough to the most careless reader. It expressly provides that nothing therein contained shall apply to "any purchases, sales, or exchanges of commissions in his Majesty's forces, under regulations made, or to be made, by his Majesty." Now every English officer in the Indian Army held his commission from the Crown, and the Bonus System was established in the Indian Army with the formal sanction of her Majesty's Ministers acting through the Board of Control. If therefore the Indian Bonus System was "illegal under Act 49 of George III," we are curious to know what kind of practices are considered legal. But certain eminent lawyers, Sir John Rolt for instance and Mr. H. James, have even contended that the Indian Bonus System has nothing at all to do either with Act 49 or Act 33 of George III. In reference to the case of *Græme v. Wroughton* they express a decided doubt "whether there has been any sale or transfer in the sense contemplated by the statutes. Neither in letter nor spirit does the retiring officer sell or transfer his commission. He receives a sum of money which is more in the nature of a superannuation allowance than the price of a sale." That is a question over which lawyers are free, for our part, to split as many hairs as they please. Of one thing only we are quite certain; that it is dead against facts and plain English to say that the Indian Bonus System was "illegal under Act 49" or any other Act of George III.

LORD STRATHNAIRN has been following the example of his old comrade, Lord Sandhurst, by dwelling upon the wrongs of

the poor superseded officers in the Cavalry and Infantry, whose pet privileges have been invaded by Mr. Cardwell on behalf of their fortunate rivals in the Scientific Corps. It is certainly very hard that the once favoured children of the Horse Guards should suddenly find themselves placed on a level with those who had hitherto vainly toiled after them in the race for promotion. What will become of the Service, when a mere artillery officer, who had nothing but his own brains to help him forward, is no longer to be heavily handicapped, while his rival who may have more friends and money than brains is allowed to carry feather weight? The list of line officers superseded by the new majors of artillery and engineers will bear mournful witness to the hardships of which Lord Strathnairn complains. It is a comfort however to learn from the Marquis of Lansdowne that in the return demanded by Lord Strathnairn he means to insert "another column, showing how many officers of the Ordnance Corps had been superseded by officers of the Guards and the Line." Even the suffering now inflicted on the latter can hardly match the case of an artillery captain, who, after twenty-seven and a-half years' service, was a captain still before the new Warrant lifted him a step higher. When the linesmen come to look on this picture and on that, they will perhaps learn to feel a little for the ills of others, however keenly conscious of their own.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* argues, with apparent justice, that no retiring scheme that may be offered the Indian Army will keep up a steady flow of promotion in the Staff Corps, unless it be one devised for the future as well as the present. Liberal pensions to colonels and lieutenant-colonels would doubtless get rid of the present block, but unless some permanent scheme be brought forward the same difficulty will in a few years occur again. No lasting improvement can be expected in short, until a thorough revision of the present scale of retiring pensions has been carried out. Prices must have risen two or three fold at least in the last ninety years; they are rising ominously still; and yet an Indian officer of twenty years' service is expected in these days to retire on a pension of £191 a-year, without even the bonus he would once have got, because that sum may have sufficed his predecessors in 1780. Of course he will not retire if he can possibly help it on such a pittance, but hangs on to Indian allowances as long as he can, thus helping to clog the upper ranks of the service with worn out or discontented men. The correspondent in question proposes a scheme which looks fair enough. After twenty years' service he would grant a pension of £300 a-year, one of £400 after twenty-three, and of £600 after twenty-six years. Another hundred might be given for every three years up to thirty-five, when the amount would rise at a bound from £800 to £1,000. Surely some such plan as this is well worth considering, as a matter not only of common justice but of common sense.

LEAVE.—Under instructions from Government, officers proceeding on leave in India or to the Colonies, are directed in future to report their place or change of residence to the Adjutant gen. of the army. Officers on leave to Europe will, as heretofore, keep the Horse Guards or India-Office informed of their place of residence.

ABSCONDED.—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following advertisement:—John Foster Campbell, late extra assistant commissioner, in charge of the sub-division of Darjeeling Terai, having absconded, and a defalcation in the sub-divisional treasury having since been discovered, the Lieut. Governor directs that the said John Foster Campbell be dismissed from the service, and declared disqualified for future employment in any situation under this Government. A reward of Rs. (500) five hundred will be paid to any person giving information which may lead to the arrest of the said John Foster Campbell in India.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. Pidden, R.E., drowned in the River Indus at Sukkur, July 10.

MADRAS.—Capt. (local Heut. col.) J. S. Baird, Royal Madras Artillery, at Bellary, July 6. Lieut. E. L. H. Kyle, 46th Foot, at Tonghoo, June —.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Sumatra*.—From BOMBAY.—Col. J. E. Fraser, (Mr. H. Carson, Mr. Bayley, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. Izat, Mr. T. S. Brown, Capt. S. Barrett, Mr. A. R. Warwick, and Mr. J. O'Connell.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Sumatra*.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rea and four children, Mrs. De Bude, Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. O. J. Lockwood, Mrs. Ord, Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. P. J. O'Leary, Mr. J. Leggett, Mr. W. Pye, Lieut. F. C. Symonds, Mrs. Stanley, and Mr. Parry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

CENTRAL INDIA.

A REPORT as interesting as that on Rajputana has lately been issued from the press of the Indian Government on the Native States in Central India. In this report Sindia and Holkar, the chiefs of Gwalior and Indore, necessarily play the leading part. Sindia himself appears to have little relished the principle on which these documents are framed. The idea of lifting up the *purdah* which formerly screened the Native States from general notice, is not one which native rulers would readily cherish. The truthful pens of English Politicals might reveal things unflattering to native pride, and it is hard to uproot from the minds of native princes the suspicion that all this interest taken in their well-being may serve as a convenient excuse for easing them in due time of their dominions. To judge however from the present Report, Sindia at any rate has little to fear from the revelations of viceregal inspectors. He is depicted as an earnest and able ruler who keeps his word, listens patiently to his official guides, and deals fairly and considerately on the whole with his ryots. They are not screwed and fleeced at every turn, but live in general comfort under light assessments. Of Holkar on the other hand we hear little that is good. The people of Indore are described as groaning under his exactions, which touch all classes alike, the Thakoor as well as the husbandman. On one occasion more than a hundred victims of his oppression flocked into Augur, beseeching help in their misery from the Political Agent. This unhappily he could not give; and after returning at his advice to their homes, they were summoned to Indore, where more ill-usage was in all likelihood awaiting them. While Sindia is laying by thirty per cent. of his public income, Holkar is running more and more into debt.

Both chiefs hold their possessions under the settlement made by Sir John Malcolm in 1818, after the victory of Mehidpoor, in which Holkar was utterly routed. So great was the distress consequent on years of misrule, anarchy, and warfare, that Chiefs, Thakoors, and people "alike yearned for peace and the close of the reign of terror." No attempt was made to resist the new conqueror. Malcolm's settlement secured to each owner the lands he held, on the one condition of good behaviour. From that time the Marátha Chiefs, confirmed by British sanctions in their former conquests, have been accepted as rulers by the Rajput Thakoors. Three years later Malcolm wrote exultingly of the wide contrast between past and present, adding the avowal of his belief that the natives at that moment were probably happier than they would be thereafter. His name is still grate-

fully remembered by the people he thus served. That some of their descendants are less happy now than they themselves were fifty years ago, is due to the efforts of later rulers to set aside the engagements sanctioned by the Treaty of Mandisor. In this respect the present Maharajah of Indore has been sinning heavily for years past, encroaching right and left on the lands and rights of his subjects, whose forefathers we induced to acknowledge the Holkar rule. At one time it was hoped that Holkar would stay his hand, but it seems that his appetite "has been too frequently whetted to be appeased by mere discussion." General Probyn, late Political Agent for Western Malwa, follows his predecessors in pointing out the danger of the growing discontent fostered by Holkar's oppressive policy among his ryots and Thakoors. "There is not a Rajput house in Rajputana or Central India, which is not alive to the sufferings of their clansmen under Indore. The subject is discussed in every bazaar." Now, as in 1818-19, the people look to us as their ultimate rulers, and pray for our intercession. The very British garrisons which maintain order in Mulwa tend to encourage tyranny and oppression on the part of the ruler whose authority they appear to support.

Sooner or later, unless something be done by the Paramount Power to enforce on Holkar respect for treaty engagements, his people will be driven to despair. What is the Paramount Power to do then? Here we come upon the very difficulty which Lord Elgin pointed out ten years ago to Sir Charles Wood. When those, he wrote, "who have treaty claims to our protection, come to us to complain, and to ask our help—are we to say to them, 'We have too much respect for Holkar's independence to interfere. Right or wrong, you had better look up, for we are bound to keep the peace, and we shall certainly be down upon you if you kick up a row?'" Whatever answer may be given to such a question, lands us equally in a fix. Interference on behalf of the oppressed subjects would tend seriously to curtail the rights and powers guaranteed to their ruler. If on the other hand we scrupulously respect the right of the chiefs to do wrong, and suppress all attempts of their subjects to right themselves by force, we may find perhaps, as Lord Elgin puts it, "that it may carry us somewhat far—possibly to annexation." Whichever side we take in such a quarrel, we may be doing injustice to the other, for want of a clear insight into the causes of dispute. In the present case however it seems pretty clear that Holkar has placed himself in the wrong, and that nothing short of strong measures on our part will secure his subjects redress to which they are entitled.

Very different is the story told of Punnah, in Bundelkund, as ruled by its Rajah, Nirpat Singh, "whose death last year called forth the regrets of his people and of the Government of India. Before his accession in 1849, Punnah was "in utter darkness and misrule." He left it a model State. During his reign of twenty-one years he abolished suttee, reformed every part of his administration, carried good cart-roads over places where Banjāras with their pack-bullocks could hardly get along a few years before, encouraged agriculture in every way, and paid special attention to cattle-breeding. His diamond mines were worked with English machinery. Punnah itself was adorned with broad streets, good houses, schools, and public offices. In all this he was aided by an "honest Minister," who enjoys the affection and guides the policy of his eldest son, no unworthy successor to such a sire, whose death is justly lamented by his Thakoors and Zamindars.

The Rajah of Tehree, the chief State in Bundelkund, rules an area of 2,100 square miles, containing 200,000 souls. Among his Thakoors are the "descendants of the men of war for whom Bundelkund was famous," strong, brawny barons, than whom, says the agent, "I have never seen a finer body of men in physique." They are at variance with their Rajah, who seems unable to manage them. It is the old story with men of their class, for whom peace and order have few charms, and whose numbers are increasing on their paternal lands. In the little State of Sumpthur, with its 30,000 people on an area of 175

square miles, the servants of the State are paid by assignments of land, instead of money. Chirkaree, endeared to Indian rulers by its loyal conduct in 1857, is a thriving little State, with an area of 800 square miles and a population of 120,000. Dewass is chiefly remarkable for its spendthrift Rajah of the elder branch, who in four years has run through all his money, and well-nigh exhausted the forbearance alike of his bankers and his people.

Malwa and its opium are the chief sources of Sindia's revenue. In Malcolm's time the yearly outturn of opium amounted only to five or six thousand chests, consumed by Rajput nobles, Sikh and Maratha soldiers, and the horsemen of Mysore and the Dakhan. Now, as many as 37,608 chests are exported to China, while 20,000 are probably consumed at home. In Rajputana and Central India almost everyone eats or drinks opium, from the very infants to the grown-up men, who take it as regularly as their meals. "It is the stirrup-cup of the Rajput, and no visitor comes or goes without a draught of the 'Kossumbah,' opium in a liquid form spiced." Taken moderately, it seems to do no harm; but its free use by the nobles of Rajputana is thought by many observers to have long been undermining their bodily and mental powers. On this point however there is room for scepticism.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

The *Madras Times* observes that for a long time past it has been felt that the growing centralisation of India must be checked, and that something else should be tried. The Government of India takes everything under its charge and attends to everything itself. The old trading spirit is not yet worn out, and the officials, even the governors of provinces, are, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, required to be looked after, just the same as the lowest clerks in an office. Everything has to be referred to the head quarters of the Government, and the time that is thus occupied must be a great loss. Indeed, it is wonderful how the work of Government is carried on at all under such circumstances. All sorts of questions are sent on for reference, from the reorganisation of a department to the increase of a peon's pay. It appears perfectly ridiculous that such trifles should not be settled on the spot. If the Governor of a Presidency is fit to govern at all, and if he has officials fit for anything, they ought to be able to answer most of the questions that are now sent on for reference. What then ought the form of Government to be in this country? We think that a Federation should be formed, and the present divisions of the country might be taken for the purpose; for they probably would do as well as any other that could be chosen. The Presidencies ought to form a Federation with the Supreme Government overlooking the whole of the country. Some time back, the different Governments were told that they might manage their own financial affairs to a certain degree, but it was soon found out that this was a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Managing their own finances meant simply paying the Imperial taxes without having anything out of them for local purposes. Money for these purposes might be raised by the different Governments in any way they thought proper, but they were not always to be allowed to spend it as they wished. The thing would be to let the local Governments almost, if not entirely, manage their own financial affairs. Each Presidency should be told what it had to give towards the Imperial exchequer, and then the way of raising it should be left entirely to the local Governments. They should also be allowed to expend the money that was necessary, the Supreme Government having a control over what was spent. This control, however, should be exercised very charitably when everything was going on well, but sharply when a blot was discovered in the administration of a minor Government. In this way, there would be a regular federation of the different parts of India, and the Supreme Government would not be looked upon as taking more power to itself than it ought to have. Each Government would try to do the best that it could for the people under its rule, and there would be a healthy rivalry between the different Governments, and each would make the best use of the power entrusted to it that it possibly could. The people would know those who ruled them, and would try to help in some way or other. They would feel that the Government was their own, and they, as well as the rulers, would in time take a pride in seeing that things were done.

LIFE INSURANCE BY THE STATE.

The *Indian Economist* thinks that if Sir Richard Temple would leave a mark upon Indian finance, he should take up the suggestion it has more than once made, and create a Life Assurance Department

in connection with the State. As we have repeatedly pointed out, there are no vested interests to interfere with our doing so in this country. A department of this order would be an immense public boon, and a sure and prolific source of revenue. It is a terrible misfortune to nations that statesmen are so slow to adopt the simplest measures of reform. Within the last two or three years, we have seen two of the great life insurance companies of India collapse, to the ruin of numberless families, provision for whom depended upon their stability. But the business of life insurance involves no risk, and failure can result only from mismanagement of the grossest order, in competing with other offices and the reckless incurring of expenses that have no necessary connection with the business. Were the State to be—as we think it ought everywhere to be—the great Life Insurance Office of the people, its expenses would be purely those of book-keeping, where millions are now squandered upon the palatial edifices, the costly establishments, and the thousand arts of puffery of the private offices. Such a department within a very few years would yield an immense public revenue, while eventually, as the practice of life insurance spread amongst the influential classes of the people, it would give us a guarantee for the maintenance of public order and of the nation's loyalty, to be secured in no other way. Certain reforms, moreover, that are urgently needed in the business of life insurance, could be adopted by the State from the commencement. Thus what can be more unjust than the practice [followed, we believe by every private company] of declaring a policy forfeit for non-payment of the premium, when the policy has a surrender value? The surrender value of the policy ought plainly to be regarded as a fund for paying the premia as they fall due, until the fund was exhausted. Within the last few weeks Mr. Gladstone has announced in the House of Commons that the whole subject of life assurance by the State is under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The limited system of assurance which the Government had established had, he said, worked well, and although they felt reluctant to interfere in any respect with private commerce, yet “if the character of the assurance business was such that it was idle to dream of any effective control whatever by policy-holders upon the managers of companies, the time must certainly be considered to have come when it was the duty of the Government to examine with care whether they ought not to offer to policy-holders an absolute and simple security for the moneys which they invested, and for the promises held out to them, in the shape of Government assurance.”

NATIVE EVIDENCE.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that one of the greatest difficulties in the way of justice in the Mofussil is the reluctance of natives to give evidence, a reluctance for which the authorities are in a great measure to blame. Ask kindly, ask harshly, a native about a crime, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be, “Mala tank nahee Maharaj.” He is induced to give this answer by circumstances. Let the example be taken of a case of housebreaking by night, that being the most common crime up country. It is a full-power magistrate and Sessions Court case, and witnesses in such cases are, after three or four days' questioning by the police, sent to the full-power magistrate to give evidence. The full-power magistrate happens to be forty miles away. They are told to be in his camp on the fifth day after leaving the village. When they come there, they find that the full-power magistrate has left the day before yesterday for another village twenty miles off. They trudge after him again, and meet him at last only to be told that their case will come on to-morrow, and, if it does, then two or three more days are taken up by his trying it. Then they are bound down to appear at the Zillah station for next month's Sessions, and, having received their two annas per day up to date, they start on their seven days' march home, for which seven days they get nothing. They come home, and certainly find something amiss; the barbari field not looked after, the red cow dead, or the children with the measles, and sometimes the wife away with a paramour. Meanwhile the month draws to a close, and as the sessions commence on the 2nd they have to start about the 29th to be in time. Arrived, they are told that their case figures as No. 7 in the calendar, which means that it will not come on before the middle of the month! Tookaram sits down and waits and sometimes weeps, when he thinks that rain might fall in the meantime, and that he will lose the chance of sowing his few acres with bajree in proper time. About the middle of the month his case comes on, and poor Tookaram finds himself in the witness box—in front the stern visage of the judge; on one side the assessors who, when awake, smile blandly and try to look interested; next to them the public prosecutor, who, as a rule, is afraid of the judge; and on the other side is the unlovable individual known as a Bombay vakeel, who appears on behalf of the thief or robber. Of course Tookaram takes an oath to tell the truth. And of course he does not do so as a rule, because he has actually forgotten one part, and he is frightened and confused about the other part, of the true story; and after being occasionally bullied into telling falsehoods, he, with cold perspiration streaming down his back, is permitted to leave the Court, and go home about the 20th of the month. Thus, because in an unguarded moment he spoke the truth, and admitted having seen the two Bheels in such and such a place, Tookaram is deprived of his liberty for four days by the police, seventeen days by the full-power

magistrate, twenty-one days by the session judge, or forty-two days in all. This may appear a fanciful case, but it is the manner in which experience has taught people of Tookaram's class to reason, and their deduction is that it is better not to be a witness than to have that honour. Besides this great matter of delay, annoyance, and loss, the Mofussil witness also takes into his calculation the danger of revenge, and all these reasons combined, with the indifference he may feel as long as his own pocket does not suffer, render him all but useless to the police. With this important instrument of justice, the witness, so unavailable, it need not, perhaps, be so much a wonder that the police are often baffled.

ALLEGED MUTINY AT SAUGOR.—A Court of Inquiry is at present sitting at Saugor to investigate alleged charges of mutiny against certain native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the 40th M.N.I. at that station. This is the second Court of Inquiry connected with the above regiment that has been assembled at Saugor this year. I understand that a strong guard of the Borderers, commanded by an officer, mounts daily; that an artillery officer is ordered to remain by his guns day and night, and that numerous armed patrols are sent out in every direction. Saugor appears to be well prepared.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

A SEVERE WHIRLWIND.—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. W. G. Willson, the officiating meteorological reporter, gave an interesting account of the occurrence of a whirlwind of unusual severity, which took place on the evening of the 28th of April at Alipur, a village about five miles S.W. of Satkera, which latter place is about forty-six miles E. by N. of Calcutta. The following epitome of the report on the subject, received by the Bengal Government from the Deputy Magistrate of Satkera, is published in the June proceedings of the Asiatic Society:—“The storm commenced about 6 P.M. It was preceded by drizzling rain and hail, and lasted from about ten to fifteen minutes. The general direction of the storm's motion was from south-east to north-west. The wind did not blow from one quarter only, but appears to have assumed the character of a whirlwind, scattering thatches and trees in all directions. The inhabitants of the village considered it as *birbatas*, air troubled by the fighting of two giants, and they described it as a column of smoke rising towards the sky. The area affected by the storm was small, being only one particular quarter of the village, but during the fifteen minutes which it lasted, it blew away every hut and tree within its reach. During the great cyclones of recent years all the houses in a particular locality were not destroyed, some were left standing, but this whirlwind razed to the ground all the houses it touched. As an instance of the force of the wind it is mentioned that a dinghy, capable of carrying fifty maunds, or more, which was lying in the Dhompottha Khal, to the west of Alipur village, was blown away along the ground for upwards of three hundred yards from the water's edge. The casualties caused by the storm were, three persons killed and fifteen wounded, seventy-six huts destroyed, and three head of cattle killed.”

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.—Referring to Syed Abdoolla's recent letter to *Allen's Indian Mail* on the Kooka Executions the *Lucknow Times* writes:—At the time when two religionists of Syed Abdoolla had successively committed treacherous and dastardly murders upon the two highest functionaries of State in India, it was, perhaps, somewhat natural in the Oriental professor to display his loyalty to the best advantage possible, as a set off against the suspicion with which Englishmen, especially at home, naturally looked upon Mahomedans. But Syed Abdoolla had no necessity of standing in England as an apologist for his race. Englishmen, both here and at home, know perfectly well that the loyalty and faithfulness of respectable and educated Mahomedans are unquestionable, and if certain men among their race are incited by fanaticism or fancied political wrongs, it in no way sullies the character of the community at large, for criminals are to be found in every sect and creed. And if Mr. Abdoolla wanted, for reasons best known to him, to defend his race and condemn the foul deed by which India was deprived of her ruler, he could have easily and more successfully done that, without traducing other communities, by quoting the pre-historic statement of a Governor, who succeeded a period of anarchy and misrule and had experience only of that class of men who hunted British Courts. Equally unhappy and ill-judged has been the letter of the Syed in which he supported the action taken by Messrs. Cowan and Forsyth, to punish the Kooka offenders. With a lamentable ignorance of facts Syed Abdoolla condemned the action of the Supreme Government—who know better than he can ever possibly do—the real state of affairs in the Punjab. The Syed's only pretension to a knowledge of Punjab politics and of the local native feeling is based upon the experience he gained while employed in that province, and it may be here remarked that the Kooka sect then hardly assumed any importance, for its development is of rather recent date. Mr. Abdoolla compares the Kooka affray with the rebellion of 1857, and gravely tells Englishmen at home that but for the prompt and vigorous measures of Mr. Cowan, no English life would have been safe in the land of five waters! The critical juncture, the magnitude of the outbreak, and the formidable force of the Kookas ready to break into open revolt are not facts but creations of the Syed's over-wrought imagination.

Bengal.

THE PANIC AT SAUGOR.

There has been quite a panic at Saugor during the past week. Some days ago we received intimation from a native correspondent that a guard had been placed at the Cantonment gates, that a public road near the barracks had been closed to the public, and that many other precautionary measures had been taken to meet some anticipated disturbance. We are informed that on the 19th ult. a detachment of European infantry with Colonels Redcliffe and Doveton, and Major Griffith, and a body of police with Mr. Inspector Garlah, surrounded some houses in Wardgunge where some ex-non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th M.N.I. had assembled. As no response was given to the demand for the doors of one of the houses to be opened, the doors were forced open by the soldiers, and about two dozen persons who were found in one of the rooms were taken into custody by the police. Of the number arrested all were released with the exception of five men, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. The trial of the accused was to have taken place on Monday. As there was nothing particularly alarming about five men being charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, we refrained from noticing the circumstance in our last issue. We have since received some particulars of the panic which occurred last week. On Friday night two guns (the alarm signal) were fired, but shortly after Artillery men were galloping all over the station to inform the residents that the alarm was a false one, and those ladies who rushed from their own houses to others, where they thought they would be safer, returned to their respective abodes. The report that a portion of the Borderers was to be detached from this station to Saugor is entirely without foundation. Assuming the whole of the native troops in the Saugor garrison to be disaffected, the European troops there are sufficiently strong to coerce them; for there is a detachment of the Borderers about 300 strong, and a Battery of Artillery, numbering more than 100 men, and if those 400 Europeans could not hold their own against treble their number of natives, we would strike them off the roll of the British Army. We expect the result of the inquiry that is going on will show that a few discontented blackguards arranged to create a panic, and succeeded. As to Sawmy fighting us, we laugh at the bare idea.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, July 3.

SAUGOR, June 29.—Another panic. Two guns were fired about half-past twelve o'clock this morning as an alarm, because the officer on duty on the Artillery hill saw his own patrols returning! The Europeans turned out in a most excited state, indeed at present it is unsafe for natives to be out after dark. Who is responsible for all this? It has created a very bad feeling between the Europeans and the 40th; the former declare that guards would not be strengthened, and extra guards under officers furnished, if there was nothing in it. A sick man of the 40th, on his way to the hospital a few evenings ago, was arrested and confined, because he was found near the Artillery stables which lie in his road to the hospital. To treat a perfectly loyal regiment as if they were mutineers is the severest test you can put a regiment to, and they have stood it so far. It is to be hoped that the matter will be well sifted, for we have been living in a state of panic ever since these extra guards and such warlike preparations have been taking place; and the cause of it all?—Some one told some one, that some one heard some one on some day say something, and so on *ad infinitum*.—Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. BUTLER.—The widow of Lieutenant-General Butler died at Simla on the 26th June.

PUNJAB.—Cashmere advices state that there is cholera on the Bhimber route, and that travellers should take the Murree or Hazara route. The Banhihal route has been closed, and Cashmere authorities recommend travelling *via* Kohala, Mosufferabad, and Punch.

N.W. PROVINCES.—Mr. A. Gough, B.A., Professor in the Anglo-Sanscrit Department, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Benares College, during the absence of Mr. R. Griffith on leave. Pandit Gaya Dutt will officiate as Professor in the Anglo-Sanscrit Department.

DON'T ALL GO AT ONCE!—Diamonds, yes diamonds, have been found at Simla. Reduced to its true dimensions the fact is that three small stones, but real diamonds, were found in some stream in the neighbourhood of Simla, which have been sent to the museum in Calcutta.—*Pioneer*, July 9.

DEATH OF MR. H. SPENCER.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Henry H. Spencer, the manager of the Mooltan Branch of the Punjab Bank. He had for some time been suffering from a most painful disease, to which he at last succumbed during the late hot weather. He was in the 49th year of his age.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 5.

SIR MADAVA ROW.—Maharaja Holkar is said to have offered the Dewanship of Indor to Sir T. Madava Row, late Devan of Travankor.

BULRAMPUR.—The Maharaja of Bulrampur is about to establish and endow a school of medicine in connection with the hospital which his Highness has already built at Lucknow.

DENGUE.—This epidemic is spreading rapidly through Bickram-pore, Parjowar, and other places contiguous to Dacca. The infection was taken there through people suffering from dengue visiting these places.—*Bengal Times*, June 29.

A FRAUDULENT OFFICIAL.—A notice appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday, dismissing Mr. J. F. Campbell, late Assistant Commissioner of Darjiling, from the Government service, on account of defalcations discovered in the treasury, and offering a reward of Rs. 500 for his arrest.

CHOLERA AT AGRA.—We learn that the total number of cases of cholera in H.M.'s 65th Regiment at Agra up to June 27 was twenty-five, of which seventeen proved fatal. Since part of the regiment has been in camp at Rambagh, only one fatal case has occurred there, when the camp was at once moved.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. STEWART.—The *Pioneer* has received news confirming our special telegram from Simla, to the effect that Major-General D. M. Stewart, at present Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair, is to officiate as Quartermaster-General during the absence of Colonel Lumsden.

BIKANIR.—The Governor-General has selected Dhandi Sing, a minor and a descendant of a collateral branch of the family of the late Maharaja of Bikanir, as heir to the throne. During the minority the State will be under the joint management of Captain Burton, the Political Agent, and Pandit Manphul, C.S.I., a well-known Panjabi official.

HALF-A-DOZEN OF THEM.—It would appear that we were mistaken in identifying the newly appointed Personal Assistant to our Finance Minister with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner. There are, we are told, six Carnacs in this country, sons of Sir J. C. Carnac, once Governor of Bombay, of whom the officer named is, we believe, the youngest.—*Allypore Gazette*.

BRAHMO MARRIAGE.—The new Marriage Act has already borne fruit, for Baboo Radhakanto Banerjee, a Brahmo, the son of Brahmins, has married, under it, Gunesh Sundari Sen, a lady who was formerly an orthodox Christian, but is now of his own faith. The Brahmin parents of the bridegroom have, of course, turned him out and disavowed him.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—A Reuter's telegram received from Calcutta (on July 4) reports another shocking calamity which occurred near the mouth of the Hooghly during the dreadful hurricane of Monday. The ship *Rothsay*, bound to Bombay, was totally wrecked, and it is feared that the captain and sixteen men have perished. The cyclone passed over Balasore on the same day, and devastated the country over which it traversed.

INDIAN ARTILLERY.—The Allahabad paper gives the following as an authentic list of the officers of the Royal Artillery, late Bengal, whose applications to retire on special annuities have gone home:—Colonels W. Maxwell, H. Lewis, and G. Bouchier, Lieutenant-Colonels G. E. Voyle, W. K. Fooks, C. Cookworthy, G. Maister, C. M. Young, D. J. F. Newall, and E. Harrison, Captains F. R. de Bude, J. Hunter, G. O. Rybot, W. de Lane, E. Simeon, J. Presant, A. Gillespie, F. R. Butt, D. J. Welsh, and F. Fitzroy.

A CORRECTION.—Captain Thomas Presant, R.A., sends the following "correction" to the *Pioneer*:—Sir, My name appears in the "authenticated" list of the officers of Royal Artillery (late Bengal) whose applications to retire have gone home, published in the *Pioneer* of the 26th June; and as the statement is likely to mislead my friends and those who are interested in the scheme, I beg to inform you that, as far as I am concerned, your list is *incorrect*, and request therefore you will be good enough to insert this in your next issue.

ASSAM.—Favourable accounts reach us from Luckimpore of the state of the gardens. From the 28th May up to the 20th June there had not been one entire day without rain. The gardens are keeping ahead of last year in yield, and also in making finer tea; though it is feared that a continuance of rain will injure the low-lying estates. The amount of tea shipped this year is in excess of the quantity shipped at this time last year. One garden in the Luckimpore district has quadrupled last year, up to date.—*Bengal Times*, July 3.

THE GARROW HILLS.—A serious outbreak is reported by the *Darjeeling News* to have broken out amongst the tribes on the Garrow Hills, who have murdered thirteen British subjects. The reserve police force from Gawalpara has been concentrated at Tura, in the Garrow Hills, under command of the District Superintendent; and Mr. Barlow, the Commissioner, has paid a visit to Calcutta to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the means to be adopted to punish the murderers. We (*Englishman*) have reason to believe that the report of the murder of thirteen British subjects by the Garrows is only too true. So far as we have been able to ascertain, however, the raid was entirely confined to the Garrow Hill District, and the alarm in Gawalpara and Maimansingh had, according to latest accounts, entirely subsided.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL.—We are told that a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been raised in Ajmir and Mhairwara, and the other independent states of Rajputana, for a memorial to the late Earl Mayo. The Maharaja of Udaipur heads the list with Rs. 15,000, Jaipur and Jodhpur gave Rs. 10,000 each, and Bhartpur Rs. 7,000. Colonel J. Brooke, the agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, gave Rs. 1,000. The form of the memorial has not yet been decided upon.

AN UNWELCOME MORNING VISITOR.—A few mornings ago a cobra is said to have come into the tap-room of a tavern in Howrah, while its occupants were at breakfast, near whom it approached, raised itself in the usual attitude of attack, while scrutinising the place, &c., and apparently, not fancying the situation, made its exit by the back door into the yard, where it was killed, and found to measure nearly four feet in length.—*Pioneer*.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The annual report of the Calcutta Volunteers is in every way satisfactory, and the present efficient state of the regiment redounds highly to the credit of Colonel Walton. At the close of last season the total strength of the regiment was 582, of whom no less than 569 were effective members. That the regiment contains many first-rate shots is not to be wondered at, when the value of the prizes given last season was Rs. 4,370. The funds of the regiment are also in a satisfactory state, as the accounts show a balance in hand of Rs. 4,677.

EPISCOPAL.—The Bishop of Calcutta, attended by his Chaplain, arrived at Goalundo by train on the 29th June. The Government steamer *Koladyne*, with yacht *Sonamukhi* in tow, was in readiness. In the evening his Lordship consecrated the new cemetery. On Sunday morning prayers were said on board the yacht, followed by administration of the Holy Communion, the offertory being devoted to the Additional Clergy Society. On the first July, on the arrival of the rest of his Lordship's party, the steamer left at once for Gow-hatty.

URIYA LITERATURE.—From Mr. Martin's report on Uriya books and Uriya teaching, forwarded to the Government of Bengal, "it is now perfectly clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that even in the zilla schools of Orissa, Oriya is preferred, and receives more attention than Bengali." His Honour has accordingly placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Orissa, out of education funds, the sum of Rs. 3,000, to be expended in rewards for the production of Uriya school-books on Arithmetic, Agriculture, Geography, History of India, and Letter-writing, and also for an Uriya Atlas, and an enlarged and complete Dictionary of the English language.

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—At a meeting of the General-Committee of the Bengal Mayo Memorial Fund, held at Calcutta on Thursday, July 4, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by Dr. J. Ewart, that the memorial should take the form of an equestrian statue to be raised in Calcutta. A number of gentlemen resident in London, consisting of the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Major O. T. Burne, C.S.I., General R. Strachey, Dr. J. F. Mouat, Sir Henry Summer Maine, K.C.S.I., and W. Seton-Karr, Esq., were invited to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of giving effect to the committee's wishes, and for the selection of a sculptor, &c. The appropriation of any surplus will be decided afterwards.

INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under Section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of splints for matches: by William Judson Addis, and Vistnoo Ram Chunder Ranada, of Bombay." "Invention for a more economical method of burning bricks: by W. Bull, of Lucknow, Civil Engineer." "Improvements in galvanic batteries: by H. Highton, M.A., of Putney, in the county of Surrey, England." "Improved process of treating animal and vegetable fats or grease for the purpose of obtaining stearine and oleine: by A. Grell, Merchant of Odessa, Russia."

NATIVE CONSERVATISM.—A correspondent takes exception to the common statement that the people of India are averse to adopting improvements. He says:—"The native of Hindoostan is often accused of apathy, neglect of his own interests, and of an antiquated and obstinately conservative turn of mind, incapable of appreciating, and averse to follow, imitate, and adopt any of the customs or inventions of the Western people. The notion, though partly true, is not wholly so, for the natives have adopted many western inventions though in somewhat rude fashion. That they do not (as some would have them do) adopt more, is often not from any disbelief in their efficiency, but because knowing their own business better than their critics, they are aware of the impracticability of so doing. Many of our improvements are too far ahead of him and his requirements. The people have imitated more or less all their conquerors from the Greeks downwards, i.e., imitated any practices which they think likely to pay; but the native is never in a hurry. When natives refuse to have anything to do with a European invention or improvement recommended to them, it may be taken for granted, with tolerable safety, that the improvement is either too expensive, that he could not repair it if broken, or that it is unsuited to the climate—in fact, that in some way or other it would not answer his purpose. It, of course, occasionally happens that he ignorantly assumes the inefficiency of certain agricultural methods, &c., &c. This, however, is quite as pardonable as our greater ignorance of him

and his wants, which we may be said to display daily, and of which the native, being well aware, is the more disposed to question the value of the advice and recommendations which we offer him.—*Indian Economist*.

THE COMING AND DEPARTING COMMISSIONER.—Mr. J. H. Morris, the permanent Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, returned to Nagpore from leave on Saturday last, and Colonel Keatinge, V.C., the Commissioner nominate Assam, who has been officiating for Mr. Morris for two years, and who has become so very popular in that time, resigned his honours and his office to Mr. Morris on Monday last. A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the two events:—"Nagpore, July 8.—This day's passenger train takes away from us—we trust for a season only—our late officiating Chief Commissioner, Colonel Keatinge, V.C. He leaves with the good wishes of all classes, and with expressions of regret at losing one who was, as our worthy chaplain happily expressed it at a recent burre Khana, "a jolly good fellow." On Saturday at midday Mr. Morris, our permanent Chief, arrived and was welcomed by a strong party of the Nagpore Volunteer Rifles, and the Civil and Military gentlemen residing here. He appeared very hearty and hale. The universal hope is that he has returned with improved ideas of the necessity for greater social intercourse than existed previous to his departure for Europe. All agree in thinking that he should use his "sumptuary allowance." No doubt he will; we sincerely hope so. Colonel Keatinge, as was his wont, invited all classes of the Nagporeans to do Mr. Morris honour, so that there was a good assemblage of native bankers, pleaders, merchants, &c., at the railway station; and on both sides of the avenue leading to the Residency were drawn up elephants, camels, and ponies, all gaily caparisoned. What with two bands playing, one belonging to the 20th M.N.I., a detachment of which was drawn up near the portico of the Chief's palace, sowars galloping, lances glittering, and carriages "like Iser, rolling rapidly," the *tout ensemble* was excellent, and Mr. Morris need express his thanks to the gallant gentleman he has just replaced; but now, the train whistles, *au revoir*.—*Times of India*, July 12.

WRECK OF THE "OMAHA."—Finding the ship going fast to pieces at ten A.M. on Monday morning, we lowered the two largest boats. I took charge of one with thirteen men in all, and the chief mate of the other with eleven men. In a short time both boats capsized, and three men out of my boat and four out of the mate's were drowned. The rest of us got on the keels of the boats, and after being washed about for some time in this position, we succeeded in righting them, and lashing two oars, which we had secured, across each boat, which enabled us to keep them on their keel. The water in the boats and our weight put them down so far that only our heads and necks were above water. The tide at this time was carrying us towards land, but turned at dusk, and swept us out again to sea. The flood made again in the course of the night, and at daylight we were washed ashore, after being sixteen to eighteen hours in the water. We sat down on the beach, and wrung out our scanty clothing. Then, being parched for want of water, wandered about the island in the hope of finding some human habitation. Having no shoes, our feet were severely cut, and our limbs were sore through being knocked about so long in the water. We had also to carry with us one of our men, who was nearly exhausted. We gave several hearty cheers, when, in about three hours, we saw a native coming towards us, who took us to his hut, and gave us water and some rice, and afterwards conducted us to the Lighthouse. We had to leave one half-dead comrade in the hut in charge of another native. After travelling ten or twelve miles through the jungle, having at times to swim across creeks, and hardly able to walk, we arrived at Saugor Lighthouse at about six P.M. on Tuesday evening, where we were most kindly treated by the Superintendent, who also sent a stretcher to convey the man left behind in the native hut. We remained at the lighthouse till Thursday morning, when we were taken on board the P. and O. steamer *Goleonda*, where we were all treated with the utmost kindness, and arrived in Calcutta, two of us only fit to be sent to the hospital, and all more or less injured.—*From the Captain's Narrative*.—Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., of Calcutta, agents of the wrecked Liverpool ship *Omaha*, are attempting to raise a subscription of about Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the fifteen or sixteen seamen who survived the loss of that vessel. We are very glad to inform our readers that the loss of life on the occasion of the wreck of the Liverpool ship *Omaha*, off Saugor Island, is not seventy, as reported by Reuter, or seventeen as suggested by us, but seven. In a matter of this kind it is really too bad of Reuter to make such a blunder, when the true facts were at hand. We may state that the *Omaha* was a wooden ship of 1,171 tons, classed A1 at Lloyds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 3. *Omaha*, Wilcott, Liverpool.—4. *Sis*, Hindoostan, Miller, Hong Kong; Str. *Goleonda*, Coleman, Suez.—5. *British Navy*, Kendal, Liverpool.—6. *Pearl of India*, Johnston, Liverpool; Nagpore, Morris, Liverpool; Glenroy, Bulloch, Muscat; Iron King, Cunningham, London; King Harold, McNab, Negapatam; Bannymede, Fern, Liverpool; Coldstream, Durface, port not mentioned; Singapore, Mitchell, Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

July 2. Strs. Penang, Punjab, and Baghdad.—Str. Scindia; Prince Oscar, City of Benares.—4. Evangeline.—5. Strs. Himalaya and Pekin.—6. Str. Earl of Lonsdale; Norma, Salah Jehan, and Cambay.—7. Strs. Abyssinia, Sirius; Undaunted, Star of Denmark, Asia, Roslin Castle, Norma, Carolina, Antoinette.—8. Str. Meinam; Eaton Hall, Jason, and Martaban.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—From CALCUTTA.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Howie.
Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryson.

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 9.—Transactions are on a very limited scale, and in some description of goods a decline of one anna has been submitted to. Twist quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 9.—Jute: A large business has been done, but prices have again declined. Sultpêtre: A slight fall has taken place, which would have been greater, but for the small supplies. Linned: Dull; but no actual decline can be quoted. Raw Silk: The business reported since our last has been 90 bales D. K. Centrically, Asia, Birmah, and from 17-8 to 16.

MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, July 9.—Exchange: The demand continues unusually small, with no immediate prospect of improvement.

Madras.

MR. HANNAY.—The Government of India have presented Mr. Inspector Hannay, of the Barma Police, with a rifle, with a suitable inscription engraved on a silver plate fixed to it, for his gallant conduct in following up and defeating a large body of Shendu raiders in the Arakan hill-tracts in February last.

CIVIL.—A Madras contemporary learns from Trichinopoly that Mr. McC. Webster, the Acting Collector, has been ordered home without delay on sick certificate for two years. His successor is to be, we believe, Mr. J. P. Pennington, the present Acting Collector of Madras.

THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR BURMAH.—Mr. Eden left on Wednesday in H.M.S. *Daphne* for Moulmein. We understand that General Blake, commanding the Pegu Division, will also leave shortly for Moulmein. The gallant General has been very much prostrated by dengue fever, but we hope the sea air on this short trip, and the pleasant scenery of his old station, will restore him to his wonted health.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 22.

BURMAH.—The King of Burmah appears to be in a bad way. A Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail*, writing on the 13th June, says:—"The King has taken the death of his Queen very much to heart; she was his first love, and he married her when he was only a prince. He sees no one at present, and is said to gaze upon skulls, whilst pondering on the vanities of life. I hope he is not going mad. The late Queen's food is placed for her daily, and she is not spoken of as dead, but sleeping."

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Madras Medical College had its anniversary on the 4th of this month; Mr. Justice Holloway presided. The college showed real progress during the year. There are plenty of students, and the report, as Mr. Holloway pointed out, bears the stamp of sincerity, and shows the exact work done during the year. If a student is dismissed for incompetency the fact is mentioned. A clear statement of the institution is given, and nothing is kept back. The address, which was a very able one, was delivered by Professor Brockman. The number of prizes given away was very large, as some of the students carried off five or six.—*Madras Times*, July 10.

MR. ELLIS.—The Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Ellis, left Madras last week for Europe, but hearing at Bombay of the death of his mother, Lady Ellis, he will shortly return to Madras and resume his duties as Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Carmichael, who was to have taken up the duties of Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, is laid up with fever, and has not been able to proceed to Ootacamund. There will be no occasion for him to go up now Mr. Ellis is going to return. The Commander-in-Chief is still suffering from a sore eye, and Mr. J. D. Sim has been stopping for some time at Coonoor, on account of the sickness of his youngest child, so that the Government at Ooty is very weak at the present time.—*Madras Times*, July 10.

THE ARGYLL DESPATCH.—Our readers will see from the opening passage of our London letter that the remonstrance addressed to the Home Government by the public of Madras is meeting with due consideration. The Madras memorial had not at the date of that letter reached the India Office, but the newspaper reports of the proceedings seem to have been sufficient to induce her Majesty's Government to take the matter into their "serious consideration." Our correspondent has interested himself sufficiently in the matter to see the Duke of Argyll on the subject, and though of course he could expect no distinct revelations, the Duke's manner impressed him with the belief that the sting will in some way be taken out of the obnoxious despatch, so far as Europeans are concerned. We believe that our correspondent is shortly to see Mr. Grant Duff and Sir John Kaye on the subject, and it is possible that these gentlemen may then be in a position to speak more definitely as to the operation which it is intended that the despatch should have. It is evident that the hearty indignation expressed in this part of India has met with sympathy and support at home, and that it is likely to have a beneficial effect upon the prospects of Europeans and East Indians in India.—*Madras Times*.

PEARLS IN THE CHILKA.—Pearl oysters have been found in the Kari Gadda Creek at the entrance of the Chilka Lake in Ganjam.

THE FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—If anything more has been found out with regard to the forged notes it has not become known yet. Notes, coin and jewellery were found on the man arrested at Negapatam to the value of more than two lakhs of rupees, which is rather a good haul. There is a report that the man has made a clean breast of it and named all those who are implicated in the affair, and it is thought that there are a good many thus concerned. It is thought that there are ramifications throughout the whole of India, and that not only are natives mixed up in the matter, but that the names of Europeans will also appear. But this is not the only forgery case on hand. Poona can also boast of the same thing. It appears that there was a regular manufactory of notes at that place and three of the firm went down to Bombay to dispose of their wares, and there fell in with a person whom they took to be a Parsee gentleman, but who turned out to be a Police Inspector. After some negotiations, the Inspector agreed to buy Rupees 14,000 worth of notes. But instead of paying for them, he turned round, and arrested the principal person concerned. The others made their escape and have not yet been caught. The Bombay notes were much better executed than the Madras notes. The Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police went to Poona to catch the heads of the firm, but the telegraph had been put in requisition, and when he arrived everything suspicious had been destroyed or removed. The police were not sharp enough to use the telegraph. They left it free to the forgers and their friends to use as they thought proper, and we fancy the same blunder has been committed by the Madras Police.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 4. John Elliot, —, Aden.—6. Antifer, —, Pondicherry; str. Pengrim, —, Calcutta; str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.—8. Sidonie Madeline, —, Pondicherry; str. Scindia, —, Calcutta; str. Pekin, —, Calcutta.—9. Kingdom of Italy, —, Colombo; str. Mirzapore, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. A. Briggs, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mr. E. D. Walker, and Mr. Cromartie. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Winholt. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. H. Mackenzie, and Dr. Williams. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. S. Macdonnell, Capt. Seovell, Mrs. Dinning, two infants, and two children, Mr. Melbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Warry, Mr. R. A. Dodds, and Mr. Fleming.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Major Rowley, Mrs. Pettigrews, Col. Knecker, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Williamson, and Mrs. Atkins. From GALLE.—Lieut. Temples. From SUEZ.—Mrs. Hawkes. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. B. H. Burns. From BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Carlisle. From GALLE.—Mr. Corbet.

Per str. Scindia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Heskett, Mr. Pursur, Dr. Chandra, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Stewart and six children, Mrs. Trotter and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lechmore, Mr. Searle, Mr. Chance, Master Leach, Miss Reid, Mr. Eamon, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Peak, Mr. Arden, and Mr. Flockhart.

DEPARTURES.

July 4. Queen of Ceylon, —, London.—6. Sunbeam, —, London; str. Rod Gauntlet, —, Calcutta; Ellen, —, Calcutta.—9. Governor Langdon, —, Calcutta; str. Pekin, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. G. Ellis and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kindsley and two children, Dr. J. and Mrs. Crumhart, child and infant, Mr. F. H. Henslowe, Mrs. Breck's, child, and two infants, Mrs. J. S. Stewart and infant, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Daniels and infant. For GALLE.—Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. Essof.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. King, Mr. R. B. Fowle, Mr. Oakes, and Mr. W. Davison.

Bombay.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The ship *William Fairbairn*, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening, experienced most remarkably bad weather on her voyage out from Liverpool. She got so knocked about as to be obliged to put into Mauritius to refit. The bad weather commenced on the 13th February in lat. 19 deg. 2 min. E., long. 64 deg. 40 min. E. On the 13th February the foretop and back stays were carried away. All sail was taken in. A high sea was running, and breaking occasionally over the vessel. The tarpaulin battens of the main hatch were washed overboard. Barometer 29.70. On the 14th the gale had increased considerably, accompanied with a heavy cross sea, the vessel shipping large quantities of water, and labouring and straining heavily. At 11.30 P.M. two tremendous seas came on before a squall. The first passed the ship all right, but the second came straight over her stern, knocking everything before it. It swept the poop, carrying away the poop rails, the steering gear, the wheel and skylight, in fact, everything on the poop deck. The two men at the wheel and the officer of the watch were washed right into the fore part of the vessel. The binnacle and compasses were smashed, and three boats carried away. The same sea entered the cabin, washing away all the ship's stores and all the private effects of the captain and officers, including the navigation implements. The house on the main deck was much damaged, and the oils and paints washed all about the decks. The after hatch was stove in, a large quantity of water going down the after hold. After the confusion had a little subsided and the crew could get aft, the

tiller was lashed down, and the ship's yards braced to the wind. An attempt was made to take in sail, but it blew away. The ship was rolling fearfully. Luckily no lives were lost, but several of the crew, including the chief officer, were hurt—not seriously. At 8 A.M. the fore topgallant mast, with all its gear, went over the side. All hands were set to work to pump the water out of the ship, as a good deal of the sea which she had shipped had got down into the hold. At noon the pumps were still hard at work, the ship rolling heavily, causing the foretopmast and foremast and all their gear to go over the side, and the jibboom with them. The wreck was cleared away from the side of the ship to prevent it knocking a hole in her. On the 15th the gale still continued harder than ever, the vessel shipping large quantities of water. The main topgallant mast rolled over the side, and at 4 P.M., the main top mast was cut away, to try and save the main mast, as it was so shaky that it was expected to go by the board every minute. At about 7 P.M., the mast broke clean in two and went over the starboard side, carrying away with it all gear. The wreck was got clear as quickly as possible, during a most terrific gale, with a tremendous sea, the barometer falling suddenly to 28.70. About midnight the mizen mast fell over the stern on to the poop deck; smashing it, and the cross jack yard going clean through it. The wind shifted suddenly round from the S.E. to N.W., which way they could not tell, as they had no compass, no lights, and the weather was very thick. Some sails were nailed over the decks, which were all cut and strained, to prevent the water going down the hold. On the 16th the gale moderated slightly, and at 10 A.M. the barometer had gone up to 28.90. The pumps were all choked. On the 17th a spare top gallant mast was rigged up at the main for a jury mast. The pumps were examined and found to be choked up with coal dust and small coal, and after being cleaned they were set to work. A staysail and square sail were rigged up on the jurmast, the gale continuing to decrease. Lat. 18 deg. 22 S., long. 61 deg. 15' E. On the 18th, Sunday, a spare topmast was got up as a jury foremast, a jib was set and the mast made secure. The water in the hold was pumped out. On the 21st of February the vessel arrived at Mauritius, almost a complete wreck, having lost all her masts and suffered considerably in every respect. After refitting completely, she left there on the 11th of June, and arrived there on Tuesday last, having had favourable weather all the way. The captain reports that several other ships suffered considerably in the same hurricane, and one lost ten hands overboard. Three or four ships arrived from Bourbon to refit during the stay of the *William Fairbairn* there, all having been in the same hurricane.—*Times of India*, July 12.

STATION TALK.

JACOBABAD, June 25.—The Khan of Khelat has broken his word of honour given to the British Government and to the Sirdars at Jacobabad. The Sirdars, having handed over to the Khan all their plunder, expected that he should, as agreed upon, return to them their hereditary lands. They were for a good fortnight or more put off from day to day, but last Tuesday or thereabouts they demanded their lands, and the Khan refused giving them up, saying—"They do not belong to you; your grandfathers held them for Nusseer Khan, but I do not want petty rulers and Khans in my territories, I am the paramount authority and I am the Khan." The Sirdars left him quite enraged and sought the advice of the Wuzzeer, and in fact demanded him to ratify the terms of the treaty as he was the responsible representative of the Khan at Jacobabad. The Wuzzeer went and advised the Khan to abide by the terms of the treaty; said that the Sirdars have most faithfully abided by that portion concerning themselves; and pointed out that by not adhering to the treaty he would disgrace Merewether Sahib, who did his best for him and brought about this peace and quietness; and would the Khan now prove ungrateful to every one? The Khan stopped him from saying anything more and ordered his attendants to strike him down. Luckily for the Wuzzeer the attendants refused to obey the Khan and he made his escape from the palace. The Khan has sworn to deprive him of his life within seven days. The Khan will not even listen to the Political Agent. The Sirdars asked the Political Agent to interfere, and said that should he refuse or be unable to see that their demands were settled they would attack his camp. Major Harrison has written to ask that his escort be strengthened, and the Commissioner in Sind has ordered the authorities here to send by double marches one company of Jacob's Rifles under the command of a European officer. The Shikarpoor courtship in-a-grave-yard case was decided on the 17th in favour of the defendant. The love-letter written to him by Mrs. Peters was found to be minus the envelope in the Sessions Court. It appears impossible to say how it made its disappearance. The committing magistrate was called in to prove that there was an envelope, and that envelope was sent with the other exhibits to the Sessions Court. It is necessary that a strict enquiry should be made as to how this envelope took wings, as it was the only evidence to prove that the letter was addressed to the accused.

July 4.—The Khan continues stubborn, and refuses Major Harrison's advice. Major Harrison has been ordered to leave Khelat if the Khan continues intractable. The Wuzzeer is under British protection. It is reported that Moola Mahomed is collecting forces. Anarchy is imminent.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

MHOW.—We learn from Mhow, under date July 7, that during the last few days the heat has been very great, and that if the weather continues without change, some injury will be done to the crops.

MARCH OF FEMALE INTELLECT.—Another native lady at Bombay has appeared as an authoress. This time it is a Hindu lady, Bai Mangla Gavri, a pupil of the female normal school. The work is a Gujarathi Catechism of Geography.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE GULF.—H.M.S. *Briton*, lately the Admiral's flagship here, left Muscat for Aden on the 20th June, to relieve the *Wolverine*. The *Vulture* and *Bullfinch* have, we understand, proceeded to Bussorah in consequence of the recent outrage upon the *Cashmere*.

AN OFFICER DROWNED AT SUKKUR.—We regret to learn, by a special telegram from Sukkur, that Lieutenant Pidden, R.E., was drowned in the river Indus, on Wednesday night, between Bukker and Rorre, by the upsetting of a boat. Up to yesterday morning the body had not been recovered.—*Times of India*, July 12.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The P. and O. Company have now determined to run their steamers to Venice, instead of terminating the voyage at Brindisi, as has hitherto been the case. This will be good news to travellers whose leave is limited, and who would not, under the old arrangement, be able to gratify that longing which all must feel to visit the "glorious City in the Sea."—*Times of India*.

TIMELY LARGESS.—We are able to announce with much gratification that our worthy citizen Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, K.C.S.I., has presented Rs. 2,000 to be distributed among certain Christian charities in this city. This, of course, is in addition to and separate from the £200 presented by him to the London Fever Hospital, as a thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. H. B. Viccajee, late collector of taxes to the municipality, whose forced resignation of that office by Mr. Hope for having become security for a loan of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Arthur Crawford has created a good deal of talk during the past month, has been provided for by Government. He has, we hear, been appointed Deputy Collector of Sattara, where he succeeds the late Mr. Dababhy Cowasjee.—*Times of India*.

THE SINDH FRONTIER.—The *Bombay Argus*, writing on the discouraging aspect of affairs on the Sind frontier, has the following:—"The Commissioner in Sind has ordered the authorities at Jacobabad to send, by double marches, one company of Jacob's Rifles under the command of a European officer. This is the end of the fine promises made a few months since to Sir W. Merewether on behalf of the Khan, and which it is much to be regretted Sir William believed for a moment would be performed. What could have induced the Commissioner in Sind, with his extensive experience, to believe in such empty protestations as those made by the Khan of Khelat is at present inexplicable. Perhaps now Sir William will believe that the Jam of Lus Beyla is a better and more important man than he has been hitherto regarded. The cloud is now no bigger than a man's hand on the Sind frontier, but the horizon looks threatening."

NATIVE ENGLISH.—A correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* says that the following is an exact copy of a petition lately presented to a Government official by a native in want of employment:—"To the Collector of Zillah—B Most Respected Sir.—The humble petition of Krishnarao, Shastree and Pandit, inhabitant of—Most Respectfully Sheweth—The undersigned your poor petitioner most humbly prays to your honour to read this petition by your honour's accustomed patience, and to confer upon the petitioner the place asked for. The petitioner is well educated in these languages as are undermentioned Canarese, Marathi, Hindustani, and English, besides these he can talk and read Persian and Sanscrit in a pretty fair way. It is very wonderful and commendable memory he has, that he commences eight actions at once and takes them to be finished by the master's hand, in order to show his ability to the great people for their satisfaction and entertainment. He can translate from English into vernacular languages very correctly; and from vernacular into English the same. He can serve in any service as he is one of the good servants, and also he can perform the official duty whatever it may be. The certificates which he was received from for his good character and learned being lost them unfortunately in the Krishna river, still he is ready to satisfy in need of what is your honour's favour. The petitioner is waiting with a constant guard for your honour's. The petitioner is appended herewith a specimen of English composition by which your honour will come to know whether he is learned or not."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 4. Entay Sultan, Nacoda, Jeddah.—5. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee.—6. Naronside, Muir, Liverpool.—7. Canute, Jenkins, Liverpool; Alcar, Harvey, Liverpool.—8. Str. Mula, Hanna, Suez; Str. Australia, Murray, Suez; William Fairbairn, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Marian Moore, Dickson, Newcastle.—10. Str. Aegean, Hall, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. *Anglo-Suez*, ac.—6. Alfred the Great, Lawson, Tati-corn; Royal Family, Hoge, Rangon; S. San-daniel, Purley, Narakel; British India, Harris, Rangon; Centurion, Willicomb, Rangon.—9. Str. Xantho, Brown, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; Bruce, Wilkinson, Rangon.—10. Str. Kurrachee, Averu, Kurrachee; Panic, Clarke, Madras; Paolo Revello, Revello, Cocanada.—11. Str. Sagar, Ballantine, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Royal George, Hamilton, Rangon; Khorassan, Brown, Bassem.—12. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

July 5. Str. Columbian, Angono, Suez, ac.—6. Alfred the Great, Lawson, Tati-corn; Royal Family, Hoge, Rangon; S. San-daniel, Purley, Narakel; British India, Harris, Rangon; Centurion, Willicomb, Rangon.—9. Str. Xantho, Brown, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; Bruce, Wilkinson, Rangon.—10. Str. Kurrachee, Averu, Kurrachee; Panic, Clarke, Madras; Paolo Revello, Revello, Cocanada.—11. Str. Sagar, Ballantine, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Royal George, Hamilton, Rangon; Khorassan, Brown, Bassem.—12. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. *Sumatra*,—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rea and four children, Mrs. De Bude, Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Mrs. Ord, Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. P. J. O'Leary, Mr. J. Leggett, Mr. W. Frey, Lieut. F. C. Symonds, Mrs. Stanley, and Mr. Barry. For Brindisi.—Col. J. E. Fraser, Mr. H. Carson, Mr. Bayley, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. Izat, Mr. T. S. Brown, Capt. S. Barrett, 3rd Hussars, Mr. A. R. Warwick, and Mr. J. O'Connell. For Venice.—Mr. Cummings.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 12, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d. Deots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	8000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 6,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Brinda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2175
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Boaded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 7000 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Elephant-tote Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 9400 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	122
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (420 paid up)	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 2250 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Muzoon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	840
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 712½
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 215
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 2600 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1950 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 57-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97½
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co's Rs. Loan, 1855-36	" 101½
" " " 1842-36	" 101½
" " " 1851-55	" 101½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	" 101½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	" 112½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tola 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	6-9-10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—Bombay, July 12.—Grey Goods: Prices are well maintained. White Shirtings difficult of sale, and As. 1 to 2 per piece lower. Jaconets in request, and in some instances an advance of As. 1 per piece has been obtained. Dyed Goods are in slightly improved demand. Twist: Supplies continue on a very moderate scale, and holders continue to maintain previous prices. Metals: Quicksilver has been in request, at an advance of Rs. 1 per maund. In other descriptions of Metals there is no alteration.

EXPORTS.—Bombay, July 12.—Cotton: Market heavy, and quotations show a reduction of Rs. 6 to 10 per candy. Wool: The stock is very small, and prices are Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per candy higher.

MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, July 12.—Exchange: The transactions have been of the most limited character. For six months' sight paper on London as follows: Bank Bills, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 3-16d.; Credits, 1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11d.; and Documents, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 7-16d. per rupee. Demand Bank Drafts may be quoted at 1s. 10 13-16d. The rate on China for 60 days' sight mercantile bills continues at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

BOOKS.—MUSKETRY.—With the sanction of Government, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that each European officer of native regiments armed with Enfield rifles will provide himself with a copy of the Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, which can be obtained on payment, from the Superintendent Government Printing Office, Calcutta. These regulations are to be shown, with other sanctioned books, at the periodical inspections by general officers.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BELL.—The servs. of Lieut. M. S. Bell, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Pan-jab irrigation branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept. July 4.

BIRCH, J. B., to office as dist. supt. of police, Tipperah, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. J. Masters. July 1.

CANDY, R. E., Bombay C.S., is app. to office as director of public instruction in Berar during the abs. on leave of Dr. R. S. Sinclair. June 15.

COWAN, Capt. S. H., offctg. asst. supt., 1st grade, in charge 1st div., rev. survey, is vested with the powers of a coll. in the dists. of Nowgong, Durrung, and Kamroon. June.

DAMPIER, H. L., secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to office as sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. during the abs., on deputation, of the Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., as a temp. Member of Council. June 21.

DAMPIER.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. H. L. Dampier of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William. June 27.

FRANCIS, Lieut. col. A., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, on return from furl., is transfd. from Central India to the Central Provs. July 4. Lieut. col. A. Francis is posted to the exec. charge of Eastern div.

GLASFORD, Major C. L. R., dep. comr. of Chanda, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. S. H. Hennessy, offic. dep. comr., on June 15.

GOUGH, A., B.A., professor in the Anglo-Sanskrit dept., to office as principal of the Benares College, during the abs. of Mr. Griffith on leave. July 4.

HARRIS, G. L. T., to office as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from July 13. July 3.

HYNE, C., it app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway. July 6.

JAMES, C. A., acct., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Eastern Soane div. to the Central Office of Account, Bengal, which he joined on June 1.

LANG, Capt. R. T. M., offic. dep. comr., Rohtak, received exec. charge of the jail at that station from Mr. A. H. Benton on June 11.

MARTIN, S. N., dist. and sess. judge, is transfd. from Ghazee-pore to Ally-purh, with effect from April 8, 1870.

MELLOR, W., will offic. as chief storekeeper during the abs. of Mr. Watson, chief storekeeper, Punjab Northern (State) Railway. July 4.

MENDIES, J. H., to office as special sub registrar of Sooree during the abs. on leave of Babu D. Sanyal, with effect from May 21 last.

MONEY, E. M., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Burdwan. June 22.

MULLER, W. C., is prom. to the 6th grade of extra asst. comr. June 28.

MURDOCK, J., has resigned his app. as a municipal comr. for the suburbs of Calcutta.

MYERS, J. E., is app. to the P.W. dept. as a sub engineer, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad. July 6.

MURRAY, Capt. J., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Dehra Dhoon division, is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. in the forest dept. of the N.W.P. July 6.

NEWMARCH, Major H. F., dep. comr., Raipur, assumed charge of his duties from Capt. H. H. Hallett, offic. dep. comr., on June 17.

OLDHAM, R. A., C.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Cossye to the 24-Pergunnahs division, which he joined June 20.

PATERSON, W. H., surveyor, 1st grade, is app. to the temp. charge of the 1st div., Lower Provinces, revenue survey, with effect from April 24.

PERKINS, Major A.E., R.E., offic. suptg. engr. mil. works, assumed charge of the 7th Circle on April 1.

PAGE, W. H., asst. mag. of Goalundo, is vested with the powers of a coll. for the purpose of taking up land for a road from the Rajabari Railway station to meet the Belgachi road from Furreedpore.

PARRY, G., asst. superint., 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appt. in the Telegraph Department. June 25.

PETTIT, G., asst. eng., 2nd grade, posted to the 5th circle, military works, joined the Lahore division on the 4th June.

PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comr., rejoined from leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. K. Shivram, offic. extra asst. comr. at Balaghat, on June 29.

RANDALL, Lieut. col. W. L., agent to the Gov. gen. with the ex-King of Oudh and supt. of polit. pensions, having returned from furl., received charge of his office from Col. G. Verne on the forenoon of June 13.

ROBERTS, P. B., asst. engr., irrigation branch, rejoined the Eastern Sone div. from priv. leave on June 15.

ROBERTS, Capt. A. W., asst. to the agent Governor-General in Rajpootana, will offic. for Capt. Muir during his abs. July 6.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., Madras staff corps, asst. commis., 3rd class, Central Provinces, to office as asst. commis. in Ajmere, v. Capt. J. H. C. G. Lassalle, proc. on furlough to Europe. July 6.

SAVI, Lieut. T. B. B., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is attached for duty to the office of the consulting engr. to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore, with effect from Jan. 31.

SCOTT, Mr., sub engr., P.W. dept., has been app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Eastern div. of Bengal from June 10, as a tempy. arrangement.

SMITH, Major C. B. L., dep. comr., app. to offic. as comr. of the Chattergarh div., assumed charge of his duties from Major H. F. Newmarch, officg. comr., June 17.

SWAYNE, Lieut. col. J. D., C.S., exec. engr., Midnapore, held charge of the Western Circle, in add. to his own duties, from April 24 to May 13.

TEMPLE, Capt. J. A., judge Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, assumed charge of the office of cantonment mag., Jabalpur, in add. to his own duties, from Capt. W. Vertue, officg. cantonment mag., on the 24th June.

THIPTHORPE, C., civil med. officer of Wardha, rejoined from priv. leave and assumed charge of his duties on June 10.

THOMSON, C., asst. eng., 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet div., to offic. as exec. eng. of that div., during the absence, on furl., of Mr. James. June 28.

WALDRON, A., sub. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Sasseram div. to the Dehree div., which he joined on May 23.

WARD, N., dist. supt. of police, Rohtak, made over charge to Mr. E. O., Tronson on June 3.

WATCHAM.—The servs. of Mr. R. Watcham, acct., 4th grade, P.W. Dept., Mysore, are dispensed with, owing to reduction of establishment, with effect from May 7.

WILLIAMSON, Capt. W. J., to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, with effect from June 14.

MILITARY.

BELL, Lieut. A. W. C., 58th foot, 18th regt. N.I., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob.

BREHON—Regtl. order confd., dated June 6, app. Lieut. G. Brehon, 17th N.I., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

CHURCHILL—Dhumsalla station order confd., dated April 15, reappg. Lieut. G. F. Churchill, adjt. 1st Ghoorika regt., station staff officer, on return of the regt. to Dhumsalla, v. Capt. H. H. Rankin.

CLARKE—BLUNT—EVANS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 9, making the following offic. app., v. Lieut. col. S. B. Cookson, comdt., dec.:—Major C. D. S. Clarke, 43rd N.I., 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Major A. Blunt, 43rd N.I., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. H. M. Evans, 43rd N.I., adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

CURRIE—FELLOWES.—23rd N.I.—Major A. A. Currie, 2nd in com. and officg. comdt., to be comdt. Dated June 13. Major H. Fellowes, officg. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Currie. Dated June 13.

EVANS, Capt. L. E., attached to the 34th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Fox, proceeded on furlough. Dated June 10.

FITZGERALD—FULFORD.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 4, making the following appts., v. Capt. H. McD. de W. Douglas, officg. wing officer, proceeding on gen. leave:—Capt. A. Fitzgerald, adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, 1st wing sub., and officg. quar., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

FELLOWES.—Order confd. dated June 13, appgt. Major H. Fellowes, officg. 2nd in com., 31st N.I., Bengal, to be 2nd in com. Dated June 13.

GREIG.—Regtl. order confd. by the officer comdg. R.A., Mhow div., dated June 28, appgt. Lieut. B. R. Greig adjt. to the R.A., Mhow div., as a temp. arrangement, in addition to his own duties.

HEATH.—Agra Brigade Order confd., dated May 18, appgt. Capt. J. M. Heath, brigade major, to take charge of the duties of the office of the depy. asst. adjt., gen. for Musketry, 5th div., in add. to his own, in consequence of the departure, on that date, on m.c., to England, of Capt. A. M. Arthur.

HOLDSWORTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 10, appgt. Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 1st wing sub., 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, officg. as 2nd in command.

HOSKINS, Lieut. C., R.E., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling. June 26.

HOYES, Lieut. A., 109th foot, is app. to offic. as aide-de-camp to Major-General J. Travers, v.c., comdg. Meerut div., during abs., on leave, of Capt. J. O. Travers. June 26.

KELLIE, Lieut. E. C., 2nd bat. 10th foot, 23rd regt., N.L.I., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., on prob.

MOSELEY—LITTLE.—13th N.I.—Regtl. order is confd., dated June 7, making the foll. officg. appts. in the room of Lieut. col. H. King, comdt., proceeding on m.c., with effect from May 21:—Major R. S. Moseley, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt. Capt. and Bt. major H. A. Little, attached, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

PALMER, Capt. C. H., S.O. (attached to a detachment of 10th N.I. at Allipore for duty), to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Chambers, dated June 15.

SAVAGE, Lieut. G. R. R., R.E., is app. instr. in army signalling and telegraphy, v. Lieut. G. W. Tisdall, R.E., with effect from May 25, the date on which he assumed the duties of his appt.

WRIGHT, Col. T., c.b., dep. adjt. gen., to offic. as qr.mr. gen., v. Col. P. S. Lumsden, c.s.i., whose services have been tempy. placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

MCCAR, Capt. A. R. T., gen. list, inf., Bombay army, to be officg. wing subalt. in the Meywar Bheel corps during the time Lieut. Nixon offic. as adjt. July 6.

DRESS.—The white tunic laid down in G.O. 107 of 1872, will be worn by all unemployed infantry officers of the staff corps and Indian army.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Motebari, viz.:—Messrs. C. A. Samuels, J. Cullen, M.D., M.B., S. Cooper, and several native gentlemen.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers of royal engineers, attached to the sappers and miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on the 13th inst.:—Lieuts. L. F. Brown, W. W. Darby, P. W. Bartram, and J. C. MacGregor. The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test:—Lieut. J. B. T. Newbury, 56th foot; Lieut. A. T. Cotton, 56th foot; Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th foot; Asst. surg. O. Codrington, 68th foot; Lance corporal J. Hopkins, 1-2nd foot, Gunner J. Loftus, 6th R.A.; Lance corporal J. Lee, 49th foot; Private J. Fahey, 49th foot; Lance corporal Duggan, 49th foot. Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani Feb. 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in July) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. T. F. Mullen, M.D., of the medical department, in medical charge of the Ulwar political agency, for two years. Capt. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Straits Settlements, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months. Capt. H. Carrick, No. 1 or Jumalpoor company, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England on private affairs, for seven months from July 19. Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, of the R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class timber agent at Futtchghur, for one month, to remain at Mussorie on urgent private affairs. Capt. S. Barrett, 3rd hussars, to England, from date of embarkation, for four months. Lieut. col. and brevet Col. W. K. Fooks, 13th brigade R.A., from date of departure, to England, overland. Lieut. F. O. B. Foote, C battery 18th brigade R.A., from July 1 to July 30, to Kurrachee. Capt. A. C. Hallows, 2nd battalion 24th foot, to England, from date of departure. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. A. W. H. Gelston, instructor of musketry, 1st battalion 3rd foot, in G.O.C.C. May 2, p. 217, is to be held to have commenced from June 8 instead of May 1.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in June), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. R. Roberts, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Berop division, is granted departmental leave of absence for three months to study native language, under chapter II., section 4, para. 28 of the P.W. departmental code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. J. Johnstone, executive engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe with effect from April 22. This leave is in supercession of the leave on private affairs granted to Mr. Johnstone in P.W. dept. notification No. 89, dated Feb. 16. Mr. C. Campbell, engr.-in-chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave. Mr. J. James, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Sylhet division, for one year. Mr. J. P. Doyle, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provs., preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from March 13; the leave granted on May 29 last will have effect from April 12 instead of March 13, as previously notified. Mr. E. L. Estrange, assistant apothecary, in medical charge of No. 4 or North-Eastern division, Central Provs., Topographical Survey, for three months, from July 1. Mr. T. Kinney, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, privilege leave for three weeks, from June 10. Mr. G. Belcham, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, privilege leave for one month, from June 10. Mr. D. W. McMe. Testro, B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, Backergunge, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from June 27. Sir W. Herschel, Bart., officiating commissioner of Dacca, from April 20 to July 9. Mr. F. B. Peacock, registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for three months, from July 16. Rev. G. Richter, principal of the Central School at Mercara, in Coorg, with effect from April 1 last. Mr. S. Thornton, deputy collector, Futtchpore, privilege leave for three months, from July 6. Mr. M. Holland, officiating district superintendent of police, has privilege leave from July 7 to Aug. 22. Mr. J. L. Gallott, executive engineer, 1st grade, professional and personal assistant to the chief engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15. Mr. G. T. Stace, executive engineer, Bhawalpoor division, three months' privilege leave from July 8. The G.G.O. No. 495, granting furlough to India on private affairs for six months, to Capt. W. G. Murray, Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent Topographical Survey in India, is cancelled. Mr. P. J. Bruff, 4th grade, executive engr., Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, made over charge of the Jumna Bridge division to Mr. H. Vacher, assistant engineer, 1st grade, personal assistant to the superintending engineer, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, and availed himself of the four months' special leave granted to him on June 7, on which date he reported his departure from Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BRADSHAW.—The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, Madras S.C., late dist. superint. of police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., acting 2nd member board of revenue, to be in charge of the Inam department. July 3.

COCKERELL, J. R., civil and sess. judge of Nellore, delivered over charge of the court to the Sheristadar on June 15.

GORDON, H. P., acting judge of the court of Small Causes at Vellore, delivered over charge of the court to the head clerk on June 19.

PLUMER, C. G., to be civil and session judge of Chittoor, to take effect from July 12 next, the date of Mr. C. A. Roberts' retirement from the service.

WEIR, T., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore, but to continue to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Hughesdon on other duty. June 27.

ASSUMED CHARGE.

Mr. P. P. Hutchings, acting civil and sessions judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the court from Mr. L. Forbes on the 24th ult.

Mr. H. P. Gordon, acting civil and session judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court from Mr. P. P. Hutchins on the 21st ult.

Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, acting judge of the court of small causes, Vellore, assumed charge of the court on the 22nd ult.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Under sections 4 and 5 of Act No. IV. of 1871, the gov. in council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be members of the Chicaole Circle:—

Mr. H. T. Ross, acting superint. of police at Purlakimedy.

Mr. C. W. Voss, merchant, residing at Purlakimedy.

Mr. J. D. Linares, merchant, at Calingapatam.

The undermentioned to be members of the local fund board of the Cuddalore Circle:—

Mr. C. Kough, assistant collector.

Lieut. F. Graham, officer in charge of No. 2 range, South Arcot.

Mr. J. Fortune, agent of Messrs. Parry and Co.

MILITARY.

BEDDER, Major C. H., S.C., is apptd. a barrack master of the 1st class, and posted to Secunderabad, v. Piother, who vacates.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. H., from attached 33rd N.I. to 2nd wing sub. 31st L.I. June 17.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. col. P. S., from offic. 2nd in 'com. and W.O. 3rd L.I. to 2nd in com. and wing officer 3rd L.I., v. Haultain. June 17.

FINLAY—MORROGH.—Order confd. by the officer commanding 25th N.I., apptg. Lieut. col. G. C. Finlay to offic. as comdt., and Capt. E. G. Morrogh to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing sub., v. Col. Kitson, proceeding to Cannanore.

GAHAN, Capt. J. B., from acting 2nd wing sub., 31st L.I., to 1st wing sub., 31st L.I. June 17.

GODFREY—BROUGHTON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 35th N.I., apptg. Major W. H. R. Godfrey to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. B. W. Broughton to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own appt. as qrmr., v. Lieut. col. Firth, relieved.

GORDON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 1st batt. 21st foot, apptg. Lieut. Gordon, asst. instr. of musky., to the batt., v. Lieut. Willoughby, apptd. extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor.

GRIFFITH, Major R., is permitted to remain and do duty at Saugor until Oct. 31 next.

HOSKYN.—The order is confirmed:—By the officer commanding 2nd battalion, 24th foot, app. Lieut. Hoskyns to act as interpreter to the batt., during the abs. on leave of Lieut. Symons, or until further orders.

KNOX.—Order confd. by the officer commanding 8th hussars, app. Lieut. R. Knox, to act as adjt. during the abs. from the regt. of Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Baines.

MAGRATH, Lieut. H. M. S., cadre 39th regt. N.I., capt. in S.C., to have the position of capt., v. Steuart, deceased, dated June 16, 1872.

MORGAN, Major O., from gen. duty, Kamptec, offic. wing officer 35th N.I., v. Godfrey, proceeding on furlough.

RUSSELL, Capt. J. C. M., from 1st wing subalt. 31st L.I., to be att. to 33rd L.I., when relieved.

TENNANT, Lieut. J. T., cadre 3rd Madras European regt. (capt. in 108th foot), to have the position of captain, v. Creevy, deceased, dated June 12, 1872.

WARDEN—SALTER.—Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, from wing officer 27th N.I. to general duty, Madras; dated June 17. Major P. Salter, from offic. wing officer 27th N.I. to wing officer 27th N.I.; dated June 17.

WHITLOCK—ROBERTSON.—Order confd. by the officer com. 4th N.I., app. Major W. H. Whitlock to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. N. D. Robertson to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as wing subalt., v. Lieut. col. Jones, on leave.

WILSON.—Order confd. by the officer com. 39th N.I., app. Capt. J. N. Wilson to offic. as qrmr. (until further orders) without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. R. H. T. Hill, app. to act as adjt. from May 21 to June 3.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. H. St. A. Wilton, infantry general list, asst. supt. of police, 1st class; arrived at Bombay, June 26.

Capt. H. R. Faber, royal (Madras) engineers; arrived at Bombay, Oct. 28, 1871.

MEDICAL.

BARROW, Asst. surg. F. E., 89th regt., who arrived from England, is directed to do duty with the 2nd bat., 21st fusiliers, as a temporary measure.

CONDON.—The foll. order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. centre dist., apptg. Asst. surg. E. H. Condon, M.D., 2nd bat. 21st fusiliers, to the med. charge of garrison cells, from the 1st inst., v. Asst. surg. Walsh, proceeding on m.c. to England.

COOK, Asst. surg. H. D., M.B., to offic. as Zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Tinnevely, during employ. of Surg. Cockerill on other duty. June 28.

COOK, Asst. surg. A. D., M.B., from dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Mysore div., attached 22nd regt. N.I.

JONES.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. Centre Dist., directing Asst. surg. H. J. Jones to be considered as having proceeded to Burmah in med. charge of B company Sappers and Miners, and 2nd wing 1st regt. N.I. in February, and returned to Madras. May 29.

KOUGH, C., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag., South Arcot, during the abs. of Mr. G. K. Chamberlain on leave. July 3.

MILLER—MURPHY.—Surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., is attached 2nd regt. N.I., Asst. surg. M. E. Murphy, M.D., attached 2nd regt. N.I., attached head qrs. and wing 31st N.I.

MURPHY.—The following order is confd., by the officer comdg. Northern Dist., app. Asst. surg. M. E. Murphy, 2nd regt. N.I., May 10, v. Surg. G. S. W. Ogg, proc. to Chittoor. May 10.

PATTERSON.—Order confd., by the officer com. Berhampore, app. Asst. surg. F. R. Patterson, zillah surg., to assume med. charge of the right wing and headqrs. 31st L.I., from May 10, v. Asst. surg. A. L. Hackett, proc. to Madras, to appear before a med. board, with a view to obtain a final m.c. to Europe. May 13.

SMITH, Asst. surg. J., officg. supt. of the lunatic asylum at Madras, to act as supt. of the central jail at Salem during the abs. of Major Bloomfield on leave, or until further orders.

STEWART.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Asst. surg. A. A. Stewart to assume med. charge of the 76th regt., from May 6, consequent on the departure, on sick leave to Bombay of Surg. W. H. Harris. May 7.

SULLIVAN.—The order of June 6, removing Staff asst. surg. W. P. Sullivan from doing duty 89th regt. to dep. inspr. gen.'s dept., Presidency Circle, is cane.

THOMAS, Asst. surg. J. B., L.E.C.P.L., officg. civil surg. and supt. of jail, Tinnevely, to offic. Residency surg., Travancore, during the employ. of Surg. Fry on other duty.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. B. C. Leggett, deputy collector in charge of treasury, South Canara, privilege leave for two months. Mr. R. E. Norton, executive engineer, 3rd grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave. Mr. R. W. Thorp, supervisor, 2nd grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave. Ven. J. Gorton, M.A., arch-deacon and joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself. F. G. Lys, M.A., chaplain of North Black Town, has privilege leave for two months, July 4. Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., chief secretary to Government, for six months, on urgent private affairs. The privilege leave granted to Major H. P. Hawkes in the *Official Gazette*, dated June 18, is extended to June 30, inclusive. Lieut. R. M. Clark, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, one month's privilege leave. Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Serg. J. T. G. Bennett, alias Butler, taluq overseer, Kurnool range.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. W. Hooper, 2nd squadron subaltern 4th light cavalry, for six months from April 26—Neilgherries, private affairs. Vet. surg. M. J. Hartigan, 16th lancers, in extension for six weeks from June 30—Neilgherries. Capt. A. McGoun, S.C., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded district, for thirty days, from June 25, or date of departure—Madras. Lieut. col. E. A. Saunders, 2nd in command and wing officer 7th N.I., from June 18 or date of departure to Oct. 17—Neilgherries, private affairs. Major G. C. Close, 45th foot, to England, by the overland route, unfit for duty with troops. Staff asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy, to England, by the overland route, unfit for duty with troops. Major W. H. R. Godfrey, of the S.C., wing officer 35th regt., on private affairs, for two years. The furlough to Europe granted in G.G.O. No. 149, dated June 11, to Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, of the S.C., wing officer 27th regiment N.I., is cancelled. Capt. F. G. Rideout, cadre 43rd regiment N.I., for one year, to embark from Singapore. Col. J. L. Barrow, C.B., inspector general of ordnance and magazines, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from June 20. Col. A. Stewart, deputy inspector general of ordnance, will conduct the duties of the office during Col. Barrow's absence. Lieut. W. Cooke, quartermaster 9th N.I., has leave in extension of privilege leave from June 14 to Sept. 20—Bangalore. Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Baines, 18th hussars, to England, by the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASHBURNER, L. R., C.S.I., to be revenue and police comr., northern div., v. the Hon. A. Rogers, with effect from the date of taking charge. July 2.

BENWELL, H. G., is app. to act as traffic manager, Govt. Bunders, during the abs. of Mr. J. Ryan. July 3.

BOOKER, G., acting 1st officer of her Majesty's steam vessel *May Frere*, to be 1st officer of that vessel, from Dec. 2, 1871, the date on which he joined her.

CHARLES—PORTEOUS—OLIVANT.—Mr. F. L. Charles acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Khandaish, from Feb. 13 to March 12. Messrs. W. Porteous and E. C. K. Oliviant acted, the former as 1st asst. and the latter as 2nd asst. coll. of Surat, from May 7 to 19.

D'O'LY—STEWART.—Mr. W. D'O'ly to be coll. and mag. of Canara. Mr. M. J. S. Stewart to be coll. and mag. of Ahmadnagar, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Surat until Mr. Hope's return. July 2.

DUFF, J. A. G., to be senior coll. and mag. of Khandaish, v. Mr. L. R. Ashburner.

HAMMICK, S., to act as asst. judge and sessions judge at Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during Mr. Cordeaux's abs. on leave, or until further orders. June 17.

JARDINE, J., assumed charge of the duties of judicial asst. to the political agent in Kattywar on June 7, and of the duties of polit. asst. in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole Talookas on June 23.

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Late Bengal.—E. G. Clayton, A. J. C. Cunningham, H. W. Clarke, W. P. Tomkins, J. Dundas, v.c., H. Trotter, M. A. Alves; Aug. 3.

Late Madras: W. G. Cumming; Aug. 3.

The temp. commissions, as lieut., of the following officers to be made permanent:—St. G. C. Gore, R. H. Brown, H. Mitchell, H. B. Rich, W. G. du Boulay, D. A. Scott, W. H. Sykes; Jan. 8, 1870.

Surg. T. W. Fox, m.b., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg. major; July 5.

8th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Malet to be capt., v. G. B. Moffat, ret.; July 17.

11th Foot.—Capt. P. W. Jordan retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 3.

12th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. Reed to be capt., v. H. J. McDonnell, retired; July 24.

24th Foot.—Capt. J. Johnston retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 3.

39th Foot.—M. J. E. Penwick, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. L. Denning, apptd. a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Aug. 3.

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. Healey to be capt., v. H. A. F. Merewether, ret.; July 24.

72nd Foot.—Major Mostyn de la P. Beresford to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. Payn, c.b., who becomes supernmy. on being app. a brigdr. gen. in the East Indies; Capt. W. H. J. Clarke to be major, v. M. de la P. Beresford; Lieut. J. F. Hilton to be capt. v. Clarke; June 14.

76th Foot.—R. C. Pott, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Lloyd, prom.; Aug. 3.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and brevet col. M. Dillon, c.b., c.s.i., to be supernmy., while holding the app. of mil. secy. to the C. in C. in the East Indies; Aug. 3.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

18th Foot.—Surg. W. Y. Jeeves, from half-pay, late R.A., to be staff surg., v. R. Watson; Aug. 3.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Acting Vet. surg. J. J. Phillips bears date July 24, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 23rd ult.

A. H. Batchelor, gent., to be acting vet. surg., v. A. Johnston, prom.; Aug. 3.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned officers on the unattached list of her Majesty's Indian army to be capt.:—

Lieut. and brev. capt. J. Bray, Bengal estab.; Lieut. and brev. capt. A. Steers, Bombay estab.; Lieut. and brev. capt. M. Toole, Bombay estab.; April 11.

BREVET.

Paymr. and hon. capt. G. Craig, 1st foot, to have the hon. rank of major; July 10.

Lieut. and dep. comsy. D. Oliver, Bengal public works dept., to have the hon. rank of capt.; Feb. 21.

Ens. and asst. comsy. M. Cunningham, Bengal public works dept., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; Feb. 21.

Dep. asst. comsy. W. H. Manners, Bengal public works dept., to have the hon. rank of ensign; Feb. 21.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on July 4, of Major gen. C. R. Scott, col. of the 100th foot:—Brevet col. W. Parke, c.b., from lieut. col. half-pay, 53rd foot, and aide de camp to the Queen, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868; such antedate not to carry back pay prior to July 2, 1872. Major W. B. Gosset, R.E., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. Paterson, half-pay, 63rd foot, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be major; July 5.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols.:—Lieut. col. A. C. Cooke, c.b., R.E.; Lieut. col. H. Wray, R.E.; Lieut. col. T. A. L. Murray, R.E.; Lieut. col. T. Inglis, R.E.; Lieut. col. J. Y. Moggridge, R.E.; July 6. Lieut. col. J. G. Jervois, R.E.; July 10.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Belgaum, July 2, wife of Brig. gen. Adams, com. Belgaum district, son. [daughter.]

BAKER—At Boree Bunder, June 25, wife of E. Baker, station master, son. [daughter.]

BEDFORD—At Nassick, June 21, wife of J. H. Bedford, inspecting postmaster, N.E. Railway div., son.

COOK—At Broach, July 9, wife of Dr. Cook, civil surgeon, son.

CUNNINGHAM—At Oodeypore, Rajpootana, July 6, wife of Dr. R. W. Cunningham, Meywar political agency, son. [son.]

FARROW—At Girgaum, June 27, wife of W. J. Farrow, public accountant, son. [daughter.]

FORBES—At Kishnagur, July 4, wife of Major H. T. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, son. [daughter.]

GEFFERT—At Wurda, July 3, wife of G. G. Geffert, Mofussil Company, son. [daughter.]

HERVEY—At Masulipatam, June 18, wife of H. J. A. Hervey, Government Telegraph Department, daughter. [17th regt. M.N.I., son.]

HOLMES—At Perambore, Madras, July 5, wife of Lieut. col. P. L. Holmes, son. [daughter.]

HUDSON—At Peeprah, Chumpanur, June 30, wife of W. B. Hudson, son. [daughter.]

JOHNSON—At Murree, June 28, wife of Lieut. col. A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., son. [daughter.]

LANE—At No. 2, Chowringhee-lane, Calcutta, May 5, wife of C. H. Lane, son. [daughter.]

LANE—At Nagpoor, June 24, wife of W. J. Lane, Revenue Survey dept., daughter. [staff, daughter, prematurely.]

LEGGATT—At Sholapore, July 5, wife of A. J. Leggatt, Bombay medical MAGEE—At Madras, June 22, wife of J. J. Magee, daughter.

MONEY—At Julpigori, June 30, wife of Capt. R. C. Money, B.S.C., son. MONEY—At Royapettah, Madras, July 7, wife of Rev. W. Money, son.

OTTO—At Kistna, June 14, wife of F. Otto, G.I.P. Railway, son. PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, July 2, Mrs. Phillips, daughter.

PICKERING—At Malabar Hill, July 6, wife of J. G. Pickering, son.

PRESCOTT—At Nasik, June 30, Mrs. H. Prescott, son.

RICKETTS—At Allahabad, June 9, wife of G. Ricketts, Civil Service, son.

RIX—At Kolhapur, July 9, wife of W. B. Rix, supervisor P.W.D., son.

ROBERTSON—At Seebpore, July 2, wife of A. Robertson, jun., son.

ROBINSON—At Allahabad, June 25, wife of T. Robinson, son.

ROBINSON—At Nesbit-lane, Byculla, July 10, wife of H. Robinson, engine driver G.I.P. Railway, son.

ROWLAND—At Byculla, July 2, wife of T. Rowland, daughter.

RUNDALL—At Palamcottah, July 1, wife of J. W. Rundall, exec. engr., son.

SMITH—At Dehree, July 1, wife of W. H. Smith, son.

STEWART—At Hingolee, Deccan, July 5, wife of Capt. H. Stewart, adjt.

3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, son.

TOTTENHAM—At Beerbhoom, July 1, wife of Loftus R. Tottenham, Bengal Civil Service, son.

WALLER—At Sawunt Waree, July 4, wife of Capt. Waller, v.c., asst. polit. supt., son.

WHEATLEY—At Belgaum, July 3, wife of E. F. Wheatley, surg. 6th regt. N.I., son.

WISE—At Poona, June 24, wife of C. D. Wise, Adj. Gen.'s dept., son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—JOHNSTON.—At Ootacamund, July 4, the Rev. R. Brown, of Nagapatam, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Johnston, 20th M.N.I.

HARCOULT—LASERON.—At Bangalore, July 6, George L., eldest son of the late G. S. Harcourt, 1st or Royal Dragoons, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Rev. E. Laseron.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—At Mooltan, June 20, H. Archer, sub eng. Indus Valley State Railway, aged 35. [aged 2 years.]

ARMSTRONG—At Bareilly, June 29, Colin M., son of C. M. Armstrong, aged 29.

BOREL—At Bombay, June 29, Mrs. Agnes G. Borel, the only daughter of the late Lieut. A. D. Campbell, 45th regt. N.I., aged 29.

BOYD—At Madras, July 2, Serg. major W. Boyd, late of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, aged 62.

BRIGGS—July 4, H. G. Briggs, late of Calcutta, aged 48.

BYRSON—At Poona, July 7, Priscilla E., the beloved wife of A. H. Bryson, G.T. Survey of India.

BUCHANAN—At Shaharanpoor, June 24, of heat apoplexy, F. S. Buchanan, son of the late Capt. C. Buchanan, 62nd regt., aged 32.

CAMPAGNAC—At Allahabad, July 6, A. G. Campagnac.

CRAMPTON—At Lahore, June 8, Eliza W., widow of the late H. Crampton, Madras, aged 49.

CUTTRISS—At the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, July 3, of effusion on the brain, Alfred Cuttriss, Esq., pyrotechnist to H.H. the Quikwar of Baroda, aged 38. [aged 11.]

EASTWOOD—At Allahabad, July 7, Ernest V., eldest son of Mr. Eastwood, FANSHAWE—At Pondicherry, June 29, of fever, Agatha A., the infant daughter of H. A. E. Fanshawe, Esq., assistant superintendent government telegraphs. [S. Hallett, aged 8.]

HALLETT—At Moulmein, June 12, Lyttleton A., the infant son of Mr. H. Kirby—At Peshawur, June 26, Mary A., the wife of Conductor G. Kirby, ordnance department, aged 37. [W. Marten, aged 16.]

MARTEN—At Roorkie, July 1, Esther M., daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. McEvoy—At Poona, July 3, after a lingering illness, James R. McEvoy, government telegraph department, aged 22.

McLASHAN—At Neemgaum, West Berar, July 8, Anne L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGlashan, aged 1 year.

MUNRO—At Calcutta, July 3, Mrs. Isabella T. Munro, aged 42.

NAILER—At Vepery, Madras, July 7, J. R. Nailer, aged 49.

ROBERTS—In the Fort, July 2, the infant son of N. Roberts.

SPENCER—At Mooltan, June 30, H. W. Spencer, aged 49.

STUART—At Cachar, June 24, Elsie, daughter of J. P. Stuart, aged 16 mos.

TAYLER—At Bangalore, June 29, C. F. R., infant son of Capt. J. C. Tayler, R.A.

WAKEMAN—At Poona, July 7, W. H. Wakeman, aged 54.

WARDEN—At Gogo, Kattiawar, July 2, of dengue fever, Jessie Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Capt. G. L. Warden, Bombay Staff Corps.

WARDEN—At Gogo, Kattiawar, July 7, Harriet, infant child of Capt. G. L. Warden, Bombay Staff Corps.

YOUNG—At Mussoorie, July 5, wife of Capt. H. G. Young, R.A.

Official Papers.

THE MADRAS HARBOURS.

The following is the resolution of the Government of Madras on Mr. Robertson's report on the Madras harbours:—

The Government have already expressed to Mr. Robertson, through the Government of India, their appreciation of his valuable report on the harbours of the Madras Presidency, and now proceed to pass the necessary orders thereon.

The only two harbours at which important works are recommended are Mangalore and Cochin, both well known to the Chief Engineer, and the Government fully concur in the recommendations made by him, in the memorandum herewith appended, for carrying into effect Mr. Robertson's views with some slight variation.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 from Port Funds is accordingly placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer of the 7th division for collection of materials during the monsoon, and construction of a training groyne at the Goorpoor gap immediately after it; and he will submit complete estimates of the total probable cost of closing the gap in time to admit of

the work being done some months before the monsoon of 1873, so that the deposit between the gap and the harbour mouth shall be acted on by the current of the Goorpoor river, and the danger of monsoon floods caused by the same diminished as much as possible.

As stated in Col. Walker's memorandum, and detailed in papers accompanying G.O. No. 1,125 of May 2, all Mr. Robertson's suggestions as to protective works at Cochin, Vypeen, and Cruz Milagre have already been acted upon by the superintending engineer of the 7th division. Lieut. col. Farewell will in due course proceed to supply the detailed drawings and estimates for the works intended by Mr. Robertson nearly to double the depth of water over Cochin bar. The Government are unable just now to carry out Col. Walker's suggestion of instituting a Cochin and West Coast Canal range, but order the following arrangements to be made, as the best means available for the strengthening the hands of the Palghat and Mangalore range officers, namely, the transfer of Supervisor Vyapoory Pillay, now under orders for Coondapoor range, to the Palghat range, of which he can take charge, freeing Asst. engineer Grime for the Cochin work, and the promotion of Overseer De Mello to rank of supervisor, v. Cowley, dismissed, and his posting to the Coondapoor range, now held by Assistant engineer Pringle in addition to his own.

Of the minor works of improvement suggested by Mr. Robertson for Cannanore and Beypore, the superintending engineer of the 7th division will be good enough to submit plans and estimates.

The attention of the Master Attendant at Madras (administrative department) is called to the requirements of the port of Calicut, to which he will be so good as to attend, reporting when they shall have been met.

The subject of inland water communication along the West Coast will be disposed of separately at a later date, in connection with a scheme now before Government, involving its development by private enterprise.

Looking at the character of the bay into which the Paumben passage opens, as well as the tortuous nature of the channel, Mr. Robertson reports that it would be out of all question to attempt to make the pass fit for large ships; or, indeed, deeper than twelve feet at low water of spring tides. The attention of the superintending engineer of the 8th division is called to Mr. Robertson's remark that the season was being lost for blasting operations for want of a regular supply of powder; and Mr. Dalrymple is requested to report on the character and cost of the lights stated to be required at Point Calimere and the Crocodile Rock.

The remarks in page 53 on one, if not two, safe and commodious anchorages, close to the locality of the new ship canal between India and Ceylon, proposed by Sir James Elphinstone, are full of interest.

The superintending engineer of the 6th division will have plans and estimates prepared for lengthening the pier at Negapatam 150 feet beyond monsoon low water line, for deepening and fixing the south side of the outlet, and for dredging the harbour as recommended at pages 55 and 56 of Mr. Robertson's report. It is observed that he approves generally of the report of the committee of 1860.

The Government have had frequent remonstrances addressed to them on their neglect of Cocanada, which is acquiring considerable importance as a place of trade. Mr. Robertson's report is discouraging, but it is useful as furnishing a reply to the frequent memorials addressed to Government, and as preventing waste of money on the various projects which have been submitted. Copy of this part of his report will therefore be communicated to the memorialists.

The Master Attendant of Madras will carry into effect Mr. Robertson's recommendations, that the whole length of channel from Cocanada to the entrance of Coringa river should be buoyed off; and he will report on the cost of the dredging operations to be undertaken at Coringa and Cocanada Bays, of a lightboat off Hope Island, and of the cost (with maintenance) of a steam tug for the Master Attendant at Cocanada. The superintending engineer of the 1st division will report as to the agency necessary for conducting the proposed survey of the neighbourhood of Hope Island and experiments as to currents; and the Cocanada Harbour works, suggested in page 73, will also be planned and estimated for.

The subject of a breakwater at Madras, on which the chief engineer has reported against the delay considered expedient by Mr. Robertson, has been reported on to the Government of India.

It is observed that Mr. Robertson makes no recommendations for works at Alleppy, Narakal, Quilon, Tuticorin, and Porto-Novo, either because none are practicable, or, if practicable, advisable, on account of disproportionate expense.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, Commanding Chittagong Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. Dated Calcutta, April 3.

[Continued from page 736.]

Report dated Chittagong, March 30, 1872.

My last report was submitted on Jan. 29, from Sylhoo Savoong.

2. It was my intention the following day to have made a forward movement into the Northern Howlong country, and orders had been issued accordingly, when intelligence reached me that Mahomed Azeem, the police subadar, to whom I have already referred, had followed Rutton Pooea to the village of Syypoosa, the brother of Vandoola, the chief of the southern section of the tribe. The subadar, whose instructions were on no account to put himself in the power of the Howlongs, but whose mistaken zeal admitted of much excuse, wrote to say that the whole tribe was most anxious to submit, that the chiefs were ready to come in and give up their captives at Demagiree, but would not approach the advanced portion of the force at Sylhoo Savoong, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and other reasons.

3. On this Capt. Lewin urged upon me very strongly the advisability of remaining stationary still longer, suggesting that the commencement of hostilities with the Howlongs, while the subadar was in their country, might endanger his life or liberty, and pointing out very forcibly the many political advantages to be gained by the success of Rutton Pooea's mission, and the opening of communications with the chiefs, as compared with the results of merely punitive measures, to which we should otherwise be reduced. His arguments, recorded in a memorandum on the subject, appeared to me so unanswerable, that I again delayed the advance, to the confusion of all my commissariat arrangements.

4. Neither the numbers of troops or coolies at my disposal allowed of my continuing the chain of posts which connected my line of communications up to Sylhoo Savoong beyond that point, and my plan was to start with ten days' supplies, sending back for more, according as circumstances might demand or permit. For this purpose the requisite number of coolies had been taken off the posts below and collected at the front in readiness for the move on the 30th. With these additional mouths to feed every day's delay of course helped to reduce the accumulation of stores, and it became necessary to redistribute the coolies on the line, some having to go back three or four stages.

5. On Feb. 5 I heard that the subadar had returned to Demagiree, which left me free to advance, but it was not till the 11th that I felt myself in a position to take advantage of it, having determined not to do so till I had twenty days' supplies in reserve at Sylhoo Savoong, so as to be quite safe in case of any interruption of communications in rear.

6. The Sylhoos had recently fired on two or three convoys, and on the night of the 3rd had made an attempt on the pickets at head quarters, when a Goorkha was severely wounded. It seemed, therefore, highly probable that they would be more active in their attacks when they saw that we were engaged with the Howlongs as well.

Colonel Doran, commanding at Lal Shumab, finding them becoming troublesome, sent out parties of his regiment to make reprisals, one of which surprised an encampment of the enemy, and pursued them with great spirit and success—killing four, wounding three, and making three prisoners. This happened on Feb. 4, and was followed by the best results.

7. The information brought by the subadar was not satisfactory. The Southern Howlongs were prepared to do everything we desired at Demagiree whenever Capt. Lewin and myself returned there, but would not come to the camp. From the Northern Howlongs there was no message whatever, so I determined to attack them.

8. After providing a sufficient garrison for Sylhoo Savoong, I found I was able to advance with the following troops:—300 2nd Goorkhas, half Peshawar mountain battery, and half-company sappers and miners. This small column was barely sufficient for the work before us, and it was all I could afford, and all I could feed.

9. I may take this opportunity of remarking that the force placed at my disposal for the expedition did not exceed what was absolutely required to achieve its objects satisfactorily. A reference to the map will show how it was disposed on the date of my move against the Howlongs, with the troops above detailed. The original advance from Demagiree was necessarily to the N.E., for the reason that the principal villages of the Sylhoos, the first and nearest tribe to be dealt with, were in that direction, as were also those of Sookpilal, and the northern and most important section of the Howlongs, and because I started with the idea of an ultimate junction with General Bourchier's column. The settlement with the Southern Howlongs I determined to leave to the last, but as my chain of posts from Kassaloug upwards was almost parallel with their border, and therefore liable to attack from them along its whole length, as well as by the Sylhoos in their own country, it was necessary to garrison each of these posts with fifty men, so as to allow of sufficient escorts with the coolies daily passing up and down the line of communication. I moreover thought it advisable to keep a wing of a regiment at Demagiree ready to move, when possible, against the Southern Howlongs, and to act as a support not only to the troops in front, but those in rear, for more than once I received intimation from thence of threatened attacks on Burkhul and Kassaloug. I may also point out that in advance of Demagiree we were operating within four or five (Kookie) days' journey of the whole of the Sylhoo, and most of the Howlong villages, some sixty in number; and, considering their raiding propensities, can only ascribe the absence of combination and greater enterprise in their attacks upon convoys to the severe and rapid blows administered at the very commencement of the campaign.

10. I knew that there was no intention to contest the passage of the Dullessurree river, and could see that the nearest villages beyond it were deserted, except by a few men ready to burn them at our approach. On the 11th I moved forward a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the sappers under Col. Macpherson to occupy one of these. After a severe march of thirteen miles in a north-easterly direction, he bivouacked within a short distance of Lienrikoom and Choongmama, which were close to each other, and which the Howlongs burnt immediately they saw the troops, though not a shot was fired during the day.

11. On the 12th I followed with the remainder of the column. From Sylhoo Savoong to the Dullessurree is a steep descent of 2,300 feet, the path then ascends 1,500 feet, runs along a ridge for a short way, and again descends 1,100 feet into the bed of a stream, which it follows for a couple of miles; another spur of 1,200 feet is crossed, and a final ascent of 1,600 feet on to a rolling upland, the drainage of which flows into the Dullessurree on the west, and Kolodyne to the east, and on which the two villages were situated, finishes a day's journey that took the greater part of the coolies twelve hours to accomplish.

12. On the 13th the force halted, and the whole of the coolies were sent back to Sylhoo Savoong for more supplies. The same day two reconnoitring parties had proceeded a short distance out of camp, when they were hailed by some villagers. Capt. Lewin happened to be with one of these, and, after some trouble, induced the Howlongs to approach and

converse, and, finally, to return with him. They said that they did not wish to oppose us, and that their chiefs were ready to come and make their submission. On being informed that until the latter presented themselves we should continue our advance, one or two among them who appeared to be Karbarees or head-men, replied that they would take the message to Lalboorah and Benkœa, and started at once.

13. On the 14th I moved the force to Choongmama, and resolved to modify my plans so far as to establish a post there. To the east of it, and beyond the deep valley of the Kolodyne, at a distance of one and two days' march, were the villages of Benkœa, Sangboonga, and their mother, the widow of Lalpitang, consisting of three or four hundred houses each. On the Mowee Klang, and about as far to the north, were four others belonging to the brothers Lalboorah and Jatoma, containing altogether about a thousand houses. The ranges on which these two great groups of villages stood were between four and five thousand feet high, and had been so well cleared for cultivation that they could be ascended through a succession of jooms and open ground likely to afford full scope for both our artillery and rifle fire, and inviting attack under the most favourable circumstances. The weak point of our position was that in moving against one we should be exposed both in flank and rear to the other. I counted though on the chiefs remaining at home to defend their own hill sides, as the Sylhoos had done, and hoped that a post at Choongmama (where the roads to the two points of attack met almost at a right angle), sufficiently strong to allow of a sortie, if necessary, would check any serious attempt to annoy our rear; a rough stockade was accordingly constructed.

14. On the 15th I sent out reconnoitring parties of the 2nd Goorkhas in both directions, one under Major Macintyre, accompanied by Major Macdonald, of the survey, towards the north, and the other under Capt. Battye, accompanied by Capt. East, assistant quartermaster-general, to the east. The former returned in a couple of hours, with all the information required. The latter, on reaching a stream just below camp, came upon a small body of the enemy, who said that their chiefs were then on their way to make their submission, and that, if they were met by a large armed party, they would probably get alarmed and go back; Capt. East halted, and sent for instructions, on which I directed him to return to camp.

15. On the 16th Sangboonga and Benkœa arrived, preceded by their Karbarees, who said that under Rutton Pooea's assurances, the chiefs were anxious to make their submission, and comply with our demands. On discussing with Captain Lewin what those demands should be, he expressed his opinion that the restoration of the captives, and an oath of friendship towards the British Government, with the pledge to commit no more raids, and to allow us free access to their country now and always, were the only terms we should insist on. He thought that to demand hostages for future good behaviour, or to propose any conditions that might not be complied with, or be evaded hereafter, would be impolitic. Though both these chiefs were concerned in the Cachar raids of last year, he deprecated the imposition of any special penalty on that account, as likely to alarm them, and put them to flight. They were represented to be in the most abject fear of treachery on our part. The old story of Lall Chokla, the chief who is said to have given himself up at Sylhet or Cachar many years ago, on a promise or expectation of pardon, and to have been afterwards transported for life, was revived, and it was quite clear that no considerations whatever would have any weight against those of personal safety, of which they said they could not be sure until Captain Lewin had sworn friendship. Before taking the oaths, our ultimatum had to be given, and on this depended whether they remained or absconded. If they absconded, there would of course be no further hope of seeing them, or any other of the Howlong chiefs, and, together with the captives, we should lose the opportunity of showing that our object was not retaliation, but security against future raids, and to instil into them some ideas of our policy in addition to our power, which had been amply demonstrated. In a congratulatory telegram, dated only a few days before his death, the late lamented Viceroy, while doing me the honour to express his pleasure at the recovery of Mary Winchester, had referred to the liberation of the captives as one of the main objects of the expedition. This object would certainly be sacrificed by a persistence in punitive measures. The Howlongs had removed all their grain and property out of our reach, and, with the example of the Sylhoos before them, as well as the most exaggerated ideas of our guns and rifles, it could not reasonably be supposed that they would stand and take any punishment by fighting. We might burn their empty villages, or they would probably do so themselves immediately we advanced, but then our present ability to hurt them would end. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I determined to accept their submission on the terms proposed by Captain Lewin, and the next day that officer, to whom I left all personal communications with the chiefs, went through the required ceremonies with Sangboonga, Benkœa, and Choongmama, each of whom, in addition to the usual peace offerings of elephants' tusks, gongs, and gyal, presented him with either his gun, dao, or plume of bhimraj feathers (worn only by chiefs), as tokens of allegiance and friendship. They expressed a wish that Captain Lewin should settle on the Sirthay or Demagirer range, where they might come and see him, which they could not do while he lived at such a distance as Kassalong or Rangamatten.

16. On the 18th Lalboorah, Jatoma, and Lienrikoom, who, together with those already named, represent the whole of the Northern Howlong villages, came in and made their submission on similar conditions. The same day the first instalment of captives was sent in. From the evidence of the latter, Capt. Lewin was satisfied we should get all that survived of those that were taken from Alexandrapore and the adjacent garden, the only places on the Cachar side that the Howlongs are known to have raided. They, the captives, in describing their adventures subsequent to being carried off, said that some days before reaching the limits of the latter tribe, the Kookies broke into three or four parties, and that of these

one only, to which Mary Winchester and some twenty of their number belonged, came as far south as Sangboongas. It may, therefore, very fairly be assumed that the others went to more northern villages, and that Sookpial or his sons, through whose country the raiders must have passed, which they could not have done without invitation or consent, shared in the expedition, as well as its results. Each tribe, I believe, has its own raiding ground, which is very jealously preserved. As a rule, the Shendoo prey on Arracau and the southern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Howlongs on the country to the south and east of the Kurnafuolee, while the Sylhoos attack Hill Tipperah. The more northern tribes resort to the Sylhet and Cachar districts, and having the credit of doing so, would naturally object to incur suspicion, and the chances of a visitation for raids in which they did not participate, and would certainly prevent them.

17. On the 19th Major Macdonald, deputy surveyor-general, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Capt. Battye, started for Benkœa's village, from which he returned on the 21st. The day after he proceeded with another party of the same regiment, under Lieut. Hill, to the villages of Lalboorah and Jatoma, on the Mowee Fan Klang, one of the peaks of which, 5,200 feet high, and known as Silam, had long been a conspicuous object in our front, and on which it was important to erect a survey station.

18. On the 23rd, leaving Col. Macpherson and the greater part of his regiment at Choongmama to wait the return of Major Macdonald, I marched with the remainder of the force to Sylhoos Savoong, intending to hasten back to Demagiree to bring matters to a conclusion with the Southern Howlongs.

19. Immediately after the submission of the chiefs, and during the remainder of the time that the force was at Choongmama, the camp was crowded with Howlongs (men, women, and children), and a brisk trade in every kind of local produce was carried on. The impression left on our minds was, I think, that the Loshuis could bear comparison with most Eastern races in physique, natural intelligence, and character. Their thighs and sinews and well-turned limbs indicated health and freedom from want or toil; their faces showed a happy genial disposition, without any expression of cruelty, and very little of courage. They were all clad in home-spun cotton; the sheets or plaids worn by the men being often a dark tartan, and the highland sporran a frequent article of apparel among them.

20. On the 24th Capt. Lewin received intimation that all the Sylhoos chiefs were assembled at Lal Jeeka, and that there was some division in their councils as to whether they should submit or make a combined attack when we commenced to retire. In either case, I thought it better to halt till Col. Macpherson rejoined me, which he did on the 26th.

21. On the 27th, Lal Gnoora and Lal Jeeka, the sons of Savoonga, Vanooyah, Vanloolah, and three other chiefs, representing the whole of the Sylhoos tribe, made their submission, under the same forms and conditions as the Howlongs. Savoonga excused his absence on the grounds of old age and illness, arising from his recent troubles and wanderings, but his sons said he too would come if we insisted on it, which I did not think it necessary to do. Having suffered all the punishment we could inflict, the giving in of the Sylhoos at this stage of the expedition was most satisfactory evidence of a real desire for friendly relations with us. The chiefs said that their followers were completely scattered, and it would take time to collect and make over their captives, of whom they acknowledged to a very few. In reply to Capt. Lewin's inquiries as to why they had so persistently opposed us, and shut their ears to the repeated messages of peace conveyed to them, they said that their young men would fight in spite of their elders, that Lemshilong had told them the most alarming stories of our intentions, and that they, the chiefs, were afraid to put themselves in our power.

22. On the 28th, Major Macdonald, with an escort of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Capt. Battye, and accompanied by Sylhoos Karbarees, who undertook to see them beyond their own border, started towards Byparee Bazaar. They were provisioned for thirteen days, and were, if possible, to reach a peak called "Rick," in Sookpial's country, and from thence return by the Lysrah Klang, completing, it was hoped, the communication between the Cachar and Chittagong districts. The same day I resumed the march towards Demagiree with the head-quarters of the brigade, the two guns Peshawur mountain battery, and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, leaving Col. Macpherson, with the remainder of his regiment, to withdraw along the line, according as the stores at the different posts were removed or consumed, until he reached the Rai Jan Klang range, where he was to wait for Major Macdonald's party, or until further orders, which would depend on the arrangements for the embarkation of his corps for India.

23. I pushed on with my staff by forced marches to Demagiree, on arrival at which place I learnt from Capt. Lewin, who had preceded me by a day, that the Southern Howlongs had sent a certain number of captives, but that the chiefs hesitated about coming in to make their submission personally. He recommended a show of force in the direction of Sypooea and Vandoola, whose villages were said to be three and five marches respectively to the east of Rutton Pooea, and expressed his opinion that immediately we advanced they would present themselves.

24. Leaving the officer commanding at Demagiree in communication with Capt. East, assistant quartermaster-general, who was to proceed to Chittagong for the purpose, to carry out the gradual withdrawal and embarkation of the rest of the force, I started on the 7th with the following troops:—One gun Peshawur mountain battery, under Lieut. colonel Hills, v.c.; two companies 4th Goorkhas, under Capt. Hay and Hinde; two companies 27th regiment P.I., under Col. Irvine and Major Ogilvie.

The column marched forty miles over as bad a country as we had yet encountered, and on the third day, after a final ascent of more than four thousand feet, reached Sypooea's village, the chief himself coming out to meet Capt. Lewin, and at once doing all that was required of him.

(To be continued.)

Home.

THE INDIAN FINANCES.

The Select Committee appointed to "inquire into the finance and financial administration of India" have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

"Your committee, having in the last session reported the evidence taken by them respecting the revenues of India, have now to report the evidence they have received respecting the expenditure. Your committee have prosecuted a careful and detailed inquiry into the expenditure in England under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Your committee have also inquired, with equal care and detail, into the expenditure in India for Civil Services, which, including the interest on the public debt and other obligations of the British Government of India, but including the public works' expenditure, amounted to the sum of £23,271,082 for the year 1870-71. This has been compared with the expenditure for the year 1856-57, which amounted to £14,964,872. This year has been selected for comparison as being the year before the great events occurred which distracted India, and before the direct administration by the Minister of the Crown was introduced. The circumstances connected with the first growth of expenditure on some heads, and the increase on others, have been inquired into. General evidence respecting the final administration has also been laid before your committee. Witnesses who have long resided in India, and have there engaged in private enterprise, have stated the views they entertained and believed to be shared by others in India. Mr. Laing and Mr. Massey, who have filled the important office of Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, have given valuable evidence respecting the state of Indian credit, the condition of the Indian finances, and the best mode of administering them in future. Sir Charles Trevelyan, who held the same office, being unable to attend, his evidence has been deferred. The Secretary of State for India has not yet been able to lay before your committee a complete exposition of the military expenditure in India and of the questions connected with it, which will require the most serious consideration. Your committee are of opinion that it is better to allow full time for this than to embark in any partial investigation. In the course of the inquiry it has become apparent that, in order to obtain a clear view of the present financial condition of India, it is necessary to examine into the system which has recently commenced, and is now growing up, of local finance and local taxation. Your committee have requested that they may be furnished with an explanation of the operation of this system, and all the details of the local taxation, but the Secretary of State, not being in a position to furnish the requisite information, their request has been referred to India. It is also desirable to invite those Ministers of the Crown who have held the office of Secretary of State and other officers who have held responsible positions in Indian administration to give evidence, but your committee have deemed it better to defer this until they are in possession of that relating to the military expenditure and local taxation. In the meantime, the searching inquiry your committee have been carrying on will not, they trust, have failed to bring home to the Secretary of State for India and to the Governor-General in India the necessity for having a most complete and accurate registration of facts necessary to enable responsible Ministers to form a just judgment on the financial administration of India. No just opinion should be expressed or can be formed on allegations which have been made before your committee respecting important financial affairs until the requisite explanations have been afforded, and the evidence relating to them is complete. They, therefore, recommend that the committee be re-appointed in the next session in order that their labours may be brought to a satisfactory close."

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the whole subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf was issued on Friday. The committee state that the evidence which they have taken has satisfied them that there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of the construction of a railway from some suitable port in the Mediterranean to some other suitable port at or near the head of the Persian Gulf; that there is more than one port which might be selected at either end of the line; that there are several practicable routes; that there would be no difficulty in procuring the necessary supply of labour and of materials for constructing a railway; and that there need be no apprehension of its being exposed to injury by natives, either during the process of its construction or after it shall have been completed. They find, too, that there is reason to expect the sanction, if not the active concurrence, of the Turkish Government in any well-conceived project that may be presented to them. The committee have arrived at the conclusion that there is no probability of any line being constructed by unassisted private enterprise, but, they observe, "There can be no doubt that if the Government of England were to give its support, in the form of an adequate guarantee,

the Turkish Government would give its general countenance to the undertaking, whatever might be the route that was chosen. It is the opinion of many very competent witnesses that it would be worth the while of this country to give such a guarantee, even though it should involve a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. Others are of a different opinion, and, though admitting that England would derive certain advantages from the opening of a railway through Mesopotamia, do not consider that those advantages would be of sufficient importance to justify a serious national expenditure." The committee quote a correspondence laid before them by Sir George Jenkinson, which took place between that hon. gentleman and Musurus Pasha, from which they infer that the Turkish Government would be disposed to entertain favourably any proposal which her Majesty's Government might make for the construction of a railway under the control of a mixed committee appointed jointly by the two Governments, with funds to be raised by a loan contracted by the Turkish Government, and partially guaranteed by the Government of England. The committee are decidedly of opinion that, if any steps are to be taken towards the construction of a line, the best course will be for her Majesty's Government to place themselves in communication with the Government of Turkey, with a view to some arrangement of the nature proposed. They think that £10,000,000 would cover the expenses of the shortest route proposed. In conclusion the report says:—

"Speaking generally, your Committee are of opinion that the two routes, by the Red Sea and by the Persian Gulf, might be maintained and used simultaneously; that at certain seasons and for certain purposes the advantage would lie with the one, and at other seasons and for other purposes it would lie with the other; that it may fairly be expected that in process of time traffic enough for the support of both would develop itself, but that this result must not be expected too soon; that the political and commercial advantages of establishing a second route would at any time be considerable, and might, under possible circumstances be exceedingly great; and that it would be worth the while of the English Government to make an effort to secure them, considering the moderate pecuniary risk which they would incur. They believe that this may best be done by opening communications with the Government of Turkey in the sense indicated by the semi-official correspondence to which they have already drawn attention."

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.—LORD WILLIAM HAY AND COLONEL GORDON.

This was an appeal from the Chief Court of the Punjab in a divorce suit brought by Colonel Gordon against Lord William Hay for alleged adultery with his wife Louisa Elizabeth Gordon, now deceased. Both the District Court and the Chief Court held the adultery to have been proved, and condemned the co-respondent, Lord William Hay, in costs. He denied the alleged adultery, and had appealed to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Deane, in opening the case, said it was the first appeal under the Indian Divorce Act which had come before their lordships, and involved some important considerations as to the mode of procedure, and he had to submit that there had been a miscarriage of justice in the courts below which called for their lordships' interference.

The appeal was from the Chief Court confirming a decree made by Mr. Macnabb, the Additional Commissioner of the Umballa Division, for the dissolution of the marriage of Colonel Gordon and his wife, Louisa Elizabeth Gordon. On June 25, 1869, a plaint was filed in the District Court, and it was alleged that Mrs. Gordon had committed adultery with Lieutenant Watson, now dead, and that, in 1859 and 1860, at Simla, Lord William Hay, then Deputy Commissioner at Simla, now of Cleveland-row, St. James's, London, had committed adultery on divers occasions, the dates of which were not known. It is alleged that she had also committed adultery with other persons. The appellant was served in London, and an answer was filed denying the adultery. On the 18th of November, 1869, the case was heard before the Additional Commissioner, when witnesses were heard in support of the petition, and a decree *nisi* was made for the dissolution of the marriage, the Court condemning Lord William Hay in costs. The decree was remitted to the Chief Court for confirmation, and the appellant filed a petition praying to be heard on the ground that the suit was barred by limitation and unreasonable delay; that the evidence was not trustworthy and insufficient; that he was taken by surprise by the speedy action of the Court; and, further, that he was willing to be examined, and prayed that his evidence might be taken by commission. On the 23rd of July, 1870, the cause was heard, and the Chief Court confirmed the decree *nisi* of the Additional Commissioner, and ordered the appellant to pay costs. Against the decrees the present appeal was brought, and it was complained that a grievous injury had been inflicted on him by the Chief Court refusing to grant time for further inquiry. The suit was instituted nine or ten years after the date when the adultery was alleged to have been committed, more than seven years after the appellant had finally quitted India, and seven years after Colonel Gordon (according to his own statement) had become aware of the alleged adultery. On the hearing before the Chief Court the appellant's counsel tendered his affidavit and it was read. In it he denied any act of adultery, and prayed to be

examined on oath. The judges refused to permit further inquiry, and confirmed the decree of the Additional Commissioner. The appellant now alleged that such refusal and the reasons assigned were erroneous and unjust to him.

Dr. Deane and Mr. Leath replied in support of the appeal on the refusal of the Chief Court to allow time for further inquiry.

Mr. C. Pollock proceeded to address their lordships on the part of Colonel Gordon, submitting that there was no bar by any statute of limitation or by unreasonable delay. The principal point discussed was whether the proceedings in the Courts below were regular. The appellant had been represented by counsel; witnesses were examined before the district judge, who was well qualified to decide on the testimony; and his decision was well founded. The learned counsel urged that the judges of the Chief Court had considered the matter and the application made on the part of the appellant.

Dr. Pritchard followed on the same side. The co-respondent in the divorce suit had ample opportunity to defend himself, and if the case was remitted to India no more material evidence could be obtained. Great stress has been laid on the absence of "particulars." Colonel Gordon could not tell when the adultery had been committed, save that it occurred in the autumn of 1859 and the spring of 1860.

Sir R. Collier thought that the charges could have been more specific as to the dates.

When Dr. Deane had replied, Sir R. Collier gave judgment after a conference in private between their lordships. The first question was as to the Statute of Limitations, and their lordships were of opinion that the statute would not apply to suits for divorce, and they were confirmed in that view by the statute passed in 1871, that it was not to apply to suits under the Indian Divorce Act. The appellant had relied on two grounds—in the first place, that justice had not been done him by the Chief Court refusing his application for further inquiry, and denying him an opportunity of being examined; and, in the second place, that on the general merits of the case the decree was wrong. After reviewing the facts as disclosed in evidence and the proceedings in both Courts, with the means taken by Lord William Hay to be represented by legal advisers in India, Sir R. Collier said their lordships thought it would have been desirable had the Chief Court acceded to the request of Lord William Hay that he might be examined, if they had not allowed other witnesses to give evidence. But their lordships did not rest their decision on that ground. After considering all the circumstances of the case, and the observations made upon the evidence, their lordships had arrived at the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence on which the decree made against Lord William Hay could be supported. The evidence given on which the Courts below founded acts of adultery was by native witnesses, and as Dr. Deane had forcibly put it, one of the principal witnesses had contradicted himself in the evidence he had given. Then again, the supposed admissions of adultery in a letter written by Mrs. Gordon could not be allowed, as the letter against Lord William Hay was inadmissible. After contrasting the evidence of the native witnesses, his lordship concluded a lucid exposition of the evidence by saying that their lordships, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, were of opinion that the decree could not be maintained. It was stated that the general rule of their lordships' board was not to disturb the finding of two Courts. That was undoubtedly true, but in this case there was in effect only one decree, as the Chief Court in the Indian Divorce Act had to confirm the decree of the District Court before it was binding. It was the first case of the kind, and, under all the peculiar circumstances, their lordships would humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal be allowed with costs, and that Lord William Hay be dismissed from the suit against him in India, and that he be allowed his costs in the Courts in India, and also the costs of this appeal.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE ATHANASIAN CREED.—The Governor-General of India has written to the Earl of Shaftesbury as follows:—"Please attach my name, if it is not too late, to the Declaration about the Athanasian Creed. I entirely agree with it, and think it now quite time for the laity to make themselves heard."

MILITARY.—The question transmitted to the India Office last week from the Horse Guards has resulted in an increase in the number of majors retiring under the new scheme by two. Pensions are to be provided for thirty instead of twenty-eight. The lists of the rank are not yet complete.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—To the Editor. Sir,—A friend has just directed my attention to the fact that Sir C. Wingfield had a question on the paper on Monday last addressed to me in reference to my resolution with regard to the Indian Budget. If I had known that the question was to be put I would have taken care to be in my place. You will, therefore, perhaps allow me to state that I shall certainly bring forward the resolution of which I gave notice many weeks since, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair

to consider the Indian Budget.—I beg to remain yours faithfully, HENRY FAWCETT, Cambridge, Aug. 1.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The report of the Adjutant-General upon the organisation of the Royal Artillery has just been published. It is the result of an inquiry into the working of the present system of brigades, and contains the evidence upon that point given by officers of all ranks. The general, if not unanimous opinion of the service seems to be that it is undesirable to abandon the present system, in spite of its various anomalies in point of detail. But Sir Richard Airy himself considers that difficulties have been experienced in administering it by reason of the unequal number of batteries in brigades, owing to the frequent changes in the number of batteries required for India, and from the circumstances of many brigades in that country having been mixed or composed of field and garrison batteries. Any difficulties, however, on this score might easily be remedied without any radical change. The whole force consists of 229 batteries, amounting to 33,562 men and 13,177 horses. It is proposed to divide these into six brigades of horse artillery, of five batteries each, and twelve brigades of field and thirteen of garrison artillery, of seven batteries each, with the senior lieutenant-colonel in command at head quarters. It has throughout been admitted that there should be some division beyond the battery, which is the tactical unit. Both the adjutant-general and the commander-in-chief are strongly opposed to the appointment of a general officer of artillery, as likely to interfere with the present policy of assimilating the artillery to the rest of the army in all points of administration and discipline.

INDIAN APPEALS.—On July 27 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before them the appeal case of Mollwo, March, and Co. v. the Court of Wards. This case, previously argued and reported, was now decided. The appellants, merchants in Great Tower-street, City, were creditors to the amount of nearly £30,000 of the house of W. N. Watson and Co., of Calcutta, who had become bankrupts, and the question raised was whether Rajah Pulab Chunder Singh was a partner in the firm. The interest of 12 per cent. the Indian rate, exceeded £20,000, so that the amount involved in the litigation was more than £50,000. The Rajah had died since the suit was commenced, and the Court of Wards at Bengal represented his children. The appellants sued the Rajah in the Court of First Instance, and obtained a judgment, from which there was an appeal to the High Court, and the decision was reversed. An appeal followed to her Majesty, and the question was whether there was a partnership between Messrs. Watson and the Rajah, who had made very large advances under an agreement between them. Sir Montague Smith delivered judgment, and reviewed at some length the question of partnership. Their lordships were of opinion that the agreement did not constitute a partnership, and the only relationship between the Rajah and the house of Watson was one of debtor and creditor. Their lordships would advise her Majesty to affirm the decision of the High Court, and to dismiss the appeal, with costs.—On July 28, the case of Rajah Raj Kishen Sing v. Ranjoy Mazoomdar came before the Court. This case, which was an appeal from Bengal, had been before the committee for four days. The suit was brought to establish the appellant's rights as a Rajah to an estate which he claimed to be indivisible, and which it was contended by the respondent was divisible among all the members of the family, according to the ordinary rules of Hindoo succession. The High Court held it not to be a Raj, and against the decision the plaintiff appealed. Their lordships, on the conclusion of the lengthened arguments, reserved judgment.

FORESTER V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.—This case "the Arms Suit," came before the committee on July 31, on which occasion the Lord Chancellor and Lord Westbury specially attended, in reference to the minutes made when judgment was given. The appeal related to the Dyce Sombre property, and General Forester, M.P., who had married Mrs. Dyce Sombre, was the principal claimant. Some thirty-six years ago the Indian Government had taken possession of the military stores belonging to the Begum Sombre, the mother of Mr. Dyce Sombre, and their lordships held that the appellants were entitled to the value of the arms seized, with interest at 12 per cent. The parties had not been able to agree as to the value of the property, and the matter again came before the Court. Since the judgment had been given an offer had been made on the part of the Government, but declined by General Forester. The interest on the sum to be paid was very large, extending over a period of about thirty-six years. Mr. Forsyth now applied, as the parties had been unable to agree as to the value of the military stores, that the matter should be remitted to India for the value to be ascertained. Lord Westbury suggested that a sum should be agreed upon on which interest could be paid, without sending the case back to India. The Lord Chancellor expressed a similar opinion. Mr. Forsyth, after conferring with his clients, said his instructions were positive and peremptory, although his own views might be in favour of the suggestion. A discussion ensued, and Lord Westbury said that to remit the case to India to ascertain the value of the arms would be to occasion further delay, and, added his lordship, "five years' more interest at 12 per cent. to pay." Their lordships had, he remarked, power to get at the value; they could arrive at the value of the property seized, and exercise

the functions of a jury or the powers of the Court of Chancery, and award a particular sum to be paid, and interest on that sum, from the time of the seizure. Their lordships conferred together in private. The Lord Chancellor said their lordships would inquire into the matter by affidavits to be filed on both sides, and thereupon determine the value. The value will not be determined until after the long vacation.

RAJAH SALIG, RAM AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.—JUDGMENT.—This appeal from the Chief Court of the Punjab involved an important question respecting the property of the ex-King of Delhi, which had been seized by the Government for his participation in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The decree affirmed a decree of the Commissioner of Delhi, confirming an order of the Assistant Commissioner made on the 24th of July, 1865, dismissing a claim of the appellants for 68,853 rupees principal and interest on four mortgage bonds granted by Mahomed Bahadoor Shah, the late King of Delhi, who had obtained advances from the appellants, who were bankers in the city of Delhi. The Government, after the Indian Mutiny, confiscated all the property belonging to the King, including the villages outside the palace, which had been mortgaged to the appellants several years before the mutiny. The seizure was justified as an act of war, consequent on the capture of the King, which occurred in September, 1857, he being made a prisoner of war. The appellants, Salig Ram and Dari Sing, were concerned in the rebellion, and were convicted and fined 10,000 rupees each. The Governor-General had after the seizure of the property of the rebels issued circulars, stating that the claims of the loyal creditors were to be considered and to be paid; and in another circular he expressed an opinion that the claim of a creditor convicted of rebellion should not be admitted for payment out of the revenue of the Crown lands. Further, it was alleged on the part of the Government that the seizure was an act of war over which, by an established principle of law, no Municipal Court could claim jurisdiction. And as the appellants were convicted as rebels in 1861, they were excluded from the operation of any act of favour towards other creditors of the King of Delhi. It was also alleged that the claim of the appellants was barred by the lapse of time. Mr. Kay, Q.C., and Mr. Bush Cooper were for the appellants; Mr. Foster, Q.C., and Mr. H. C. Merivale for the Indian Government. Sir Barnes Peacock read a long judgment, recapitulating the facts of the cases and the reasons alleged on both sides. In conclusion Sir Barnes Peacock said their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the judgments in the Courts below should be affirmed, as they were of opinion that the appellants, for the reasons stated, were excluded from the operation of any act of favour granted to the other creditors of the King of Delhi. The recommendation would be that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, August 1.—**HALF-PAY OFFICERS.**—In answer to Lord GARLIES, Mr. CARDWELL said, The Act of last Session gave to every officer full indemnity in respect of every saleable commission he then held, and made the commissioners sole judges in every case of claim. I am not prepared to apply to Parliament for power to give over-regulation money in any case not provided for by the Act of last Session.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—In answer to Mr. W. M. TORRENS, Mr. GLADSTONE said he very much regretted that it had not been possible this session to carry out the arrangements that were made last year for introducing the Indian Budget at an earlier period of the Session. It would not be postponed beyond Tuesday, but it might be taken on Monday; in the interval a more definite announcement should be made.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, August 1.—**THE ORDNANCE CORPS.**—Lord STRATHNAIRN, in moving for returns, dilated once more upon the injustice inflicted upon officers of the Line by the promotion of captains of the Royal Artillery and Engineers to the rank of Major.—Lord LANSDOWNE had no objection to the returns if the War Office were allowed to add a column showing the extent to which the officers of the Scientific Corps had been superseded under the old system by officers of the Line.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, August 3.—**THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—Mr. GRANT DUFF said, in reply to Mr. R. N. FOWLER, that the day on which the Indian Budget would be taken depended on the progress made on Monday next with the Licensing Bill.

A petition was presented, by Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS, from 4,878 landowners and traders of Bengal and Central Provinces of India, complaining that in the last twelve years many changes have been made in the government of their country, tending to worsen its condition; that in the Legislative Councils the native nominees of the Executive serve no representative purpose, while in the municipalities they are wholly overborne by the officials who preside; that new laws rashly made fill the community with dismay and alarm; that the police though multiplied are ineffective, and,

while feared for their oppression, they are hated for their venality that the cost of the army is vastly increased, while its strength has diminished; that a loss of £200,000 a year on railways is made up by taxation; and that the traffic in many places is reverting to the river, yet Government design to spend £28,000,000 more on new lines and £39,000,000 on canals; that a large deficit is found almost every year in the Indian Exchequer, to meet which new taxes and local cesses have been reverted to in vain, &c.; the petition, in conclusion, prayed that a full and searching inquiry should be made into these grievances by a Royal Commission in India.

India Office.

August 3, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. O. Baillie, Lieut. S. D. Barrow, Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, Apothecary J. Casey.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. G. Rideout, Major A. De S. Scott, Capt. E. H. Prother.
Bombay Estab.—Major T. E. Britten, Conductor W. Crockwell.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. J. Hawes, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. E. Taylor, 6 mo.; Capt. J. C. Henderson, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. C. Macdiarmed, 6 mo.; Capt. F. Plummer, 3 mo.; Capt. E. H. T. Tyndall, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. A. Dwyer, Apothecary J. Slane, Capt. H. C. Marsh.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. D. Magrath.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearney, Lieut. F. M. Coussmaker.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—The wife of Capt. William D. Chapman, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Wanstead, Essex, July 28.
LYE—The wife of the Ven. C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon of Bombay, of a son, at Sevenoaks, July 25.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—**TUCKER**.—Capt. William O. Barnard to Isabella, daughter of Francis Tucker, Bengal Civil Service, at Wargrave, July 30.
JENKINS—**CURRY**.—Capt. Robert Jenkins, Madras Staff Corps, to Alice M., daughter of Col. Curry, at Sidmouth, July 30.
LOW—**FEILDING**.—Malcolm Low, Bengal Civil Service, son of General Sir John Low, to Lady Ida Feilding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, at Monks Kirby, Warwickshire, July 30.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—Colonel J. G. Griffith, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 31, aged 81.
HILLS—Barton H. Hills, son of James Hills, of Kishnaghur, at Cromarty, N.B., July 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 24. Malabar, Bombay.—25. City of Sparta, Calcutta; Ole Smith Plong, Ak-yab; Waverley, Calcutta; British Princess, Calcutta; str. Yeddo, Bombay; Percy, Calcutta.—27. William Curgill, Ak-yab; Colombo, Mauritius; Manda, Bombay; str. Scanderia, Bombay; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Dharwar, Gopaulpore; Johann, Ak-yab; Aime, Maulmain.—28. Cordillera, Calcutta; Janie Douglas, Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence, Colombo; Golden Fleece, Colombo; Lansdown, Madras; Talisman, Calcutta; Rowena, Rangoon; Empress Eugenie, Rangoon.—29. Alice Buck, Calcutta; Ornen, Ak-yab; Manila, Bombay; Undaunted, Bombay; Carnarvonshire, Rangoon; Deucalion, Rangoon; Schweigaard, Rangoon.—30. Bessie Morris, Rangoon; Oceanica, Calcutta; str. Killarney, Rangoon; Pleiades, Colombo; Maleny, Calcutta; Cinning, Bimlipatam; Golden Wave, Colombo; str. Asia, Calcutta.—31. Str. Emblehope, Calcutta; Forawur, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 27. Anne Laity Banfield, Chittagong; Liberator, Gallo.—28. City of Richmond, Bombay.—28. Lady Anne, Gallo; John Byers, Bombay; Fra Francesca, Gallo.—30. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—31. Str. Cathcart, Calcutta; Mayola, Rangoon; str. Hidalgo, Bombay; str. Othello, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Roman Empire, Calcutta.—2. Dallam Tower, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Massilia, Aug. 2.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. G. J. Low, Mr. Purnell, Mr. W. C. Midwinter. For KERRACHER.—Mr. S. H. Philpots.
Per str. Othello, July 30.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Rev. J. T. D. and Mrs. Kidd, Capt. Deesborough, Miss Twentyman, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Aldritt, Mrs. Tudhope, Miss Winn, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Hansen, Mr. D. Meppen. For Colombo.—Mrs. Van Someren and seven children, Mr. Clark, Mr. Delheard, Dr. and Mrs. Vanderstraeten and three children, Mr. W. Mackilligan, Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Norman, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Glenny, Mr. O. H. Leeward, Miss Watson, Miss Mathews, Mr. J. C. Courtney, Mr. A. Coqui, Mr. W. Olive, Mr. E. Pearcey, Mr. Cunningham. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Harrison, Mr. R. Nisbet, Mr. St. Barbe, Mrs. Haupt, Mr. G. and Mrs. Leech, Mrs. Bishop, and Mr. Mortimer.

Per str. Hidalgo, June 30.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Smith, Miss Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Leilet Drew, Dr. J. Grant, Capt. and Miss Macgrath, Capt. and Mrs. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale and party.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Aug. 1.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Sub Lieut. Farquharson, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Renwick. For Calcutta.—Mr. F. Shortt, Mr. J. Magee, and Dr. Chapman. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Basted. For Ceylon.—Capt. Younger, Mr. Carey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Noon, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Brock, Mr. Field, and Mr. Tupper.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

City of Pekin, Bombay to Havre, 30 N., 36 W.
Renshaw, Rangoon to London, May 22, 04 S., 28 E.
Ivanhoe, Bombay to Havre, June 23, 7 N., 27 W.
Manilla, Bombay to Liverpool, July 5, 30 N., 44 W.
Golden Wave, Colombo to London, July 10, 33 N., 48 W.
Ornen, from Akyab, April 18, 1 S., 87 E.
Poseidon, Akyab to Flensburg, June 14, 9 S., 13 W.
Mirzapore, Kurrachee to Havre, June 24, 9 N., 24 W.
Pelicano, Rangoon to Hamburg, July 7, 27 N., 42 W.
Arundel Castle, for Calcutta, June 7, 8 S., 31 W.
John Webster, New York to Bombay, June 10, 1 S., 28 W.
Cesarewitch, for Calcutta, June 18, 8 S., 29 W.
Fairy, Rangoon to Falmouth, 22 N., 37 W.
Coronet, Cochlin to London, 32 N., 32 W.
Euterpe, Rangoon to Hamburg, April 17, 3 S., 84 E.
England's Glory, Colombo to London, May 11, 20 S., 45 E.
"Cornelia L.," from Akyab, June 23, 7 N., 29 W.
Sveidgaard, from Rangoon, July 6, 30 N., 41 W.
Ornen, from Akyab, May 10, 21 S., 51 E.
Flora, from Akyab, May 29, 32 S., 13 E.
Rowena, from Rangoon, June 11, 12 S., 10 W.
Eblana, for Calcutta, June 20, 5 N., 25 W.
Lansdowne, from Madras, July 19, 48 N., 24 W.
Deucalion, from Rangoon, June 22, 13 N., 31 W.
William Stephenson, from Rangoon, May 18, 35 S., 26 E.
Star of Greece, for Calcutta, June 14, 2 N., 24 W.
Brechin Castle, from Calcutta, May 15, on the line, 72 E.
Queen of the Mersey, from Madras, May 15, on the line, 70 E.
Anne Rogdeen, from Madras, on the line, 70 E.
Thomas Stephens, Calcutta to New York, May 12, 5 S., 89 E.
Beautiful Star, from Tellicherry, 17 days out, May 27, 4 S., 85 E.
Moorsefort, from Calcutta, May 5, 5 N., 93 W.
Melicite, Akyab to Queenstown, July 17, 21 W., 32 W.
Czarewitch, for Calcutta, June 1, 7 N., 21 W.
Hartwell, Calcutta to New York, May 20, 4 N., 90 E.
Beng, from Calcutta, May 20, 4 N., 90 E.
Oregon, Akyab to Falmouth, 25 days out, May 23, 3 N., 90 E.
Connemara, for Calcutta, 90 days out, May 22, 33 S., 62 E.
Gilbert Thompson, for Mauritius, May 27, 44 N., 14 W.
Cordillera, from Calcutta, July 15, 39 N., 34 W.
Centurion, Bombay to Bremen, July 3, 23 N., 39 W.
J. M. Q. G., from Akyab, July 15, 36 N., 35 W.
Childwall Abbey, for Calcutta, June 11, 18 S., 32 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 8.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Horden, the Rev. E. Jacob, and Major M. G. Smith.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. J. E. Gordon, Mr. Macdonald, and Capt. M. F. Cousemaker.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Fortey.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. De Santy, and Capt. Beavan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Barker.

AUGUST 15.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lieut. C. E. Gessing, R.N., Inspector gen. of Hospitals Watt, and Mr. Moss.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. G. H. M. Lane.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Kohlhoff.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Col W. G. and Mrs. Owen.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. E. Noble.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Liddell.

AUGUST 22.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. J. Frow, Mr. A. H. Giles, Mr. F. H. Stratford, and Mr. G. H. R. Harte.

AUGUST 29.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mr. F. S. Growse.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Jackson.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Cordeaux.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Gowland.
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SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bellingham.

SEPTEMBER 12.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Johnsons, and Madame E. Serrigno.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, and Capt. J. C. Hay.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Clarke.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenny.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coldman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
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Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Aug. 1.
Via Brindisi, on Friday, Aug. 9.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 1s.
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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101 1/2
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101 1/2
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	101 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	101 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	101 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	101 1/2
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870	101 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	101 1/2
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	101 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	101 1/2

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Madras	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Bombay	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 5 d.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6 d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5 d.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6 d.
Shanghai	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 4 1/2 d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	203 to 205
	India 5 per cent.	...	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
	India 4 per cent.	...	106 to 107
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	96 to 97
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	107 1/2
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	106 to 107
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	103
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	...	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1893	...	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	100 1/2 to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	23s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 1/2 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	280	1 to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2 to 110
Stock	East Indian	100	102 1/2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 1/2
20	Ditto (new)	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	81 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	95 to 97 x.d.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6	1 to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105 1/2
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16 1/2 to 17 1/2
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	27 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	85 to 88
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	177 to 180
	British Australian	all	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	8 1/2
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11 1/2 to 12
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	15 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6 1/2
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8 1/2 to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company	...	41 to 43
50	Assam Tea Company	...	6 to 6 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
5	Do. New	...	15 to 17
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	21 to 23
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	...	7 to 5 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.70	35 to 40
20	Jorhaut Tea Company	...	103 x.d.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	1 to 1 pm.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	1 dis. to par.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	5 1/2
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1 dis. to par.

Advertisements.

India-Office, 31st July, 1872.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, July 19; Agra and Madras, July 17; Calcutta, July 16.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have resolved, almost unanimously, to petition the Duke of Argyll to make further inquiries before sanctioning the Carwar Railway. The Chairman held that it mattered nothing personally to the trading classes of Bombay whether the cotton from inland went to Bombay or Carwar, because it would always be financed by Bombay merchants. He urged that a direct trade with Europe *via* Carwar was to the last degree unlikely, both from the slowness of Indian trade to forsake its old channels, and from the fact that shipping for the ports that receive the Dharwar cotton could only be supplied in Bombay; the Carwar trade being adequate to furnish freight for no more than three months in the year. Mr. McIlwraith, on the other hand, declaimed against the injustice of barring the ryots of Dharwar from the shortest and cheapest road to the sea. Only one other merchant, however, supported the latter speaker. A Simlah correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* confirms the rumour mentioned at the Bombay meeting, that the Indian Government has already begun to reconsider the question of carrying out the line so warmly deprecated by the merchants of Bombay.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette's* Simlah informant, it is certain that Sir Richard Temple will not leave India until his term of office comes to an end in April next. We are also assured that the rumours flying about as to his destined successor are mere inventions of idle minds.

THE Secretary of State has written to congratulate the Indian Government on the prosperous issue of the Loshai Expedition, on "results which are not less creditable to the wisdom and moderation of the Government which sanctioned the expedition, than to the military authorities which conducted the enterprise to a successful issue." Much of the success is very properly attributed to the thoughtful and unremitting interest taken by the Commander-in-Chief in the planning and conducting of the campaign. Her Majesty's Government of course fully concur in the opinions expressed by the Indian Government touching the services of the Lieutenant-Governor of

Bengal and his subordinates, of Generals Bourchier and Brownlow, and all the officers employed under them, of whom special mention has been made. In the letter as published nothing is said about batta, an oversight which we hope to see repaired ere long, nor is any amend offered to General Nuthall for the omission of his name from the Order of the Indian Government.

THE Indian papers bring us news of two little rebellions, one in Jodhpore, the other in Bundelkhund. The second son of the Jodhpore Rajah, during his father's absence at Mount Abu, seized the fort of Nagore and hoisted his flag on the ramparts. His father hurried home to the scene of danger, and it was hoped that the rebel would soon be brought to terms. The other rebel is the Chief of Pulhairs, in Bundelkhund, who with his Thakoors has risen against his liege lord and alleged oppressor, the Rajah of Tehree.

WE are sorry to see that cholera has been raging in many parts of India. At Umballa, thirty-two cases, mostly fatal, occurred in three or four days, after which however the disease began to subside. Cholera has broken out at Sabathu and Kussowlie. At Agra out of sixty-two seizures, chiefly among the boys of St. Peter's College, thirty-five died. Many fatal cases are still reported from Darjeeling. The disease had also shown itself among the 17th Foot and 21st Hussars at Jabal-pore, and in the 13th Bengal Cavalry at Lucknow.

SIR John Strachey has relieved Lord Northbrook of the work which had hitherto devolved upon him in the Telegraph Department. His Lordship has given Rs. 1,000 to the Bardwan Fever Fund. It is said that, among other work, he is engaged in revising the tables of precedence, and in reforming the system on which the Viceroy's patronage has hitherto been dispensed.

THE cyclone in Balasor has not after all done so much harm to the crops as might have been expected. Rain has fallen generally throughout Bengal, but more is still wanted in some districts. In the Punjab the floods are playing havoc with the bridges. The railway bridge over the Sutlej has fallen in, the temporary bridge over the Ravi has been carried away, and the bridges over the Beas and Rāmādi were thought likely to follow suit. In Central India on the other hand cattle were still dying for want of fodder. The crops however promised well, and the health of the people was generally good.

It is said that only two lakhs of rupees—£20,000—have been sanctioned for the coming Camp of Exercise in the Punjab. This would seem to account for the reduced number of troops told off, according to the *Times* telegram quoted in our last issue, for the gathering in question.

WE have to record some new instances of public spirit on the part of Native Princes and gentlemen. The Maharajah Sindia talks of constructing an irrigational canal from the Sind river, near Narwar, through the capital to the Chumbul river, a distance of 110 miles. The Maharajah of Cashmere has just given a sum of money for the founding of a Medical College at Srinagar. Baboo Gopal Chund, sub-assistant surgeon, and a native hakim, are in charge of it, and give lectures and demonstrations. Sir Cowasji Jehangir has just presented Rs. 2,000 to the Christian charities of Bombay.

THE young Mysore Rajah's native Tutor, Jairám Ráo, has been dismissed by the Prince's Guardian, Mr. Gordon, for uttering rude or indiscreet things against European officials.

CAPTAIN LIDDELL of the 10th Hussars has been made Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Mr. A. Scoble is the new Advocate-General for that Presidency.

THE captured forger, Vencatachallum, appears to have given his captors the slip; whether by suicide or in some other way, is not yet certain. His native guards declare that he suddenly drowned himself in the Tripathi Lake, but his body could not be found, and he may have got off by bribing his guards.

From the *Englishman* we learn that the 20th Hussars will embark from Bombay for England on the 15th November, the Artillery on the 22nd November, the 24th Regiment on the 11th of December, and the 21st Fusiliers on the 15th of March.

It seems that after all Lord Napier is mainly answerable for the state of things which enables a crazed or revengeful soldier in India to put a bullet into a comrade or an officer. It was he who rescinded the order issued by Sir W. Mansfield, that the ball ammunition of the troops in India should be kept in store when it was not required for immediate use. That order applied only to English troops, and Lord Napier amended the inequality, not by extending the rule to native soldiers, but by abolishing it altogether. The result has been a marked revival of the class of outrages which provoked the change introduced by Sir W. Mansfield, in accordance with a like measure previously adopted in this country. Lord Napier seems to have dreaded the risk of reducing the Sepoys to the same level of harmlessness as their white comrades, while he saw the impolicy of keeping English soldiers in a comparatively crippled state amidst two or three times their number of fully-armed native troops. The result, so far, has proved unfortunate, and we hope that his Lordship may yet see the way to reconcile the demands of justice and sound policy with the absolute need of removing all temptation to outrages like that which lately happened at Mhow.

It is hard to see on what principle the Quarter-master General of the Indian Army has been appointed to act as Resident at Hyderabad during Mr. C. Saunders's absence on leave. To take Colonel Lumsden away from a department in which he has risen by merit of former services as a soldier, and place him in a high civil post for which he has had no preliminary training, was a step sufficient in itself to provoke hostile criticism. But when he has been thus promoted over the heads of several officers who have been serving with distinction for years in the Political Department, his good fortune was almost certain to be ascribed to influences which have nothing whatever to do with personal deserts. To say nothing of Politicals like Colonels Nixon and Hutchinson, who have served for thirteen years, there is Colonel Willoughby Osborne, the Political Agent at Bhopal, whose fifteen years of special service date from the stirring days of the Indian Mutiny, and embrace some of the most brilliant work which it has ever fallen to the lot of an Indian Political to accomplish. As Political Agent for Rewah, he was the only one of his class who maintained his post in Central India, at a time of fiery trial for all Englishmen who had to stand alone among a multitude of indifferent or disaffected natives. His military services during the same period were unsurpassed for brilliancy by the most distinguished officers of that day. At the head of a force of all arms raised by himself he defeated the rebels in nineteen engagements, captured forty-two guns, several hundred stand of arms, and six stone forts, besides opening the great Dakhan Road and conquering the Bijayanagar territory. All this was done without the aid of a single British bayonet. Since then Colonel Osborne has for the last ten years been Political Agent at Bhopal, so that his acquaintance with Mohammedan Courts would seem to have specially marked him out for the temporary management of affairs at Hyderabad. And yet this is not the first time that so deserving an officer has been passed over.

MR. LOGIN is said to feel very confident as to the success of his cotton experiments in the Punjab. He has already three farms at work, one of fifty acres near Kalka, a smaller one at Kurnál, and a third twenty miles north of Delhi, which yielded

500 lbs. of clean cotton last year. The yield for this year promises to be yet greater, and the success he has already attained has done much to induce the neighbouring zamindars to think favourably of the Egyptian mode of growing cotton. It appears however that the Hindus have taken alarm at a process which enables them to pluck two crops of cotton from the same plants. They have a notion that such an interference with the natural course of things will bring bad luck, in the form either of a pestilence among the husbandmen or of a murrain among their cattle.

THE *Pioneer* contradicts the rumour of Mr. Forsyth's intention to resign the service. Those who know him well declare that he "has shown no sign of an intention to give permanence to the slight he has suffered by quitting the service. . . . Mr. Forsyth has seen too much of the high official world not to know that the disfavour of one Government is no reason to a man of proved capacity why he should not be among the most favoured confidants of the next."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* offers an able and temperate defence of the Native Press against the strictures of the *Englishman*. It does not think that its native contemporaries in Bengal are fairly open, as a rule, to the charge of "violence and rancour." The limited resources of the Bengali language, which has not yet formed itself for political controversy, and the want among its writers of that literary skill which distinguishes their English brethren, the skill which "makes language mean more than meets the ear," have led their critics to mistake bluntness for violence, undisguised feeling for rancour, and independence for impertinence. Few Englishmen again read the Bengali papers in the original. They trust to translations neither full nor accurate. The Government Translator gives mere abstracts of the papers reviewed, and these of necessity are imperfect and often misleading. It is a mistake also, we are assured, to charge the vernacular press with pandering to the taste of its readers. "On two subjects only, we may say, the political opinion or feeling of the native community is strong—we mean justice and taxation." Their faith in our sense of justice makes them the more aggrieved when they see individual Englishmen depart from their professed principle. The growing burden of taxation in a poor country, among an ignorant people, naturally produces a violent outcry, and so far the Native Press reflects the popular feeling. In other respects it simply tries to mould the opinions and sympathies of those whom it addresses. Its defects in short are not those of the heart but of the head. Its writers "may be indiscreet in their language,—that is a defect of the head—but they are undoubtedly loyal—their heart is sound." It is a pity indeed that so few University men enter the ranks of Bengali journalists, but that, says the *Patriot*, is not the fault of University education.

ON Friday last an interesting paper on the Contrast between Hindu and English Life, was read before the Social Science Association by Dr. Gopal Chandar Rai. What he said of English home life may easily be imagined. Of course it was everything beautiful and good, especially by contrast with his description of home life among the Hindus. In the latter there are few, if any provisions for the poor and suffering. Women are kept apart and shut out from all society. There is no moral training of infants, and no instruction in the fine arts. The only education consists in training boys as clerks for the public service. We are told that India is a nation of paupers interspersed with a few millionaire Rajahs, and that every little necessary of life has to be bought from foreign countries. India compared with England is a land of indolence and stagnation, and the life of the people tends to demoralise instead of elevating them. All this would be very sad if it were quite as true as it seems to this worthy doctor of Bengal. But is it anything like the truth? To anyone who thinks at all on such subjects it must seem absurdly wide of the truth, to suppose that moral training of some kind for instance is a thing unknown among Indian children. As for instruction in the fine arts, another Hindu gentleman, Mr. D. H. Thakur, very pertinently asked how many persons in England were educated in the fine arts. Provision for the poor and suffering is hardly needed in a country where every household and every caste contributes cheerfully to the support of needy and sick relatives and fellow castemen. Mr. Thakur did not deny that Hindu children might be better educated, but the same may be said of a great

many English children and adults also. Strikes have not yet become a social institution in India. The charitable institutions founded and maintained by natives in Bombay and Calcutta hardly prove the justice of Dr. Rai's indictment against his countrymen. Sayid Mahmud stood up in defence of his Mohammedan countrywomen, many of whom, he said, composed well in Persian and the classical languages of India, and reminded his hearers that the Mohammedan rulers of India had preferred Hindus to offices which their English successors had not yet dreamt of giving them. Mr. Thakur avowed his dislike to the system of early marriages, but thought that there was much to consider before his countrymen adopted the customs of foreign nations. We for our part can see little use in discussions which only tend to puff up the Briton's natural self-conceit and to lead him further than ever from a just appreciation of the people for whose well-being he professes to care. Comparisons of the kind here started are always misleading from the difficulty of getting at trustworthy data, and the yet greater difficulty of putting ourselves in other men's places.

THE serious charge brought by General Forester last week against Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick and the India-office, with regard to the abstraction of certain documents bearing on the recent suit between the Sombre family and the Indian Government, appears to have been successfully rebutted by Mr. Grant Duff's explanatory answer on Friday last. According to General Forester, some letters which were deemed important to the interests of the claimants in the aforesaid suit were not forthcoming, when certain records, which Mr. Fitzpatrick as agent for the defendants had got into his possession, were returned to the Magistrate of Meerut. Instead of being punished for what he had done, Mr. Fitzpatrick, complained the General, had not only continued in the service of the Government, but for the last three years had been drawing a handsome salary in England for his services in conducting the defence of the Indian Government. Mr. Grant Duff's reply however to General Forester's motion for papers on the subject blows away the cloud of misunderstanding which had hitherto obscured a few plain facts. Mr. Fitzpatrick himself has supported his denial of the charge brought against him by a simple statement of what took place. From these two sources it appears that the papers in question were official correspondence belonging to the Indian Government, that Mr. Fitzpatrick by order of the Government removed those papers from the Meerut office and forwarded them to Calcutta, that this was done with the knowledge and consent of the acting Collector of Meerut, and that the charge thereon founded against Mr. Fitzpatrick had not only been ignored by the two lower Courts in the Punjab, but was expressly withdrawn by General Forester's counsel in the course of the subsequent pleadings before the High Court.

WE are glad to learn that Major Burne, C.S.I., lately Private Secretary to Lord Mayo, has been attached to the Political Department of the India Office, in the capacity of what is called "Mehmendar" in the East. He will be a sort of Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State. His business will be to attend to the Native Princes and Missions which come to England in communication with the Political Secretary. Such an appointment will be sure to give general satisfaction.

DEPOTS.—Under instructions from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the annual relief of officers at the depot of a British regiment will be suspended during the last two years of its service in India. Should actual vacancies exist, officers will be sent for duty as heretofore.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Capt. G. R. Chevalier, H.M.'s 68th Regiment, at Agra, July 17; a few days ago he had to submit to the amputation of a limb; tetanus was the immediate cause of death. Qmr. Forbes, 70th Regiment, at Rawul Pindee, of heat apoplexy, June 26. Sergt. Guthrie, 70th Regiment, of heat apoplexy, at Rawul Pindee. R. Munro, Esq., of the Punjab State Railway, at Wuzoorabad, June 29.

BENGAL.—Mr. E. C. Blackburn, Bengal Civil Service, late of the Government Secretariat, at Allahabad, aged 44, July 5. S. T. Cuthbert, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, Aug. 6, at Clifton.

BOMBAY.—Surg. W. Pitcairn, Bombay Retired, in London. Col. P. D. Odley, Retired Bombay Army, H.E.I.C.S., at Hoddesden, aged 79, Aug. 3. Mr. A. N. Shaw, Bombay C.S., at 31, York-place, Portman-square, aged 70, Aug. 4.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Muir, Capt. Muir, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Nicholas.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Sumla, Aug. 4.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Smyth, Mr. A. Filosa, Miss Proctor, Mr. Flannestad, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Macquid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 12, 1872.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE Government has very soon repented of the change it made last year in the time for laying the accounts of our Indian Empire before Parliament. In the very last week of the Session just concluded, Mr. Grant Duff proceeded to unfold his Indian Budget to an audience of about thirty members, very few of whom cared half as much for his detailed review of India's financial position as they did for discussing the wrongs of Dr. Hooker or the designs of Mr. Lowe on the ground reclaimed at their own cost by the ratepayers of London. Mr. Fawcett's notice of a motion against the Indian Income-tax had doubtless something to do with the postponement of the Budget statement, as it certainly accounted for the unusual practice of making a speech, as Mr. Grant Duff did, on the Indian Budget, before the House had resolved itself into a Committee. In so doing, the Under-Secretary for India took the wind out of Mr. Fawcett's sails, and prepared his hearers by a series of rather highly-coloured pictures to withstand the depressing effect of his opponent's coming Jeremiad. The first part of his statement dealt with the figures furnished by the Indian estimates for the last few years, figures with which our readers are already acquainted. We may note however Mr. Grant Duff's explanation, such as it was, of the enormous cash balances of April last. Of the 25 millions then in hand about £1,300,000 was money due to public creditors who had elected to reinvest it elsewhere. Another 2½ millions represented the balance of sums borrowed for laying out on extraordinary public works. This would still leave more than five millions in excess of the fifteen usually held in reserve; but a large part of that excess represents the surplus income of the last two years. If so, we are all the less able to discover any just grounds for retaining an income-tax which is reckoned to bring in little more than half-a-million for the current year. Was it worth while to maintain an impost so widely detested, and in its present shape so clearly unfruitful, when some four millions of former surplus lay unspent in the public coffers? It is very well to say that the existence of so large a sum precludes recourse to borrowing for this year at least; but it is rather hard upon the Indian taxpayer that money raised for the year's ordinary needs should be diverted to extraordinary uses. Nor is the matter mended by deducting from this large surplus, as Mr. Grant Duff seems to do, the sum of former deficits. We, at least, had always imagined that those deficits had long since been covered by increased taxation or diminished outlay.

It is more to the purpose to learn that between 1861 and 1873 India will have spent only £7,384,780 in excess of her actual income, and that against this excess may be set as much as 37½ millions of tangible property, in the shape of public works, the result of her past outlay. Of that sum however eleven millions are written down for barracks and other military buildings, whose real value is in many instances open to serious question. At the lowest reckoning, however, we may admit that India has already something to show in return for money spent. Mr. Grant Duff also made a fair defence of Indian Finance Ministers, whose budget estimates, he declared, were after all less inaccurate on the whole than those presented by English Chancellors of the Exchequer. The latter, moreover, are working a system established ages ago, while the Indian system is barely ten years old. In India also the enormous distances lend a new uncertainty to the financier's view. With regard to the alleged evils of a heavy local taxation, Mr. Grant Duff assured his hearers that the whole of it amounted only to about five millions, of which about a million and a-half was levied by municipalities for municipal purposes. As for the foreign trade of India, that has nearly doubled since the American War, the yearly average now being 102 millions, against 52½ millions for the five years before the War.

Turning from figures to general politics, Mr. Grant Duff ventured to offer a flat denial of the statement that India was just now "exceptionally discontented or unprosperous." What grounds he had for asserting that "nine hundred and ninety-nine alarmist statements out of a thousand were the mere exaggerations or fabrications of persons who were disgusted at not seeing their own particular views adopted, or their own particular interests forwarded, by the local authorities," we are at a loss to know. It may be true that high officials in Calcutta and Simla know nothing of the alleged grounds for anxiety; but their ignorance is not shared by a large section of the ruling classes, and a great many people who have no personal motive for sounding an alarm have borne witness to the recent prevalence of discontent and disquietude. Mr. Grant Duff himself admits that we have been improving India a little faster than sound policy would have desired. At the same time we may allow with him that the great experiment of governing India is going on as well as can be expected, and that no good cause exists for immediate anxiety. With regard again to Lord Mayo's opinion on the income-tax, as quoted by Mr. Fawcett, it is only fair to remember that the words in question were uttered in 1870 when the burden of the tax was most severely felt; and it is possible that if Lord Mayo were now alive, he might see fit to modify his former opinion. But even Mr. Grant Duff confesses that in his last days Lord Mayo "inclined against" the income-tax as a permanent impost. We shall be curious to see how far the host of witnesses whom he expects to bring next year before the Finance Committee will succeed in proving that the income-tax is a proper and desirable impost, to which none but the Europeans in India have decidedly objected.

The Under-Secretary for India had some reason to complain of Mr. Fawcett's motion, as forestalling the verdict of the Finance Committee. But in avowing his belief that the House "could derive no advantage from any of the remarks which the honourable member for Brighton was about to make," he did small justice to Mr. Fawcett, whose subsequent speech served at any rate to impress upon his hearers the fact that some of the questions so confidently settled by Mr. Grant Duff were regarded by many competent persons from a much less cheerful point of view. In contrasting the stationary income with the elastic expenditure of India, Mr. Fawcett merely enlarged on the text provided for him by Sir R. Temple. When he inveighed against the growing expenditure on a smaller army, he was only following the lead of eminent critics both in the Indian Government and the India Office. His objections to the system of railway guarantees have already been answered by the introduction of State Railways; and if the new system pleases him little better than the old, it must be remembered that past ex-

perience of the Public Works Department justifies a certain amount of scepticism as to its future. In reply to General Barrow's evidence in favour of the income-tax, the member for Brighton could quote against it the recorded opinions of three successive Finance Ministers for India, as well as those of several other authorities at least equal to General Barrow in rank and special information. And whatever may be pleaded as to the elasticity of our Indian revenues, it is worth remembering that of late years the only means of meeting a threatened deficit has been to curtail outlay on public works, to reduce the working strength of establishments, and to double a tax which causes more general discontent than all the other sources of Indian income. Mr. Grant Duff may say what he will regarding the light and partial incidence of the income-tax in its present shape; but the fact remains that for the sake of half a million or so a year, the Indian Government retains an impost which puts into the pockets of native underlings some two rupees for every one that finds its way into the public treasury.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The *Englishman* observes that, as a rule, they begin their career with a better knowledge of law than a barrister has at setting out, and in both cases subsequent progress can only be the result of practice and private study. The increase of judicial efficiency is due almost entirely to the two years' professional training which the selected candidates now receive in England before they are finally admitted to the service. But it is purchased at a considerable price. We will allow that the young men of the Service are as active and efficient administrators as they ever were, and a glance at the Cricket Elevens throughout the country shows that they start life with well-made athletic bodies, as well as with fairly-trained minds. But there can be little doubt that the present system, while raising the average professional efficiency of the service, tends to shut out the exceptionally talented men who came from the Universities in the early competition days. It operates in this direction from two reasons. In the first place, by making young men enter at an earlier age, it debars them from the chance of a University education; and in the second, by subjecting them to a strict professional training for two years before coming out, it prevents the few who have been at the University from carrying their College career to its proper conclusion. The result is two-fold; the area from which the Service might draw its recruits is limited by the practical exclusion of the University youth; and the University youth finds a lucrative and honourable profession, which many of them adopted twelve years ago, now closed. These considerations are beginning to tell both upon those who direct the examinations, and upon public opinion at the Universities. We should be heartily glad if some compromise could be arrived at that should give us from time to time the exceptionally brilliant men which the competitive system formerly attracted from the Universities, and at the same time maintain the higher average of professional training which the present method produces. On the one hand, it is now very important that the internal administration of the districts should be conducted by men who have had a sound legal education. On the other, it is equally important that a body of men should exist within the Service who possess the high culture and that talent for the wider spheres of political action which a University training gives. It is from this body that the Government of India and the Local Secretariats have obtained their best recruits during the past fifteen years. Indeed, without a single exception that we remember of at the moment, every young Civilian who has during that period made an unusual success is a man who had distinguished himself at his University, English, Scotch, or Irish.

CONTROL OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The *Englishman*, whilst it would not imperil the life and efficiency of the army by subordinating the Military Member of Council or Secretary of War, which in point of fact he is, to the crotchets of some crazed economist, would tighten the Government Control, and raise, if necessary, the responsibility. A member of Government who so grossly neglects his duty, be he soldier or civilian, as to squander, or permit to be squandered, the public revenues, is clearly unfit for the high post entrusted to him. Let such an one be removed from the Viceregal Council, that is, punish the offending official, but not the public service, as you must inevitably do under the system proposed by the India House. The course pursued in India in pre-sanctioning an estimate of the proposed military disbursements for the incoming year, with a view to obtain the Government sanction to such expenditure, is in strict accordance with the form

observed at home. Adopting our view of the absolute necessity of leaving the action of the Military Member of Council untrammelled by the theoretical views of an irresponsible Controller-General of Military Finance, provided always that the minimum amounts voted on the army estimates be not exceeded, the Military Accountant General ceases to be a departmental officer, attached to the Military Secretariat, and becomes, *de facto*, the confidential adviser of Government in all matters relating to the monetary effects, present and prospective, of such military changes as may arise from time to time. His connection with the Military Department, necessary to place at his command information not otherwise obtainable, should be purely nominal. Free from all departmental pressure and prejudice, holding his appointment directly from the Viceroy, loyal to the Military Member of Council as to the Supreme Government, relieved of the dangerous attitude of antagonism which the India House would give to a Controller-General, the Military Accountant-General should stand midway between the Military Department and the army expenditure—a useful and not a dead and unreasoning drag on efficiency. Practically, these are very much the position and functions of the present Accountant-General, whilst, theoretically, he is simply in charge of the account branch of the Military Secretariat—subordination, real or implied, the wisdom of which is evidently questioned at the India House. Hence it appears to us that a very trifling change, having the effect of relieving the Military Accountant General of all official connection with the Military Department, would probably suffice to satisfy the Secretary of State, correct the present alarm at the India House, and save India from the infliction of another General Balfour. With the utmost respect for military economists, we scarcely approve of empty arsenals, insufficient means of transport, and ill-armed soldiers.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN INDIA.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that it is the attitude of the law towards the criminal which Mr. Campbell wishes to see altered; and the grounds on which he would urge the change recommend themselves to our reason. We have no doubt that, if this change were once effected, the practical experience and common sense of our judicial and police officers, who have been thrown off the scent by the red-herrings in the form of scientific English maxims which have been freely dragged across the trail, would speedily enough detect a criminal procedure, suited to the people of India, by which the criminal of the average type might almost invariably be run to earth, in spite of the numerous defects of oral testimony. The common sense and experience of Indian judicial officers stand baffled on the track, not because they are unequal to the task of administering justice, but because the procedure that has been forced on the country, instead of being constructed on an Indian model, weakly reflects the theoretical refinements of a foreign jurisprudence, which is utterly unsuited to the people of India. Scientific Government has now progressed so far that it is hopeless to look for any general reversion to the simpler rule that is better adapted for the people of India—and perhaps the changes that have been brought about in the people themselves, by our steady persistence in introducing scientific government, has made such a general reversion impracticable—but we are sure that the majority of experienced judicial and police officers, whose minds have not been entirely poisoned by the draughts which they have drunk of scientific administration, will concur with Mr. Campbell in thinking that the Government is bound to adopt every possible means, short of actual torture, for the purpose of getting at the truth in criminal cases. And we hope to hear more from Mr. Campbell on this important subject before he lays down the reins of Government.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.—It is said that circulars have been sent through the various departments at Simla, to ascertain whether departmental heads cannot manage, whilst at Calcutta, with small office establishments. We hear there is some talk of reducing the rates of compensation at present allowed to clerks on duty at Simla, where they are saved all punkah charges, and not a few others absolutely indispensable in a tropical climate. A permanent arrangement of plain and hill offices, thereby rendering unnecessary the temporary separation of families, will prove a real economy in the case of married clerks, and render possible a reconsideration of the whole subject of compensation.

EAST INDIAN CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—The Civil and Military, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, Servants of the Indian Government are now a very large body, and the different Members of the Government Services in that country are in receipt of liberal incomes. Many of these gentlemen frequently require temporary accommodation, which they have difficulty in obtaining, unless at usurious rates; and to make such advances, when covered by adequate collateral security, will be one of the principal objects of a new Banking Company whose prospectus appears in our advertising columns; in the different Presidencies there are a large number of gentlemen, European and native, in receipt of moderate allowances, which are paid with the greatest punctuality, and who might be advantageously assisted under the careful system of management which will characterise the business to be conducted by this company.

Bengal.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE AT UMBALLA.—A private of the 20th Hussars committed suicide by shooting himself with a loaded carbine on Thursday, July 11.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that Mr. A. F. Carr, now at Nynee Tal on sick leave, in consequence of an accident by which he broke his arm, will resume charge of the Bank of Bengal at Jubbulpore, of which branch he was formerly acting agent. Mr. R. T. Horsford, according to the same report, will assume charge of the Mirzapore branch.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to rule that no person shall be appointed to the public service in India in a grade eligible to pension without a certificate by a commissioned medical officer, or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.—The Judge Advocate General's Department in India, says the *Indian Daily News*, will probably be cut down to limits more in harmony with army requirements. The local duties and responsibilities of Assistant Advocate Generals have been so lightened by the appointment of Mr. Romaine that some doubling-up of appointments is contemplated.

COTTON.—Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co. have, it is said, addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, calling attention to the falling off in the consumption of Bengal cotton in the English market. This falling-off is attributed to the practice of full-pressing, which prevents the purchaser from examining the article before taking it over, and prevents him, therefore, from discovering, before purchasing, any frauds that have been committed.

CABUL.—The last idea of the Ameer of Cabul appears to be to encourage watchmaking in his kingdom, as the correspondent of the *Agra paper* says that he has ordered a native watchmaker to instruct some men in making and repairing watches, who are to be sent to different towns in Afghanistan to open shops when proficient. Four thousand rupees a year are to be given to the watchmaker for his trouble.

SENTENCE ON PRIVATE BUTLER.—Private Butler, of the 36th Regiment, who shot his comrade Harvey, has been tried by the Chief Court of Punjab, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, on the charge of "doing an act, knowing it to be so immediately dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause the death of a human being, such act having been committed without any excuse for incurring such risk of death."

CASHMERE.—It appears that Cashmere has proved a centre of considerable attraction to visitors this season. We see it stated that 270 Europeans have already visited the place. Two hundred and twenty-four are gentlemen and forty-six ladies. Of these seventy-seven are in Siri Nagar, 154 out in the interior; thirty-nine have already left the valley. The Maharajah was expected at an early date; but his winter capital, Jummoo, having been visited by cholera, he did not wish to leave his subjects in that state, and will not start till the disease is altogether gone from the place.

THE FERAZIS.—We hear that the Ferazi ryots on Mr. Wise's estates at Noyanabad are still in a very unsettled state, and that a breach of the peace may be apprehended. Mr. Broadley, C.S., has been deputed to the spot, to remain there till further orders, and has been invested with power to try cases arising in the Narainungo and Ruppung *Thanahs*. We trust he will be able to keep both sides quiet, and thus avoid a recurrence of the late riot and consequent loss of life. The Ferazis should be very narrowly watched.—*Bengal Times*, July 10.

DESTITUTE WIDOWS.—We have been informed that, with the charitable object of relieving the great distress existing amongst the European and Eurasian widows, of whom there are many living in the serais and bazaars of Lahore, a society has been established, which provides needlework (coarse and fine) at remunerative prices for those able to do it. On Wednesday morning last twelve poor women attended at the Free School, where the work is given out by the ladies forming the Committee, and many others are anxious for employment.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

TYPHOID FEVER AT CHERAT.—We are sorry to hear from a correspondent that during the present season there have been a few fatal cases of typhoid fever amongst the troops at Cherat in the Peshawur district, and as the greatest medical authorities say that this kind of fever arises from the neglect of simple sanitary laws, we hope that every care will be taken not to crowd the men too much and to render the precincts of the huts and tents savoury to the utmost extent. All agree that the climate of Cherat is very salubrious, owing chiefly to the genial breezes which seem always to prevail and to the absence of any rank vegetation; the water, moreover, being excellent, it is evident that we must look elsewhere than to climatic influences for the causes of typhoid fever.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—A Delhi correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"A serious accident happened a couple of nights ago to a man belonging to the regiment in garrison. It appears he got out of bed in his sleep, and, walking into the verandah, climbed on to the railings which surround it, and fell to the ground, a distance of between thirty and forty feet. When picked up it was found that he had broken his wrist, and had also received a severe injury in his spine. He lies in a precarious state at present; should he recover I think it will effectually cure him of sleep-walking."

THE HURDUI AND SHAHJAHANPUR RAILWAY.—Colonel Beadle, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, has written to the secretary of the Jalsa Tehzib in Lucknow that he hopes to open the forty miles of line from Hurdui to Shahjehanpur before the end of the year, provided the rails arrive from England. He adds that he sees no reason why the lines to Bairamghat and Faizabad should not be opened by October 15, 1872. The Government Engineer, Captain de Bourbel, has postponed the opening of the line to Hurdui for fifteen days.—*Englishman*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial, of which Colonel Gowan, of the 23rd Native Infantry, is president, assembled at Allahabad, on Monday, July 5, for the trial of Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, on the charge of conduct unbecoming the character of a British officer for agreeing to accept from the Minister of the Rajah of Rewah illegal gratification while engaged in the settlement of boundary questions between the States of Rewah and Sohawul. Mr. Warner (aided by Mr. Howard) appeared as counsel for the accused; Captain Clementi, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, as prosecutor; and Major Seagrim as judge-advocate.

NATIVE FEELING.—"A Mussulman of Agra," writing to the *Allypore Institute Gazette* on the minute of Lord Napier of Magdala on native princes and their armies, concludes a long vindication from the suspicion of disloyalty of those from whom his Excellency apprehends possible danger with the following words:—"The English authorities may depend upon it, that unless they will undertake to govern India more in correspondence with the wishes and feelings of the people, and unless they infuse into the administration some element which may serve as a connecting link between the Government and the people, a serious complication is not far off."

SCINDIA'S IRRIGATION CANAL.—The Maharajah Scindia contemplates utilising the water of the Scind river for the benefit of his people and the enrichment of his country, by constructing an irrigation canal to extend from near Nurwur through the capital, to Bhind, and thence to the Chumbul river, a distance on the whole of 110 miles. His Highness has applied to Government for the services of an Engineer officer to survey the line and take the levels. It is only necessary to read the Gwalior reports to know that the Maharajah is a prince of strongly marked character and great shrewdness. It is very satisfactory to find that year by year his energy and intelligence are turned more and more towards efforts to improve the condition of his subjects and the resources of his country.—*Pioneer*.

THE BURDWAN FEVER FUND.—His Excellency the Viceroy has given Rs. 1,000 to the Burdwan Fever Fund. It is to be hoped that so liberal a contribution from a nobleman new to the country may have the effect of arousing the wealthy and inactive zemindars of the Burdwan district to a sense of the duties which their elevated position entails on them. The Burdwan Rajah is about the only one of the indigenous aristocracy who has, up to now, shown any sense of the deep and widespread distress around him, and the obligation incumbent on all the wealthy and influential men to aid in the work of alleviating a distress which may be partly attributed to defective sanitary arrangements, in a great measure to flooded paddy-fields, and still more to the steaming and rotting uncut crops which yield so splendid manure for the next cultivation.

SIR WILLIAM GREY.—The *Indian Observer* states, and we wish sincerely it may be correct, that Sir William Grey is to succeed Sir Richard Temple as Finance Minister. We are only afraid that Sir William would not accept the office, but if he should the appointment would be excellent. His experience could not easily be matched, could scarcely by possibility be excelled. He is calm, thoughtful, careful, and, we have heard people say, "over-conscientious," whatever that may be. He has a kindly feeling towards the people, and he is a man who would neither introduce play-acting nor suffer it to be introduced into the finances. We wish, both for the sake of England and India, that Sir William Grey could be had as Finance Minister, and that the Finance Department could be cleared out for the introduction of a truer and more statesmanlike system of finance than India has seen for many a long day. We believe there are few Englishmen and few natives who know the real facts who would not rejoice to see the financial affairs of India placed in the hands of Sir William Grey.—*Friend of India*.

THE SUTLEJ BRIDGE.—A correspondent of a contemporary writes from Phillour on the 10th July:—"The smash of the Sutlej Bridge is now, I regret to say, complete. Yesterday afternoon the pier sank, and the girders whose ends rested upon it fell with a crash into the river, from whence their ends now stick up above the water, reminding one by their appearance of the wreck of some large ship. The mail bags by the up mail train had just passed over before the girders fell, and it must be considered as a fortunate circumstance that throughout this lamentable accident no loss of life has oc-

curred. What a fearful thing it would have been had the pier given way at the moment a train was passing over it; and, when we recollect that it is scarcely forty-eight hours since trains were passing over it, there is every cause to be thankful. Of course nothing can now be done towards repairs, or even to erect a temporary bridge for an engine to pass over. Everything, as in the case of the Beas last year, will have to remain *in statu quo* till after the rains, and passengers and mails will have to be conveyed across by boat."

FINANCIAL.—*Mofussilite*, writing to the *Pioneer*, says:—"I see that Lord Northbrook has taken finance as his special province, and is not going in for railway works. There are many things which are needful to be done. There is Public Works Department expenditure to be cut down, and there are a hundred minor things to be done. I hear that the transfer of the Elphinstone property to Government has given rise to a great deal of discussion in Council. Amongst minor items, the Government thinks that the Money Order-office, under Mr. Tudor Trevor, at the Bombay Presidency, has not been looked after; then there is Colonel Kennedy's Carwar Railway business, which is discussed, and the question of making Simla headquarters for next year or not is a subject which is likely to become a vexed question very soon."

SUPPOSED CURE FOR CHOLERA.—A Benares correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* asserts that a Bengalee Baboo at that city has discovered a certain cure for cholera. It is said by the correspondent that he applied to the Government of India, claiming the promised reward of a lac of rupees for having found out the specific, and that the Government of India, on receipt of this, referred the petition to the Commissioner of the 5th Division, N.W.P., for necessary inquiries, who in due course of business forwarded the same to the magistrate of the district to do the needful. But it was remarked by the magistrate "that the numbers cured by him last year were not sufficient to prove its efficacy in proportion to his claim. In the event, however, of an outbreak of cholera in any of our large cities, it would be easy to afford to him an opportunity of demonstrating the efficacy of his specific;" and an order from his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, N.W.P., has also been issued that his medicine would be duly tested on the occurrence of any outbreak of the disease.

THE PUNJAB BRIDGE DISASTERS.—While the bridges on the Punjab and Delhi Railway have given way both this season and last, the new piers for the great bridges on the New Punjab Northern State Railway have not wholly escaped. At the Jhelum, one pier, consisting of three wells, has wholly fallen, and one of the wells of another pier is so far out of perpendicular as to be in a hopeless condition. The main current which the protecting spurs were intended to guide square down through the piers went over to the other side above the site of the bridge, from which it turned back, slanting across the bed of the river and catching the piers in flank, the weakest point, when three wells are used. The floods on the Jhelum were this year much higher than even the great floods of last year, and have done much damage. A barge containing a steam-hoist was swept from its moorings and speedily foundered, the hoist being lost nobody knows where, and fragments of the boat picked up far down the river. The Ravee pile bridge is completely broken, about twenty or thirty spans being wanting. Most of the timbers however were recovered, as arrangements had been made to watch the progress of its breaking up. We have not heard whether the Grand Trunk Road has suffered materially, or any part of the State line besides the bridges. The Jhelum piers were not fully sunk, a bed of hard material having been arrived at in which progress was slow.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CAWNPORE.—An urgent appeal is being made for funds to complete the interior embellishment of the Cawnpore Memorial Church, which will be consecrated soon after Christmas, 1872. It is proposed to order an organ, at a probable cost of Rs. 4,000, and a peal of bells and other requirements will be bought as funds are subscribed. The church is in the Lombard style, and is built of brick relieved with stone, with a campanile twelve feet high. It stands in the north-east corner of General Wheeler's entrenchment, the place of refuge in 1857 for nearly 1,100 of our countrymen and countrywomen, and defended by less than 300 fighting men, against 30,000 rebels, from June 7th to June 27th, in 1857. When the survivors were forced to capitulate, they were all, excepting two officers and two men who made good their escape, treacherously murdered by order of Nana Sahib. The tablets to the memory of some of these, and particularly of forty-three soldiers' wives and fifty-three children of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment, now in St. John's Church, will be reverently removed to the Memorial Church. The many objects of interest also in the compound of All Souls are to be carefully preserved. The Church Committee hope that "a liberal response will be made in all stations in India to this request for aid to render All Souls Memorial Church in all respects complete. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Chaplains of Cawnpore and Lucknow, or can be paid to the credit of the Memorial Church Fund in the Cawnpore Branch of the Bank of Bengal."—*Friend of India*.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT AGRA.—The rains in our locality are not all we would wish perhaps, but the place is comparatively healthy. All but two companies of the 65th have returned.

to barracks from camp, and no doubt very glad they are to occupy their comfortable quarters again. The other two companies also were preparing to return, but a case of cholera occurring a day or two ago keeps them at Rambag for a time. The case was not fatal; the patient is progressing favourably, but the camp must stand a little longer in consequence of it. We were very sorry to hear that there had been a severe outbreak of the scourge in St. Peter's College a few days ago. Many of the poor lads were prostrated by, it and several, we regret to say, have died. The institution was closed at once, and the boys dispersed. The College buildings were immediately abandoned. The boys who had no friends or relatives in the station or its vicinity were taken to Secundra, the buildings in which were promptly placed at the service of the College authorities. As there have not been any cases lately, we are justified in hoping that the spread of the disease has been effectually checked. We learn that cholera broke out with great severity on the morning of the 5th July among these boys—twenty-one being attacked that day, and eighty-two altogether in five days, of whom thirty-five have died. The rest of them were removed as soon as possible to Secundra, and there eight of the cases of cholera occurred; but they have had no cases at all for three days, and the boys enjoy the change very much.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 13.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.—The Lahore correspondent of a contemporary says:—"It is reported that a change is about to take place in the Registrarship of the Chief Court on the expiration of the privilege leave of the present officiating incumbent, who is to revert to his substantive appointment of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. Mr. Miller is now away on leave, being recommended instant change and rest from labour by his medical advisers. It is hoped that after all this arrangement may be altered, and that Mr. Millar, as he has been very useful in his officiating appointment, and has been most popular with those who have had business with him, while being very highly thought of by the Judges of the Chief Court, will return to his acting appointment. Should he not, however, return to the appointment, Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, Q.S., Assistant Commissioner of Mooltan, is spoken of as amongst those likely to be appointed to act. The railway reductions that I alluded to in my last have taken place, four of the Engineering Staff having been served with the usual six months' notice of termination of their engagements. For the future the Engineering Staff is to consist of one Chief Engineer with a subordinate staff of seven engineers, the line from Mooltan to Delhi being divided into three divisions, with a District Engineer and assistant to each division. The scale of pay is as follows:—Three Engineers on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, two on Rs. 600, and two Juniors on Rs. 400 per month; the last two are to be at once imported from England. This will exactly cover the Rs. 5,000, which is the maximum the Government of India have determined to sanction. This restriction falls very hard on some of those who have been dispensed with. In one case the officer whose engagement has been terminated can boast of twelve years' steady and faithful service, and in the other cases none have been less than eight years in the Railway Company's employ."

DISTURBANCES IN BUNDELKUND.—The Jhansie correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"The Thakoors of Pulheira are in open revolt against their liege lord, the Rajah of Tehree; the true cause is not yet known, but it is supposed that tyranny and oppression are at the bottom. It is also said that before revolting the Chief of Pulheira had laid his grievances before the Political Agent, who refused to interfere. The Rajah of Tehree (or rather his Prime Minister, for the Rajah is only about 20 years old) sent an armed force and six guns against the rebel Thakoors, who it seems routed this valiant army, composed of a miserable rabble, paid wretchedly, and captured two of the six guns. The account given by a Bundela Chief of the contending parties will enable you to decide who are likely to be the victors. Sahib, said he, the Rajah's sepoys are paid three kucha rupees monthly, are a year or over in arrears, have their bullets tied in the corner of their *ungochas* (waistbands), and their shoes tied on to their feet with *suttee*; on the opposite side are some of the picked Thakoors of Bundelkund (mustering about 5,000 strong) fighting for their rights. The sympathy of the country is with the Pulheira Chief and his followers. During a spirited battle, which was fought the other day, from 50 to 100 men of the Rajah it is reported bit the dust, the loss of the Pulheira men being comparatively small. Prem Narain, Meer Munshee of the Agent G. G. Central India, is the Prime Minister; he is very unpopular, and on his return from Delhi the other day, where he had proceeded, enlisted and brought 150 men for his body guard, so much does he seem to be in dread of the Thakoors. The brave and would be wise of this station already suggest the necessity of a flying column to guard our frontier, but they always apprehend danger when there is none, while the officials at Lullutpore, with a military detachment at their disposal, are quaking in their shoes in consequence of a threat sent to them by Dulleep Sing, an escaped convict, to attack the station and burn the houses of the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon."

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB RIVERS.—The rains continue throughout the Punjab, and all the rivers are high in flood. Yesterday the Jhelum was reported as remarkably high, and Mr. Grant, the Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, at once left to see how the works were standing. On the Ravee the floods for the last five

or six days have been very heavy, and fears were entertained for the temporary railway bridge. It was, however, expected that it would not stand the rain, and was built this year in sections, so that if pressure was strong on one section, it might go and leave the others unharmed. It was also, we believe, determined to partially dismantle the bridge by taking off the rails and heavy material so as to make the loss by breakage as light as possible. The first sign of weakness was the starting of one of the cross beams and the twisting of the bridge a foot out of the general line. Now it has quite given way, and portions of it have floated down the stream. For the most part the beams, posts, and trusses of the bridge had been well secured before the floods, but still a portion have gone down. We are glad to say a word in praise of the old favourite, the Ravee bridge of boats. It is true that the Ravee is not such a heavy river as the Chenab, or Sutlej, or Indus, or the Jhelum, but in its own channel the current is as fierce and the weight as heavy as anywhere in the Punjab. But the Ravee boat bridge is never taken up, but stands firm and solid when the *Gazette* announces the break up of bridges on every other river in the province. It has this last week been most severely tried, but has not given a foot. The anchors have been renewed, great new cables have been placed to link the boats together both at stem and stern, the superstructure has been strengthened, and all made snug for the strongest flood that can come. The ordinary traffic and Government dak have continued as before, and there is every hope of there being no interruption during the summer. The establishment of the bridge and the Executive Engineer have been exerting themselves day and night at the work of watching and strengthening the bridge works.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 5.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 9. Str. *Oriental*, Dickenson Bombay; Centaur, Buchan, Liverpool; City of Athens, Corraghan, London.—10. Str. *Madras*, James, Kyook Phyou; str. *Patna*, Beys, Bombay; str. *Red Gauntlet*, Mann, London; Atmosphere, Costello, Liverpool; West Ridge, Warland, Liverpool; Rooparell, Mackay, London; Ellen Stuart, Calvert, London; Colonel Fyche, Boyd, Zanzibar.—12. Princess Alexandra, McMahon, Rio de Janeiro.—13. British Army, Porter, London; Ethel, Waldren, Cape Town.—15. Howden, Ditchburn, Liverpool; Bowtell, Ellery (port not mentioned.)

DEPARTURES.

July 9. Str. *Emelia*; Seaforth.—13. Str. *Neera*; Candahar, Orissa, British Peer, Erimita, Bianca.—13. Dundee.—14. Str. *Oriental*, str. *Madras*; City of Lucknow, Iskender Shah, Stratton Audley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Madras*.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Capt. Hood.
Per str. *Oriental*.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Capt. King, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson and two children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 16, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 0 to 101 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 6 to 101 8
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 12 to 111 14
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 14 to 104 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11 3-16d.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	415 to 420
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	535 to 538 r.d.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	260 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	125 to 128
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	200 to 205
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	42 to 46
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or ...	218 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or ...	218 to 245
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	98 to 100
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	167½ to 160
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	190 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	360 to —
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	720 to 730
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	212½ ...	114 to 115
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1800 ...	410 to 415
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	95 to 98
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	575 to 580
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	115 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210 ...	31 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to 20 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	5 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sute ...	2 6 3 to 2 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Time bargains.

REPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 16.—The market has been quiet during the week, and sales have been effected only at a slight reduction in prices.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 16.—Jute: There has been a considerable fall all round. Rice: Prices for Sesta have slightly risen. Linseed: Prices lower, and as the supplies increase a further fall may be expected. Raw Silk: There has been no business reported this week. Corans: Nothing doing, but stocks increasing, and a fall anticipated.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

NEGAPATAM, June 30.—Of course you have heard that Master Vencatachellummyah, the man who is so much wanted at the present moment by a paternal Government, and on whose precious self a price far above the value of other mortals has been set—is caught, and is now fast in the clutches of the law, or at all events of the police. A few particulars of his capture may not be without interest, so I will give you them. It appears Vencatachellummyah has been starting it in no less a place than Negapatam for the last three days. On Friday, and again on Saturday, he honoured the Madras Bank with a visit, on the latter day (yesterday) cashing no fewer than twenty 1,000 rupee notes at the same place! The extraordinary part of it is that on the man stating his business at the Bank, and presenting the notes to the agent himself, the forgery business flashed through the latter's mind (as no doubt it would have to anyone with a thousand rupee note before him just now), and the man after conversing in Telugu took a remark made in English by the agent. The notes, however, were genuine, and Vencatachellummyah walked off unmolested, the agent little thinking he was allowing the nice little sum of Rs. 10,000 to slip through his fingers. This morning a native while conversing with our Inspector of Police, Kistnasawmy Moodelly, mentioned casually that a man was at a certain chuttrum who appeared to be very flush of cash. The latter had only a few hours previously received a descriptive roll of Vencatachellummyah, and his suspicions being raised he made off "instantly" for the chuttrum. On arriving there, however, he was told that his man had left to proceed by the 8.30 train to Trivellore. There was yet time, and the inspector made for the station sharp. Here Vencatachellummyah was pointed out, and he proceeded in the most cool manner possible to enter into a conversation with him. Vencatachellummyah was not in the slightest degree disconcerted, and appeared as anxious to impart as the other was to obtain information. Presently Kistnasawmy said he was anxious to purchase certain jewellery; Vencatachellummyah hereupon pulled a heap from out the folds of his clothes, displaying at the same time a number of currency notes. This was the crisis, and Vencatachellummyah was marched off a prisoner. I hear, but I give it for what it is worth, that jewellery and notes to the value of more than two lacs of rupees have been found, so that Government will recover a great part of the value of the forged notes. Of Kistnasawmy's good fortune, and the chagrin of the Madras Bank agents, I need not talk. "Nothing venture nothing have" will probably be a motto the latter will not easily forget during the remainder of his life.

TREVANDRUM, June 27.—In your issue of the 6th inst., there appeared an article headed "Our Southern Collectories," in which it is stated that the "Protectorate of Travancore," among other portions of the extreme southern part of this Presidency, very urgently needs improvement, if not renovation, more especially with regard to the opening out of the country towards Madura and Tinnevely. Now, if you look at the last published Administration Report of Travancore, you will see it stated therein that several important lines of road have been in rapid progress, particularly those intended to connect Trevandrum and Quilon with Tinnevely on the Courtallum side; but, in alluding to the "Peermade Ghaut Road," the extension of which to the plains of Madura has long been contemplated, the writer of that report proceeds to question whether such extension is still necessary or desirable. He does not take it for granted that opening out the country in the direction indicated by you will necessarily be an improvement, and a benefit to the State. He wants to know first something about the description and quantity of produce grown in these portions of Madura that adjoin the Cardamom Hills—the cost of transit between that part and any port on the sea coast of the Coromandel side, whence such produce is now exported abroad—the distinction of that produce, &c. In short, whether there is any produce which, with the advantage of the proposed extension, Travancore can supply to Madura, or which Madura can export to or through Travancore more cheaply than at present. Well, it seems rather late in the day to want to know all this, you know. What has the head of the late Administration been about all the time that this very necessary scheme has been "so long contemplated"? Merely "contemplating," it would appear; and this wanting to know so much at last seems only too like an intention to postpone or shelve the question for a still further or indefinite period. Such a thing as a railway does not as yet appear to have been desired or even thought of by the Government of Travancore, though the Madras Government has lately had before it a scheme for a railway to pass near or through Travancore, among other railway schemes; but this scheme has not been sanctioned.

However, with regard to canals, endeavours are being made to establish unbroken communication between Trevandrum and Cochin, by cutting into and tunneling through that most objectionable natural obstacle the "Vurkally barrier," and carrying a canal through it. This work was commenced in 1870, and may be completed in a few years, if it does not in the meantime swallow up all the available resources of the State in cutting, boring, and blasting. But the "Southern Canal," which has been for years under construction, and regarding the real possibility of completing which in a satisfactory manner opinions have been much divided, appears to be still languishing.—*Madras Times Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

MRS. BREEKS, the eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and widow of the late Mr. J. W. Brecks, C.S., Commissioner of the Neilgherries, bid farewell to Madras yesterday, and proceeded to Europe in the *Pekin* s.s., accompanied by the kindest wishes of her many friends in this Presidency.—*Madras Mail*, July 10.

TRAVANCORE.—A vakeel of Travancore has presented a petition to the British President of Travancore and Cochin, praying that he will recommend the Travancore Government to frame an act regarding the admissibility of widow marriage similar to the Act 15 of 1856 obtaining in the British territories, and thus facilitate the progress of civilisation and humanity in Travancore.

THE WEATHER AT OOTACAMUND.—Just now the South-west monsoon is holding high revel at Ootacamund. Cold winds, dense clouds, and heavy rains, make up the weather. It is seasonable, and it is healthy; but it is not universally agreeable. Those who can go out of doors, protected by thick boots, waterproofs and umbrellas, have very much the best of it. Those who are compelled to remain indoors are not to be envied, especially if they have a leaky roof, damp firewood, and a smoky chimney.—*South of India Observer*, July 11.

VISIT OF LORD HOBART TO THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Lord and Lady Hobart, accompanied by Captains Awdry and Willoughby, visited the Lawrence Asylum on Monday afternoon, where they were received by Colonels Walker and Farewell and Capt. Morant, superintending and executive engineers, and the Principal. After a two hours' inspection of the buildings and domestic arrangements of both the male and female branches, and having seen the children paraded before them, his Excellency and Lady Hobart expressed themselves extremely interested and pleased with all that they had seen, adding that the buildings and the management of the institution were all that could be desired.—*South of India Observer*, July 11.

THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—The following vague notification appears in the last *Gazette*:—"Certificate of Assumption of Charge.—Under the orders of the Chief Justice, Mr. Walter Morgan assumed charge of the office of Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the forenoon of the 25th inst." This would seem to imply that the Chief Justice's son has assumed charge only, and that the Government have not yet sanctioned the appointment. A reference has probably been made to the Duke of Argyll, who, in that case, will, we trust, set his face against a little arrangement that Sir Walter Morgan has set his heart upon, regardless of public opinion.—*Madras Mail*.

SUICIDE OF THE NOTE FORGER.—Vencatachellummyah, the person implicated in the great note forgery, who was arrested at Negapatam and his servant, have given the police the slip in an unexpected manner. The "revelations" hitherto made by the chief prisoner had proved delusive, but on Saturday he said that if he were taken to the Tripetty Hill he would then point out his correspondents and stock of forged notes. On Saturday evening the prisoners arrived at the railway station some fifteen miles distant from the sacred hill, and they were at once marched towards the hill under the charge of a native escort, the European officers not accompanying the party, in order not to offend the prejudices of the Brahmins by ascending their holy hill. Passing a deep pagoda tank on the way, the two prisoners, who were handcuffed together, suddenly plunged into the water and were lost to view. Such is the story that comes from Tripetty. The bodies have not been recovered. This will greatly diminish the chance of getting to the bottom of the conspiracy, and may lose the Negapatam inspector his reward.—*Madras Times*, July 17.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The following memoranda on the position of the Bank has been supplied to us in anticipation of the issue of the report:—"The net earnings of the Bank for the past six months, together with the balance of Rs. 1,922-10-5 brought forward from the previous half year, amount to Rs. 297,193-1-7 equal to a dividend on the Bank's capital at the rate of 10½ per cent. per annum. From this sum a deduction of Rs. 34,649-11-10 has been made for ascertained losses on past due bills, and a further sum of Rs. 113,552-0-1 together with Rs. 150,000 from the 'Reserve Fund,' making altogether Rs. 263,552-0-1 has been carried to credit of 'doubtful bill account,' and this amount will, it is believed, be amply sufficient to provide for all debts of a doubtful character either at Head Office or Branches. It may be mentioned that the necessity for

this provision arises almost entirely from the unfortunate transactions of 1869 and 1870 at the Cochin and Alleppey branches. From the remainder of the profits the Directors have appropriated Rs. 140,625 to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,366 5-8 to be carried forward to next half-year. The 'Reserve Fund' which stood at Rs. 550,000 on December 31 last, is now reduced to Rs. 400,000, being equal to a little more than 7 per cent. on the Bank's capital, or about the same proportion that the 'Reserve' of the Bank of Bengal bears to the capital of that institution according to the last returns. The annual report which will shortly be issued will give the proprietors full information in regard to the large amount transferred to doubtful bill account."—*Madras Times*, July 6.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 10. Rajah of Cochin, —, London.—M. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—12. Str. Himalaya, —, Calcutta; Lord Raglan, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gauvain, Rev. — Ignatius, Rev. — Franco, and Rev. — Carotte. For Port Said.—Capt. Doneri. For Suez.—Mr. Fox. For GALLE.—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Georgiadis. For MADRAS.—Mr. Money. For PONDICHERY.—Dr. Margain.

Per str. Himalaya.—Messrs. W. J. Peters and J. J. DeSana, Capt. Chatterdin, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Neppen, Mrs. Demnian and infant, and Mrs. Sharkey and three children.

DEPARTURES.

July 10. Str. Mirzapore, —, Calcutta; John Elliott, —, Gopainpore; str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.—11. Str. Meinam, —, Galle; Ocean Beauty, —, London.—15. Str. Scindia, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lecot and infant, and Mr. Bertho. For PONDICHERY.—Messrs. C. and A. Delaselle.

Per str. Scindia.—Mr. J. G. B. Brockman, Mrs. Norfor and two boys, Miss Breithaupt, Capt. A. Charles, Mr. B. McCurric, Mr. E. Seward, and six distressed British seamen.

Commercial.

Madras, July 17, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 11-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 7-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 11
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 37 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1869	...	12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	...	7
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...	1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-13-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. ; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

PASSED IN PERSIAN.—Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Hydrabad Cavalry Contingent, is reported to have passed the examination for a Degree of Honour in Persian, and to be, in consequence, entitled to a gold medal. This is the first instance, we believe, on this side of India, in which any officer has passed so successful an examination in Persian.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier has, we learn, with his usual munificence, given Rs. 2,000 to be devoted to Christian charities in this city, as a "thank offering," in addition to the £200 which he gave to the London Fever Hospital, on the occasion of the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The sum has been distributed as follows:—To the Cathedral Parish, Rs. 500; to the Scotch Orphanage, Mahim, Rs. 500; to the Indo-British Institution, Rs. 500; to Colaba Parish, Rs. 250; to the Pensioner's Home, Rs. 250; total, Rs. 2,000.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM SIND.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Carry, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the last month 14,36,512 lbs., (3,659 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,90,800, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. Of these 1,382,416 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,72,300, were shipped to London; and 54,096 lbs., valued at Rs. 18,500, to Hong Kong. In addition to the above, 1,274 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 4,97,164 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,58,800, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

THE DAKHAM COLLEGE.—It is rumoured that Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., who had been appointed to fill the chair of English Literature in the absence of Professor Oxenham, declines taking on himself an onerous appointment.

ACCIDENT TO H. M. S. "BRITON."—On Thursday night last week H. M. S. *Briton* entered the harbour under sail. She left Muscat on the 20th June, shortly before the *Cashmere* left for Bombay. She encountered very bad weather, and when near Socotra her screw broke in consequence. She brings no news, except that parties near Muscat are still quarrelling. Shortly after leaving Rasal Head she passed a Turkish steamer which had left Muscat four or five days before her, and it was supposed that the weather had disabled the steamer and was making her put back to Muscat. The *Briton*, after her accident, found it would be impossible to get into Aden, where she was bound for, and so she took the direction of the wind and came to Bombay. She will go into dock to-day.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 19.

DEATH OF MISS RICHMOND.—When we mentioned the name of Miss Richmond in our issue of Tuesday in connection with Mrs. Cama's book, we little thought we should have to announce her death two days afterwards. Miss Jane Stuart Richmond, the Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School here, died yesterday morning at eight o'clock, at Breach Candy, at the early age of twenty-nine. She came out to Bombay about three years ago to work in the cause of female education; and during the short period over which her labours extended she made herself beloved and respected by the large circle of pupils and friends whom she has now left to mourn her loss. Miss Richmond had been ailing for some weeks, but it was only within the past few days that a fatal termination of her sickness was apprehended. Her remains were interred at the Sewree Cemetery last evening.—*Times of India*, July 19.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, C.S., Commissioner of Customs, we see that during June last 37,519,076 lbs., 96,112½ bales, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,25,45,654, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. Of these 29,332,084 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,00,24,948, were shipped to Liverpool; 2,371,600 lbs., valued at Rs. 8,32,125, to Bremerhafen; 932,176 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,15,425, to Trieste; 58,800 lbs., of the value of Rs. 21,000, to Genoa; 1,303,568 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,63,490, to Havre; 78,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 28,000, to Marseilles; 480,200 lbs.; of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,64,000 to Venice; 801,904 lb., valued at Rs. 2,53,085, to Odessa, and 1,562,344 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,64,551, to Hong Kong.

ADDRESS TO DR. SIDNEY SMITH, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—"To Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., late Professor of Hygiene, Grant Medical College.—Dear Sir,—We the undersigned students and student apprentices of Grant Medical College, beg leave to express our gratitude towards you for the innumerable benefits we derived from your valuable instruction, which we have had the fortune to receive from you during your tenure of different professorial duties in this College. In your sudden removal, Sir, from the chair of Hygiene, a removal which we do not for a moment hesitate to declare as at once undeserved and uncalled for, we not only lost the chance of gaining in future the valuable lectures which, being addressed in a familiar tone, did not fail to impress and enrich our minds, but a man who added grace to the professorial staff. Permit us, Sir, to say that you never spared any labours on your part to give us the benefit of your vast experience and high abilities as a scholar and medical man; and your genial spirits and complacent and thorough gentlemanly habits have won our hearts. We cherish the hope that although your direct connection with the College has ceased by your sudden separation you will always look back upon us with feelings of kindness, and should this our expression of gratitude go a little way to console your mind, troubled as it is with the harsh treatment you received, we, once your pupils, shall have achieved our aim.—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient pupils. Signed by nearly fifty Students.—Bombay, 12th July, 1872."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 12. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Bussorah; H.M.S. Briton, Jargo, Muscat.—13. Str. Burmah, Sharp, Calcutta; City of Paris, McDonald, Glasgow.—16. Str. Nubia, Hall, Sydney; Esperance, Burgalar, Bordeaux.—17. Str. Persia, Marollo, Genoa; str. Orissa, Tomlin, Suez.—18. Str. Baghdad, Templeton, Calcutta; str. Tanjong, Johnson, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Commander Harrington. From BALDIAL. Major Clay, Mr. T. Mayne, Mr. T. Prinsep, Mr. Mhew. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and infant, and Mr. E. Cope.

DEPARTURES.

July 12. Sumatra, Anderson, Aden and Suez; Romania, Thomas, Moulmein; Akbar, Lamon, Galle.—13. Dunphail Castle, Hilder, Madras.—15. Str. Australia, Murray, China, &c.; str. Galates, Serra, Trieste, &c.; Tivolo, Greig, Kurrachee.—16. Haldes, Dick, Colombo.—17. Str. Cashmere, Garvin, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Zaire, Oliveira, London; Cospatrik, Elmali, London via Tuticorin; Nonantum, Pratt, Calcutta.—18. Str. Livorno, Martino, Liverpool; Charlie Hickman, Tingley, Naraket.—19. Str. Simla, Carter, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Smyth, Mr. E. C. Tither, Mr. Molony, Mr. A. Philose, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. H. Proctor, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Flamstead, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Betty, Mrs. Macquell

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RICKETTS, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Rawul Pindie div., 5th circle, military works on June 8.

ROBINSON.—H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. W. Robinson of his seat as an additional member of the Council of the Gov. general for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from April 22 last.

SMITH, G. S., is app. temp. to P.W.D. as a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Holkar State Railway.

SMYTH, G., asst. comr., Gurdaspur, received charge as superint. of the jail at that station from Lieut. col. J. Fendall, deputy comr., on June 5.

STAUNTON, P., master of the Normal School at Bangalore, is app. to offic. as principal of the Mercara Central School, during absence on leave of the Rev. G. Richter.

WIMBERLY, Capt. R. J., offic. 1st asst. supt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the full powers of a mag., to be exercised within the limits of that settlement.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following appointments are made in the subordinate branch of the Topographical Survey of India, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from July 1:—

Mr. G. Vanderbeck, apprentice, surveyor gen.'s office, to be 4th grade asst. surveyor, on probation.

Mr. G. Lambert, apprentice, surveyor gen.'s office, to be 4th grade asst. surveyor, on probation.

Mr. C. Kirk, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to the Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, has been permitted to resign his app. from Aug. 1.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, July 13.)

Assistant Surveyors, 1st Grade, to be Surveyors, 4th Grade, from April 1, 1872.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Delhi and Hissar division.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, 2nd div., North-Western Provs.

Surveyor from 3rd to 2nd Grade, from April 1, 1872.

Mr. F. Grant, 1st div., Central Provs.

Assistant Surveyors, 1st Grade, to be Surveyors, 4th grade, from April 1, 1872.

Mr. G. Rae, 1st div., Central Provs.

Mr. S. M. Smylie, 4th div., Central Provs.

Mr. H. E. Littlewood, 2nd div., Central Provs.

Mr. B. L. Thompson, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, att. to the 1st div., Bhawalpoor Revenue Survey, is perm. to resign his appt. on June 29.

Mr. B. Anderson, probat. asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to be asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, with effect from June 29.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

(Gazette of India, July 6.)

The services of **Capt. F. Fitzroy, R.A.**, revenue settlement officer in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is transfd. from Burmah to Bengal.

Capt. J. Murray, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the N.W.P., is perm. to resign his app. in the forest dept.

Mr. F. O. Le Marchand, offic. asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in the Punjab, is confirmed in that app., v. **Capt. Murray**. **Mr. Le Marchand** will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

Mr. E. A. Down, sub asst. conservator of forests in Oudh, is prom. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, v. **Mr. Le Marchand**, and is posted to the N.W.P.

Mr. A. Stewart, offic. sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, is confirmed in that app., and will remain attached to that province.

The above will have effect from July 5, the date of this order.

(Gazette of India, July 13.)

Capt. S. H. Cowan, Bengal staff corps, offic. asst. supt., 1st grade, is app. to the temp. charge of the 1st div., Lower Provs., rev. survey, with effect from June 13.

Capt. E. W. Samuall, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt. of rev. survey, 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from Feb. 16 to March 3, inclusive, being the interval which elapsed between his return from furl. and his rejoining his appt.

The servs. of **Capt. W. G. Murray**, asst. surveyor gen., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Home dept., with effect from April 7.

Surg. J. Brake, insp. gen. of prisons and dispensaries in the Central Provs., is app. to offic. as sanitary comr. and supt. of vaccination in those provs. during the abs. on furl. of **Surg. S. C. Townsend**.

PUNJAB POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

(Punjab Gazette, July 4.)

The following appointments to have effect from May 15:—

Mr. R. S. Bruere to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class.

Mr. A. C. Plowden to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class.

Mr. H. W. Jackson to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class.

Mr. F. Kelly to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class.

Mr. F. J. G. Hatchell to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class.

The Lieut. gov. of the Punjab is pleased to make the following promotions in the vacancy caused by the appointment of **Mr. T. Smith** as asst. inspector gen. of police, with effect from Dec. 24, 1871:—

Capt. F. H. Conolly, from 1st grade, 1st class, of asst. district superints. of police, to 4th grade of district superints.

Mr. S. J. Stone, from 2nd to 1st grade of 1st class of asst. district superints.

Mr. W. H. Mercer, from 3rd to 2nd grade of 1st class of asst. district superints.

Mr. R. S. Bruere, from 2nd grade of 2nd class to 3rd grade of 1st class of asst. district superints.

Mr. W. J. Lemarchand is app. as an asst. district superint. of police, 3rd grade, 2nd class, with effect from Dec. 24.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from March 15, v. **Major Harris**:—

Mr. J. Turnbull, from 1st grade, 1st class, of asst. district superints. of police, to be a district superint. of police of 4th grade.

Mr. J. P. Warburton, from 2nd to 1st grade of 1st class of asst. district superints. of police.

Mr. C. V. Creagh, from 3rd to 2nd grade of 1st class of asst. district superints. of police.

Mr. W. H. Mercer to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. **Mr. J. P. Warburton**, from May 22.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, July 6.)

Mr. Martin, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade.

From May 7, the date when **Mr. Tracy** took charge of office of mag. and coll., Agra:—

Mr. Tupp, offic. joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade; and

Mr. Kinsey, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade.

From May 10, the date on which **Mr. Sladen** received charge of the Meerut district:—

Mr. Donovan, offic. joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade; and

Mr. Finlay, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade.

From May 22, the date on which **Mr. Leupolt** took furlough:—

Mr. Ross, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade.

From June 7, on which date **Mr. Dashwood** took charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Agra:—

Mr. Tracy to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade;

Mr. Donovan to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade; and

Mr. Ross to revert to his position as asst. mag. and coll.

From June 8, the date on which **Mr. Wigram** took charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Buxar:—

Mr. F. E. Elliot to revert to his position as joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade;

Mr. Tupp to offic. as joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade; and

Mr. Finlay to revert to his position as asst. mag. and coll.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, July 13.)

The services of **Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon**, of the Bengal staff corps, offic. 2nd in comd., Malwa Bheel corps, and offic. dep. Bheel agent and political asst., Maunpoor, are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

Surg. H. M. Greenhow is appointed to the med. charge of the Bhopal political agency and Malwa Bheel corps, of which offices he received charge on the forenoon of Feb. 2.

With reference to the notification from this dept. of the 25th ult., the services of **Col. G. Verner**, of the Bengal staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept., from June 13.

Lieut. and adjt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Deolee irregular force, is appointed station staff officer at Deolee, with effect from Feb. 22, v. **Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield**, offic. 2nd in comd. and squad. officer.

OPIUM AGENCY.

The following promotions and appointments of Asst. sub depy. opium agents are sanctioned, with effect from Oct. 15, 1871:—

Mr. H. J. Lloyd to the grade of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. H. F. Drummond to the grade of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. R. A. H. Russell to be an asst. sub depy. opium agent in the grade of Rs. 200 per mensem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, July 19.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from March 1 last:—

To Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.—**Mr. A. Grant**, superint. engr., 3rd grade, and offic. chief engr. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.—**Mr. J. L. Parker**, superint. engr., 3rd grade.

To Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.—**Lieut. col. J. J. Hume, S.C.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, and offic. superint. engr., military works.

Mr. J. W. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Julunder div., 4th circle, military works, on the 7th ult.

Capt. G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., exec. engr., joined the Barrackpore div., 1st circle military works, on April 24.

Mr. C. Balston is app. to the P.W.D., as an accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Oudh.

The app. to the P.W.D. of **Capt. Clive, R.E.**, in public works notific. No. 306, dated 4th ult., is with effect from March 2.

MILITARY.

BATTYE.—Abbottabad Station order confd. dated June 19, app. **Lieut. L. R. Battye**, 5th Goorka regt., station staff officer, v. **Capt. E. C. Codrington**, proceeding on duty to Dehra Ghazee Khan.

BOOTHBY.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated May 6, directing all reports of the brig. to be made to Brevet col. J. G. Boothby, R.A., in the abs. of Major gen. P. Hill, C.B., on inspection duty.

BYRON.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated June 17, app. Capt. W. G. Byron, 2nd batt., 60th rifles, to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot, v. Major R. W. Hinxman, promoted.

CAMPION.—Lieut. T. A., having passed by the higher standard, to be interpreter to the batt., v. Beamish, dated June 21.

COLOGAN.—To the app. (published in G.O.C.C. of May 18, 1872) of Capt. J. F. FitzG. Cologan, to offic. as qrmr. of 18th N.I., during the abs. of Lieut. Browne on furl., add, "and to continue to offic. as 1st wing subalt., in add. to his other duties."

CRAWFORD.—Major G. D. (new prom.), late 18th N.I., is permitted to reside at Cawnpore, but is not to be employed on any duty pending instructions from the Secy. of State for India. July 4.

CUNNINGHAME.—Lieut. D. S., 1st squad. subalt., 1st Punjab cavalry, to offic. as 3rd. squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. W. J. Forlong, on furl. to Europe.

FREEBORN.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to confirm the provisional app. of Capt. W. Freeborn, 2nd bat. 1st foot, as A. de C. to Major gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., com. Mhow div., Bombay.

ILEN.—Capt. A. I., 43rd N.I., offic. qrmr., is confd. in that app., dated June 25.

MCGRIGOR.—Major W. T. (now lieut. col. in the Bengal S.C.), is brought on the list of lieut. cols. in the Indian gradation list.

MACKENZIE.—Capt. A. R. D., Bengal cav., to be major, from April 23, v. Gen. T. Oliver, Bengal inf., deceased.

MACKINNON.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 16, app. Lieut. D. W. Mackinnon to act as interp., during the absence of Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson, on sick leave.

RIND.—28th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 14, app. Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. H. S. Marshall, proc. on gen. leave, with effect from June 13.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—Lieut. J. F., 23rd N.I., 2nd bat. 12th regt., a candidate for the S.C., to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., v. Eyre, app. 1st wing sub., dated June 21.

SALKELD.—Capt. R. H., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, until the arrival of Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.c.

TREVOR.—Capt. (brevet major) W. S., v.c., R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, public works dept., arrived at Bombay April 26; date of departure on furlough from Bombay, May 1, 1870.

WELCHMAN.—Capt. A. J. T., gen. list, inf., late 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav., is attached to the 10th Bengal cav., for duty. (This cancels G.O.C.C. of June 21, attaching Capt. Welchman to the 1st Bengal cav.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—2ND INFANTRY.

Lieut. J. T. Cummins, wing subaltern and offic. adj., to be adj., v. Maj. C. J. Smith, who vacates the app. on prom. to the substantive rank of field officer.

Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, offic. wing subaltern, 4th inf., to be wing subaltern, v. Lieut. Cummins.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Local major C. McW. Mercer, R.A., to be lieut. col., from June 12.

Capt. A. M. Lang, R.E., to be major, from June 12.

Capt. A. Austin, 1st batt. 6th foot, to be major, from June 11.

Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1st batt. 21st foot, to be capt., from Dec. 30 last.

Lieut. N. Huskisson, 70th foot, to rank as capt., from Sept. 24, 1870.

Capt. F. G. Ravenhill to be major, R.H.A., from June 23.

Lieut. H. S. Higginson to be capt., R.H.A., from June 8.

Lieut. J. W. Ince to be capt., R.H.A., from June 19.

Lieut. E. A. FitzRoy to be capt., R.H.A., from June 19.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign (now lieut.) P. E. Anderson, of the 109th foot, 1st wing sub., 25th Punjab regt. of N.I. May 20, 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861:—

Lieut. col. H. T. Briggs, Bombay staff corps. July 2.

14TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated May 24, making the following appointments, consequent on Brevet col. J. I. Murray, comdnt., proceeding on leave, with effect from March 26:—

Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, to offic. as comdnt.

Major T. G. Ross, offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties.

36TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated June 11, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Brevet col. G. P. Scot, comdnt.:—

Lieut. col. F. V. R. Jarvis, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdnt.

Major C. P. Hunter, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. T. G. Thompson, adj., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. E. H. Wilson, qrmr., to offic. as adj.

Lieut. C. A. Coles, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

BARNARD.—Morar station order confirmed, dated June 7, directing Surg. G. Barnard to retain med. charge of 34th N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 20.

BEATH.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated June 3, directing Staff surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., to assume med. charge of 105th foot, during absence, on leave, of Surg. W. Howard, or until further orders.

BEATSON.—Surg. W. B., M.D., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to rank of surg. major, from June 30.

CALTHORP.—Asst. surg. C. W., M.D., received charge of the office of meteorological reporter of the Punjab from Dr. W. Center on June 10.

MCDONNELL.—Dr. J. O'M., M.D., asst. surg., to hold charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from May 11. Allahabad division order confirmed, dated June 3, directing Asst. surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., to proceed to Rawul Pindee, and report himself for duty to the deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept., on being relieved of the med. charge of Chunar Garrison Hospital.

RADDOCK.—Surg. C. E., med. dept., late garrison surg., Chunar, has reported his return from England; arrived at Bombay, May 4. Date of departure on furlough from Bombay, April 17, 1870.

TUSON.—Presidency district order confirmed, dated June 4, directing Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., to proceed to Dinapore, and relieve Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., of med. charge of 2nd N.I.

WILSON.—Presidency district order confirmed, dated May 30, directing Asst. surg. W. D. Wilson, M.D., 107th foot, to proceed to Hazareebagh and assume med. charge of 63rd foot, and to make over any extra med. charge at Dum-Dum to Asst. surg. E. Eustace, 107th foot, as a tempy. measure.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON JOINING.—It is hereby notified that when non-commissioned officers or soldiers employed in departments are suspended and recommended to be remanded to military duty, they shall be sent to the nearest station where there are European troops, to be there attached to a regiment until orders for their disposal are received, a report being made by the department to the general officer commanding.

COMMISSARIAT.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the C. in C. directs that whenever rations or supplies, provided by the commissariat department for troops in the field, are found to be generally of inferior quality or unfit for issue, a full report by a committee, or by a competent officer if officers to form a committee are not available, together with the opinions of the committee and commissariat officers in immediate charge as to the causes of deterioration, shall invariably be forwarded to army head-quarters, for the information of Government.

GARRISON INSTRUCTORS.—With reference to G.O. 152 of 1871, the Government of India has sanctioned garrison instructors being permitted to reside at any station they may select, during the intervals between the courses of instruction, provided that no expense to the State is incurred. Garrison instructors will forward their addresses, while absent, to the superintendent of garrison instruction, and they will be required to return to their stations in ample time to make all the preliminary arrangements for the assembly of their classes on the dates fixed for the commencement of the course.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. E. Mackler, general ist, officiating 2nd wing subaltern 5th regiment N.I., has passed the required examination in Arabic. The following officers are reported to have passed in military surveying and field engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee, dated Simla, July 11:—By the Higher Standard, with great credit: Lieut. E. A. Ball, 1-6th foot; Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th Bengal cavalry; Lieut. R. A. Hickson, 1-3rd foot ("The Buffs"). By the Lower Standard: Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th Punjab infantry; Lieut. G. P. F. Byng, 105th foot; Brevet major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. M. S. Dooly, assistant engineer, Chenab Bridge division, is granted two months' special leave, with effect from May 21. Mr. H. Cooke, assistant engineer, irrigation branch, special survey division, Western Jumna Canal circle, is allowed three months' special leave, to study the native language, from July 1. Capt. W. J. W. Muir, officiating political agent, Haraootee and Tonk, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 14. Mr. T. B. Stoney, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Dehree and Sasseram divisions, availed himself of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him, dated June 10, and reported his departure from Bombay on June 28. Mr. A. J. Fraser, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Fureedpore, leave for three months. Mr. G. King, M.B., superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, leave for three months. Mr. W. R. Pogson, deputy collector, Hooghly, for three months, from Aug. 15. The Rev. P. Nicolas, chaplain of Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, from July 1. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. H. Graves, assistant engineer 1st division Agra Canal, with effect from July 8. Subsidiary leave for ten days is granted to Asst. surg. F. P. Edis, M.D., on special duty, Jabalpur, from 29th ult., preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe. Mr. R. J. Richardson, officiating district and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, for two months, from July 12. The Hon. L. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from July 15, or from any subsequent date on which he may be entitled to, and may avail himself of the same. Mr. C. J. Lockwood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. J. Stannus, C.B., 20th hussars, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from July 5 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave. Capt. J. D. Bird, 20th hussars, to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 14, in extension of privilege leave. Second Capt. G. F. Blackwood, F battery 23rd brigade R.E., to Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. J. D. E. Huddart, No. 7 battery 6th brigade R.A., to England, overland. Lieut. A. Warry, instructor in gunnery 16th brigade R.A., via Calcutta, overland, from date of embarkation. Assist. surg. E. J. Boulton, H battery 8th brigade R.A., to remain in England, on private affairs, from Aug. 12 to March 20 next, in extension of the privilege leave granted on Feb. 22 last. Lieut. G. H. C. Stracey, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Murree, from June 22 to Sept. 20. Asst. surg. R. Exham, 1st battalion 6th foot, to Murree, from June 28 to Sept. 28. Lieut. F. R. H. Lambert, 1st battalion 21st foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. T. Walsh, 2nd battalion 21st foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. W. Bastow, 63rd foot, to remain in England, from Aug. 8, until required to join depot of regiment at Chatham, in extension, on private affairs. Qrmr. F. Mackey, 106th foot, to remain at Kussowlie from June 21 to Oct. 15, in extension. Brevet col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. H. Price, 2nd in command 12th N.I., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from May 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. E. Fraser, doing general duty at Benares, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Asst. surg. W. Taylor, M.D., D battery, D brigade, R.H.A., to Kussowlie, from June 27 to July 28, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. C. Hanbury, 5th lancers, to remain in England, from Aug. 24 to Dec. 24, on private affairs, in extension. Captain A. C. Tempest, 11th hussars, to remain in England, from Sept. 12 to June 11, 1873, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. local capt. G. M. B. Honsby, R.A., F battery, 23rd brigade, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. A. W. Anstruther, E battery, 19th brigade, to Mussoorie, from June 15 to July 14, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. E. C. Trollope, No. 3 battery, 13th brigade, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. T. W. Patterson, 1st battalion, 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from June 18 to Aug. 18, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. (local capt.) J. B. G. Buchanan, 26th foot, to England, from July 15, 1872, to Oct. 14, 1873, on private affairs. Surgeon G. Whitla, 45th foot, to remain in England, from Aug. 8 to Oct. 8, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. A. Wilson, 59th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. W. Macnamara, 2nd battalion, 60th foot, M.D., to Cashmere, from July 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Capt. T. Scovell, 63rd foot, to England, from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, on private affairs. Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson, 109th foot, to remain at Landour, from June 15 to Aug. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Col. J. I. Murray (commandant 14th Bengal lancers), to Bangalore, from March 26 to July 10, on private affairs. (This cancels preparatory leave granted by G.O.C.O. April 29 last. Lieut. L. Denning (2nd wing subaltern 26th N.I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regt., prep. to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Surgeon G. V. Currie, 10th Bengal cav., to Murree, from April 13 to Nov. 15. Deputy inspector general of hospitals C. L. Cox, for two years. Captain F. R. DeBude, commanding Hazara Mountain battery, has leave in India, on private affairs, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 31.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CLARK, Lieut. R. M., asst. superint., rev. sur., has been granted one month's priv. leave from July 2. July 9.
KENNEDY, Lieut. A. C., Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mercara. July 5.
ORTMAN, S., sub engr., No. 3 range, assumed charge of No. 4 or Chingleput range, Chingleput district, on June 21.
STOKES, H. J., acting civil and session judge of Tanjore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. F. M. Kindersley on July 1. July 9.
TEAGIAH, D., is confd. in the app. of asst. to the accountant-gen., Madras, July 9.
WELD, M. R., asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, to be a lay trustee of the church at Combaconum.
WILLIAMS, R., acting deputy conservator of forests, to be a member of the local fund board of the Dindigul circle.

MILITARY.

BEBBIE, Capt. E. W., inf. gen. list, doing duty with sappers and miners, is app. instructor in military signalling, with effect from May 28.
BENNETT.—Order confirmed by the Officer comdg. Vizianagram, app. Capt. J. N. Bennett, station staff officer, Vizianagram, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subaltern 12th N.I., v. Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, relieved. June 14.
BOUDIER.—Order confd. by the officer com. Northern District, app. Col. E. W. Boudier as the next senior officer to assume command of the district, from June 18, v. Brig-Gen. J. D. Mein.
FRASER.—Order confirmed, dated Jan. 29, by the Officer comdg. 2nd batt. 24th foot, app. Lieut. Fraser to act as asst. instructor of musketry, during the annual course of instruction, which commenced on Sept. 4 last, v. Lieut. Rainforth, relieved.
GRANT.—Order confd. by the officer com. 15th N.I., app. Col. J. M. Grant to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Capt. O'Grady. July 2.

KALLENDER, Major G., is transfd. from offic. wing officer 11th N.I. to wing officer 31st L.I. June 27.
PALMER, Major W. H. G., is transfd. from gen. duty, Tonghoo, to offic. wing officer 11th N.I. June 27.
RAINFORTH.—Order confirmed, dated April 26, by the Officer comdg. 2nd batt. 24th foot, app. Lieut. Rainforth to act as instructor of musketry to the batt., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Younghusband.

PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Ootacamund, July 5.—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on his Lordship's personal staff, with effect from May 28:—

Lieut. R. F. Willoughby, H.M.'s 1st batt. 21st regt., to be A.D.C., v. Capt. Campbell, resigned at his own request.

Capt. C. W. Campbell, Bengal cav. gen. list, to be extra A.D.C., without prejudice to his duties as adj. of the Governor's body guard.

MEDICAL.

CALLAGHAN.—Order confirmed, dated May 1, by the Officer comdg. troops in China and Straits Settlements, app. Asst. apothecary D. Callaghan to med. charge of left wing 12th regt. N.I., from date of embarkation of right wing and head quarters of that regt. June 28.

CHARLTON, Staff Asst. surg. W. J., from doing duty with British troops, Trichinopoly, to deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Presidency circle, for duty with R.A., St. Thomas's Mount; to join at the public expense, when relieved by Staff Asst. surg. Jago.

JOSEPH.—Order confirmed, dated June 12, by the Officer comdg. Centre district, directing Surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., 17th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the body guard, during absence of Surg. M. C. Furnell with H.E. the Governor.

MC CARTHY.—Order confirmed, dated March 11, by the Officer comdg. A.A., Centre district, directing Staff Asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy to be attached to A batty. 20th brig. R.A., from 10th inst.

O'LEARY.—Order confirmed, dated June 4, by the Officer comdg. Ceded districts, app. 1st Class Asst. apothecary D. O'Leary, garrison of Bellary, to act as 2nd class apothecary, during absence of Sen. apothecary Barnes on other duty, with effect from May 10.

THOMAS.—Order confirmed, dated June 6, by the Officer comdg. Palamcottah, app. Asst. surg. J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L., zillah surg., to med. charge of 22nd regt. N.I., on departure of Surg. J. S. Morton, M.D., on sick leave.

MEDICAL FUND ANNUITIES.

Ootacamund, July 5.—The medical fund annuities of July, 1872, are granted as follows:—

To Retired Surg. major J. Peterkin, M.D., a large annuity, from July 1, or from date of payment of minimum.

To Surg. major H. T. W. Harper, a large annuity, from date of payment of minimum, or from date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the latest, provided both the events take place on or before Aug. 31, 1872.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 28.—The undermentioned 2nd class asst. apothecaries having completed 5 years' service in that grade, are promoted to 1st class, from the date specified opposite to their names:—

J. Dale, D. T. Baker, J. Barker, C. G. Roberts, S. Sungeevue Gooroo-sawmy, E. C. Garatty, H. H. Miles, P. K. Frederick, R. A. Jones, P. J. Falconer, and M. Seetharamiah Naidu; June 29.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in July) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel H. W. Parish, C.B., from June 16 to Nov. 30. Major C. M. White, staff corps, for thirty days, from July 10, or date of departure, to Madras.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulation of 1868 (in July), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. R. Sheffield, staff corps, acting superintendent of police, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Asst. surg. T. C. H. Spencer, officiating civil surgeon, Kurnool, leave until Oct. 31 next, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills. Capt. W. R. Sheffield, of the staff corps, acting superintendent of police, for two years. W. Wilson, covenanted sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna district, six months' extension leave. Assistant surg. T. C. H. Spencer, officiating civil surgeon, Kurnool, until Oct. 31, to Neilgherry Hills. Capt. W. F. Sheffield, assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam, preparatory leave for thirty days to Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., is reapp. to act, until further orders, as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladgee, on being relieved of the office of judge and sess. judge of Dharwar by Baron Larpernt. Under sect. 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Baker with all the powers of a dist. judge within the part of the Belgaum dist. forming the coll. of Kulladghee.

BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., acting dist. supt. of police, Colaba, is invested with the powers of a mag. in that district. July 18.

BELL, C. W., acted as coll. of Poona from May 23 to June 19.

BRITTEN.—Major T. E. Britten and Mr. G. B. Reid resp. jointly delivered over and received charge of the office of the railway mag. at Bhosawul, June 4.

COBRINGTON, Capt. G. H. F., to act as district supt. of police, in the Thana district. July 18.

COGHLAN, J. A., asst. engr., assumed charge of the office of exec. engr., Fullalee div., from June 4.

EAST, W. A., 2nd asst. coll. and mag., F.P., in the Sattara dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talooka under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. July 1.

ENTEE, M. C., mag. F.P. in the Khandeish dist., to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police. July 8.

FARRAN.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. by the Hon. the acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature of Mr. G. Farran to act as clerk of the Insolvent Court in the place of Mr. J. Macpherson, app. to the office of clerk of the Crown.

GRANT, Capt. G. C., acted as judicial comsnr. in Sind from May 7 to June 9.

GRIFFITH, F. R., resumed charge of the office of the exec. engr. for irrigation, Ahmednuggur and Nassick, from Mr. A. Davidson on the forenoon of June 22.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W., is app. to the command of the str. *May Frere*. July 10.

HART-DAVIES, T., acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore from April 5 to June 19.

HUNTER, Lieut. J. M., acting asst. political agent, Mahee Kanta, performed the duties of political agent, Mahee Kanta, in add. to his own from June 1 to 17.

JONES, E. A., acting supt. of police, Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Kulladghee dist. July 1.

LAMBERT, G. N. R., asst. engr., acted as exec. engr., Fullalee div., from May 20 to June 4.

MIDDLETON, J. R., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as 2nd asst. coll. at Dharwar. July 18.

PHILLIPS, Capt. A. M., asst. political agent, Mahee Kanta, acted as political agent, in add. to the performance of his substantive duties, from April 23 to May 31.

RIEBE.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. J. H. Riebe as Consul for Sweden and Norway.

SMITH—COOK.—S. Smith, M.D., and Surg. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College on June 30, after office hours.

TAYLOR, T., received charge of the 1st class subordinate Judge's Court at Sircy, in the Canara dist., on June 25, and made the necessary declaration of office.

TRUEMAN, Capt. T., app. acting asst. canton. mag. at Poona and Kirkee, assumed charge of his office on June 29.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Ryan, traffic manager, Govt. Bunders, is allowed leave on m.c. to Europe for four months, with effect from June 14.

Mr. H. G. Benwell is app. to act as traffic manager, Govt. Bunders, during the absence of Mr. J. Ryan.

Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandeish, passed on June 21 an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, chapter D.

July 9.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from May 1, to fill vacancies:—

To be Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.—Lieut. col. J. G. T. Griffith, R.E.; Capt. C. B. Penny, R.E.; Capt. E. P. Gambier, R.E.

To be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.—Messrs. A. C. Palles, J. E. Whiting, F. D. Campbell (with effect only from date of his return to duty), T. D. Little.

To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.—Capt. M. J. Macartney, R.E.; Messrs. J. D. Ferguson, W. Clerke.

To be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.—Messrs. G. N. R. Lambert, J. A. Coghlan.

To be Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.—Messrs. R. B. Joyner, P. Reynolds, C. T. Burke.

POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ADEN.

H.E. the Governor is pleased, under sec. 5 of Act X. of 1866, to extend to Aden the provisions of Bombay Act VII. of 1867, and to appt. the polit. resident at Aden to be police comr. for Aden under sec. 5 of the Act, and to appt. the jun. asst. resident for the time being to be the dist. supt. of police at Aden under the same sec.

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

Under the authority conveyed by sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Gov. is pleased to appt. each of the undermentioned officers of the Khandeish collectorate to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. F. Thelwall, acting 1st asst. coll.

Mr. G. B. Reid, acting 2nd asst. coll.

Mr. W. W. Loch, extra 2nd asst. coll.

Mr. F. L. Charles, supy. asst. coll.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, Hoozoor dep. coll.

Mr. Shanker Pandurang, dist. dep. coll.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 27.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. G. O'B. Carew (late I.N.) to be marine storekeeper.

Lieut. G. B. Hewett (late I.N.) to be dockmaster.

Mr. W. H. Warner (late I.N.) is appt. comdr. of H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Taylor delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Court at Malligaum on the 8th inst.

Mr. W. Porteous, assistant to the agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, is invested to these Mahals with the original and appellate powers of an assistant judge as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.

The undermentioned officers in the Surat collectorate to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a commissioner of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. G. W. Anderson, acting first assistant collector.

Mr. E. C. K. Olivand, acting second class assistant collector.

Mr. J. A. Baines, assistant collector in charge district deputy's office. In the Ahmedabad collectorate.

Mr. E. H. Little, first assistant collectorate.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, second assistant collector.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, supernumerary assistant collector.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdare settlement officer.

H.E. in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Fernandez, Hoozoor deputy collector in the Ahmedabad collectorate, to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a collector by the said Act.

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, late acting superint. of police, Ahmadabad, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, for one month, from Oct. 26, 1871, and leave from Nov. 26, 1871, to Dec. 5, 1871, as furlough in India.

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE.

July 10.—Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Kaladgi dist. to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a commissioner of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. T. M. Mason, 1st asst. coll.

Mr. A. Bhaskerji, dist. dep. coll.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Belgaum collectorate to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a commissioner of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. T. H. Stewart, acting first asst. coll.

Mr. L. Jaganath, dist. dep. coll.

Mr. C. G. Macpherson, asst. coll., in charge of Belgaum and Gokak Talookas.

MILITARY.

AITCHISON, Col. O. T., staff corps, dep. adjt. gen., to be adjt. gen., v. Col. Kirby, who vacates from May 30, under the provisions of G.G.O. of No. 14 of 1867.

BEAUCLEER, Lieut. F., R.E., to be doing duty officer, sappers and miners, v. Lieut. Cotton.

BELL, Lieut. A. W. C., 58th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 18th regt. N.I., on prob.

BRYANT, Capt. G. F., staff corps, to be 1st wing sub. 29th regt. N.I.

JONES.—The following promotion in the barrack department is made:—Barrack serg. W. Jones to be sub conductor, from April 4, v. Schnepel, reduced.

KELLIE, Lieut. E. C., 2nd batt. 10th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 23rd regt. N.I., on prob.

MORTIMER, Capt. F. J., R.A., commanded the Teethul Sanitarium from March 3 to June 6.

PIRIE, Col. W., staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 13th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 10th regt. N.I., until further orders, v. Col. Field.

PRESTON—BLEW.—15th Regt. N.I.—Major Preston offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. Blew as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, from June 17 to 25.

SALMON, Col. W. B., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Belgaum, with effect from May 18 last.

SIMPSON.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Major E. H. C. Simpson, Bengal Staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 4th B.C.; arrived at Bombay Jan. 29, 1871.

STILEMAN, Lieut. col., 15th N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer, Tanna, from May 1 to June 7.

SWINDLEY, Major, 15th hussars, proceeding to Bombay on remount duty (under G.O.C. 700A, 1871) on Nov. 4, 1871, was directed to travel on duty at the public expense.

WHELAN, Asst. apoth. J., is relieved from the Bombay marine, and transferred to the mily. dept., and the servs. of Passed hosp. apprentice B. Macedo, No. 121, are placed at the disp. of the supt. of marine for duty in that branch of the service. July 10.

YATES.—DRUMMOND.—Capt. C. J. A. Yates to rank from March 20, v. Graves (103rd foot), cadre 1st European regt., deceased. Capt. G. R. B. Drummond to rank from March 29, v. Leslie, cadre 24th regt., N.I., deceased.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

July 10.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. F. Plummer, July 4.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonels, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major G. A. Loughton, July 3.

Major J. L. Sheppard, July 3.

Major S. C. Milford, July 4.

Col. C. M. Barrow, staff corps, comdt. 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), will offic. as comdt. 2nd regt. N.I. (grenadiers), during the abs. of Col. Macleod, or until further orders.

Col. H. H. A. Wood, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), will offic. as comdt., during the abs. of Col. Barrow, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

BRUCE—SALAMAN.—Surg. L. S. Bruce was employed on gen. duty, Bombay, from May 8 to 28. Asst. surg. S. M. Salaman, M.D., late in civil med. charge at Kulladghee, has been app. for duty under the regtl. med. officer at Sholapore, with effect from Feb. 18. On proc. to join, Asst. surg. Salaman was entitled to travel at the public expense.

DUDLEY, Staff asst. surg. W. E., late in med. charge of the Teethul sanitarium, is placed on gen. duty, Poona—to travel at the public expense. July 3.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub conductor P. J. O'Leary, of the Bengal establishment, for two years. Capt. R. A. Prideaux, commanding H.H. the Gaskwar's Dharee battalion, has three months' privilege leave of absence.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentleman has obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. K. Spence, supernumerary assistant collector of Sattara, has privilege leave of absence for two months, from such date in August next as he may avail himself of it. The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., junior chaplain, for fifteen months. The privilege leave for three months granted to the Hon. F. S. Chapman, from April 29, is converted into six months' special leave on private affairs. Mr. J. Edwards, Hoozoor deputy collector of Sholapore, has privilege leave for two months.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., executive engineer for irrigation, Khandeish, passed on June 21 an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the P.W. Code, chapter D. Capt. E. Mockler, general list, officiating 2nd wing subaltern 5th regt. N.I., has passed the required examination in Arabic. The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test:—Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, R.H.A.; Gunner J. Loftus, 6th brigade B.A.; Lance Corporal J. W. Hopkins, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Lance Corporals J. Lee and J. Duggan, and Private J. Fahey, 49th foot; Lieuts. J. B. T. Newbury and A. T. Cotton, 56th foot; Lieut. W. Gordon and Asst. surg. O. Codrington, 68th foot.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Aug. 6.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. Olpherts, C.B., v.c. (late Bengal), to be col., v. J. Young, dec.; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. E. W. E. Walker (late Bengal) to be lieut. col. v. Brevet col. Olpherts; Capt. and Adj. and Brevet major D. MacFarlan (late Bengal) to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Walker; 2nd Capt. T. W. Bridges (late Bengal), from tempy. h.p., to be capt., v. Brevet major MacFarlan; July 17.

Lieut. C. J. Deshon to be capt., v. E. H. Cameron, who becomes supernum., on being app. adj. of 1st administrative brigade Sussex Artillery Volunteers; July 10.

Lieut. W. F. Nelson to be capt., v. H. C. Lewes, who becomes supernum. on being app. adj. of Suffolk Artillery Militia; July 20.

Capt. T. J. C. A. Studdy (late Bengal) to be adj., v. Brevet major MacFarlan, prom.; July 17.

Capt. C. W. Brereton (late Madras) to be adj., v. A. M. Rawlins, who resigns the adjutancy only; Lieut. W. B. Adams resigns his commission; Aug. 7.

BREVEIT.

The undermentioned officers, who retire upon full-pay pensions, with special annuities, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Lieut. generals.

Major gen. R. E. Knatchbull, royal (late Bengal) art.; Major gen. E. Kaye, C.B., royal (late Bengal) art.; Aug. 1.

To be Major generals.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Cols. J. H. Smyth, C.B., E. K. Money, W. Maxwell, T. Brougham, J. Eliot, H. Lewis, C. V. Cox, C.B., H. Hammond, G. B. Bouchier, C.B.; Lieut. cols. and brev. cols. G. E. Voyle, A. Wintle, C. S. Woodcock, W. B. Marshall, W. K. Fooks, C. V. Bowie, H. R. Courtney, E. Atlay, C.B., D. McNeill, C. Cookworthy, G. Maister, J. R. Sladen; Aug. 2.

Royal (late Madras) Artillery.—Cols. G. Rowlandson, J. L. Barrow, G. P. Eaton, J. D. Mein, T. H. Campbell, F. G. Nuthall; Lieut. cols. and brev. cols. H. T. Molesworth, R. G. H. Grant, H. E. Hicks; Aug. 2.

Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.—Lieut. cols. and brev. cols. A. M. Murray, F. Conybeare, R. A. Morse, D. G. Anderson, J. Shekleton, C. J. Berton, G. B. Mellersh; Aug. 1.

To be Colonels.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Major and brev. lieut. col. J. S. Gibb; Aug. 1.

Royal (late Madras) Artillery.—Lieut. cols. G. Carleton, R. Morton, J. R. Magrath; Aug. 1.

Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.—Lieut. cols. P. D. Maret, A. Blunt; Aug. 1.

To be Lieut. colonels.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Majors W. D. Couchman, F. R. De Bude, J. Hunter, A. Darling, G. O. Rybot, H. M. Smith, W. Delane, E. Simeon,

T. Present, A. Gillespie, T. A. Paaley-Dirom, H. Murray, W. Brown, F. R. Butt, A. Rotton; Aug. 1.

Royal (late Madras) Artillery.—Majors F. Cobbe, G. Dangerfield, H. W. Lumsden, M. C. Lawson, J. B. Swete, R. C. Henchy, A. J. Ogilvie, E. S. Milman, W. D. Forster, R. A. Baker; Aug. 1.

Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.—Majors E. S. Beamish, W. J. H. Stevenson, G. Napier, J. B. Hardy, G. Twiss, F. F. Sheppe; Aug. 1.

In consequence of the retirement of Major generals Knatchbull and Kaye, late (late Bengal) Artillery, Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. B. Johnson, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be major gen., March 6, 1868, such ante-date not to carry back prior to Aug. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Major W. A. Ross, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, rets. upon a special annuity; Aug. 1.

Royal Artillery.

The following proms. to take place consequent upon the foregoing retirements upon pensions and annuities, viz.:—

Lieut. cols. to be Colonels.

Late Bengal.—Brev. col. D. C. Vanrenen, on the seconded list; Brev. cols. F. W. Swinhoe, S. Stallard, H. Francis, H. Le G. Bruce; Aug. 1.

Late Madras.—Brev. cols. F. W. Bond, W. C. F. Gosling; Aug. 1.

Majors to be Lieut. colonels.

Late Bengal.—Majors C. H. Cooke, J. A. R. Mead, A. H. Heath; Brev. lieut. cols. H. P. Bishop, C. S. Lemarchand, J. S. Frith; Major J. Fulton, on the seconded list; Majors J. E. Cordner, A. D. Denniss; Brev. lieut. col. W. T. Brown, C.B.; Aug. 1.

Late Madras.—Brev. lieut. col. G. G. Pearce, Major A. H. Dawson, Brev. lieut. col. L. F. C. Thomas, on the seconded list; Major E. M. Playfair, on the seconded list; Majors C. Raikes, G. F. Blair, W. D'O. Kerrich; Aug. 1.

Late Bombay.—Major A. A. Bayly, on the seconded list; Major C. Clarke, on the seconded list; Majors J. H. Reid, T. M. Harris; Brev. lieut. col. T. J. MacLachlan, Major T. C. Crowe; Aug. 1.

Captains to be Majors.

Late Bengal.—Capts. J. C. G. Price, E. C. W. Raynsford, R. R. Franks, R. Aislabie, C. G. Robinson, C. S. S. Taylor, H. L. Jones, E. C. Griffin, A. J. Wake, F. V. Eyre, on the seconded list; A. H. Davidson; Aug. 1.

Late Madras.—Capts. J. Ford, A. Wynch, I. Ketchen, A. P. Bainbridge, S. Penny; Aug. 1.

Late Bombay.—Capts. J. T. Leishman, C. P. Theobald, C. E. Bassevi, Major A. R. Hoskins, from the supernum. list; Aug. 1.

Lieuts. to be Captains.

Late Bengal.—Lieuts. T. Graham, C. Cowie, on the seconded list; B. V. Arbuckle, G. Lamb, on the seconded list; J. Loch, J. J. Dewar, L. W. Taylor, J. F. Free, J. A. S. Colquhoun, on the seconded list; J. F. Meiklejohn, L. H. S. James, E. J. Machell, G. E. W. Malet; Aug. 1.

Late Madras.—2nd Capt. C. C. Saxten, from tempy. half pay; Lieuts. R. Alexander, C. R. E. Wheatley, A. I. MacLavery, M. R. West; Aug. 1.

Late Bombay.—Lieuts. F. Lodge, H. C. Seton, E. Montefiore; Aug. 1.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEST—At Coimbatore, July 13, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., daughter.

CROHAN—At Loodiana, July 6, wife of Capt. F. W. Crohan, 7th regt. N.I., daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—At Oodeypore, Rajpootana, wife of Dr. R. W. Cunningham, Meywar Political Agency, son. [Railway, son.]

DURHAM—At Girgaum, July 14, wife of H. W. Durham, B. B. and C. I. FitzGerald—At Jounpore, July 8, wife of E. A. FitzGerald, surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, son.

FOWLER—At Madras, July 15, wife of J. T. Fowler, daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours. [daughter.]

HEATH—At Surat, July 14, wife of Lieut. J. M. Heath, 26th regt. N.I., daughter.

HILSON—At Moradabad, July 6, wife of Dr. A. H. Hilson, civil surgeon, [Benares, son.]

HUTTON—At Mirzapore, July 9, wife of Rev. D. Hutton, London Mission, son.

IRVINE—At Khyragullee, near Murree, Punjab, July 4, wife of G. N. Irvine, B.A., daughter.

IRWIN—At Cuttack, July 3, wife of V. Irwin, C.S., son.

JONES—At Calcutta, July 14, wife of the late W. Jones, daughter.

MENZIES—At Oomrowtee, July 13, wife of Major H. C. Menzies, Madras staff corps, son.

MOCATTA—At Shekh Bodun, July 6, wife of Lieut. col. D. Mocatta, commandant 3rd Sikh infantry, son.

MONEY—At Royapettah, July 7, wife of Rev. W. Money, son.

O'DONEL—At Chuckeratta, July 4, wife of Capt. C. O'Donel, Bengal S.C., son, stillborn. [department, son.]

OWENS—At Meerut, July 7, wife of Mr. C. Owens, army commissariat, son.

REILLY—At Calcutta, July 9, wife of G. M. Reilly, Esq., of Muddonderry, daughter.

RICKETTS—At Allahabad, July 9, wife of George Ricketts, C.S., son.

ROSS—At Shekh Boodun, July 8, Mrs. A. G. Ross, son.

RUNDALL—At Palamcotta, July 1, wife of J. W. Rundall, Esq., executive engineer, son.

SMITH—At Calcutta, July 11, wife of C. A. Smith, Esq., son.

THOMPSON—At Hastings, Calcutta, July 11, wife of Mr. H. Thompson, daughter.

TIPPETTS—At Bareilly, July 5, wife of Mr. A. M. Tippetts, surgeon, 5th (Northumberland) fusiliers, daughter.

WILSON—At Hastings, Calcutta, July 7, wife of Mr. J. H. Wilson, son.

WOON—At Delhi, July 9, wife of Oswald Wood, Esq., settlement officer, Delhi division, son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—HUNTER.—At Deesa, July 9, Lieut. F. Crawford, H.M. 108th regt., only son of the late Lieut. col. J. H. G. Crawford, Bombay engineers, to Susan A. E., eldest daughter of W. F. Hunter.
 DE COSTA—YETTIE.—At Madras, July 4, H. A. De Costa, Calicut, Malabar, to Claudine, eldest daughter of T. Yettie, commissariat dept.
 DICKENS—STRANGWAYS.—At Basingstoke, June 6, P. Dickens, C.S., to Emmeline, daughter of the late E. F. Strangways.
 HARCOURT—LASERON.—At Bangalore, July 6, G. L. Harcourt, eldest son of the late G. S. Harcourt, 1st or royal dragoons, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Rev. E. Laseron.
 VAN HAEFTEN—DUNCAN.—At Madras, July 10, J. W. Van Haeften, telegraph master, Government telegraph dept., to Lavinia M., third daughter of J. Duncan.
 WRIGHT—ROSE.—At Calcutta, July 9, G. N. G. Wright to Adelaide M. C. Rose.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Broach Railway Station, July 10, Ella M., infant daughter of Mr. R. S. Anderson.
 BERNARD.—At Calcutta, July 9, Mrs. E. Bernard, aged 67.
 BLACKBURN.—At Allahabad, July 5, of paralysis, E. C. Blackburn, late of the Govt. Secretariat, aged 44.
 BORTHWICK.—At Madras, July 14, Mabel G., infant daughter of F. Borthwick.
 CAMPAGNAC.—At Allahabad, July 6, A. G. Campagnac.
 EASTWOOD.—At Allahabad, July 7, Ernest V., eldest son of Mr. Eastwood, aged 11.
 ELIAS.—At Allahabad, July 9, N. F., youngest son of M. B. Elias, aged 10.
 FALLOON.—At Vizianagram, July 7, Apoth. J. A. Falloon, Madras med. estab., aged 37.
 GARSTIN.—At Paorie, July 6, J. H., son of Capt. C. J. Garstin, aged 3½ years.
 GILLMOR.—At Bhooj, Kutch, July 8, R. G., twin son (the younger) of Capt. J. G. Gillmor (Bombay staff corps and adjt. H.M.'s 20th regt. N.I.), aged 1½ years.
 GIRLING.—At Raneeungee, July 5, F. W., son of Rev. G. Girling, A.C.S., aged 13 months.
 GRAHAM.—At Fyzabad, July 13, E. K., youngest daughter of Capt. A. W. Graham, 38th Bengal inf., aged 10 months.
 GREAVES.—At Lahore, July 16, Catherine, the wife of J. H. Greaves, aged 37 years.
 HILLS.—At Secunderabad, July 11, J. H., son of J. H. Hills, staff sergeant, commissariat dept., aged 7 months.
 JOBLING.—At Murree, July 3, Leila M., daughter of A. Jobling, 55th regiment, aged 1.
 KELLY.—At Meerut, N.W.P., July 11, Kate K. F., the wife of Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Kelly, 105th light infantry, aged 41.
 LORD.—At Jubbulpore, July 3, Edith S., the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lord, aged 2.
 MILLAR.—At Umballa, July 7, of typhoid fever, James S. B., eldest son of Mr. James B. Millar, S. P. and Delhi Railway, aged 13.
 MORRIS.—At Lahore, July 1, of small-pox, Ellen M., infant daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, Inland Customs Department.
 O'DONEL.—At Chukkratta, July 4, Hamella A., wife of Capt. C. O'Donel.
 ROSE.—At Bangalore, July 12, Mr. William Rose, aged 71.
 STEWART.—July 13, Mary, wife of W. S. Stewart.
 SULLIVAN.—At St. Peter's College, Agra, B. M. E. Sullivan, son of the late Michael Sullivan, hospital steward H.M.'s 32nd regiment, aged 14.
 SCOTT.—At Ahmeabad, July 11, Henry L., infant son of Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S.
 SMITH.—At Calcutta, July 13, William G., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith.
 WHITE.—At Cawnpore, July 1, Elizabeth M., wife of Qrmer. G. R. H. White, 8th King's, aged 31.

Official Papers.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From Brig. gen. C. H. Brownlow, Commanding Chittagong Column, Loshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quartermaster general, Army Headquarters, Calcutta. Dated Calcutta, April 3.

[Concluded from page 760.]

Report dated Chittagong, March 30, 1872.

25. Vandoola, the brother of Sypooes, and their cousin, Vantonga, who together represent the whole of the Southern Howlongs, were said to be hourly expected, and their further hesitation to come in seemed so unlikely that I halted during the 10th and 11th. As they did not appear in that time, I made another forward movement on the 12th, and was met at the Kloong or Dullesurree River by Vantonga, whose captives were brought into camp at midnight, weeping bitterly at parting with their captors. The next morning Sangliena, the eldest son of Vandoola, presented himself, with excuses from his father, who was said to be ill. Rutton Pooea and Sypooes declared that such was really the case, and that they would vouch for the father fulfilling the engagements of the son, whatever they might be. I felt that the most satisfactory settlement of the doubt would be to continue my advance, but Vandoola's villages were still two if not three, long marches to the east—much further than I had anticipated; the heat was becoming excessive, and the coolies were quite exhausted by five months' continuous labour. My supplies, moreover, were barely sufficient, and hasty retirement under any circumstances was to be avoided. I therefore decided on accepting the young chief's submission on behalf of his father, and, accompanied

by him, returned to Sypooes's. He took the oaths next day, and agreed to give up thirty captives, which Captain Lewin is confident will be made over in due time. The relationship of Rutton Pooea to Sypooes and Vandoola (he is married to their sister) will, I hope, now that our power has been demonstrated, prove the means of bringing the two last within the same pale of civilisation as the first. Sypooes is a very distinguished looking and intelligent Loshai, who so far succumbed to the animal magnetism of Captain Lewin, as to express a desire to accompany him and Rutton Pooea on a visit to Calcutta, which the latter chief is quite prepared for.

26. During the 14th and 15th, Captain Tanner, of the Survey, by dint of very hard walking, reached a peak to our south, 5,300 feet high, and added considerably to the valuable work he had already accomplished. On the 16th I commenced the return march to Demagiree, which the troops reached on the 19th, the two companies 4th Goorkhas and the Artillery proceeding down the river the same day. The head-quarters and six companies of the 4th Goorkhas, the whole of the 2nd Goorkhas, the company of Sappers, and all the ordnance stores had already been despatched towards Chittagong, where the head-quarters, 4th Goorkhas and six companies embarked for Calcutta on the 18th. Captain East, assistant quartermaster general, had proceeded to Chittagong, where, by means of the telegraph, he arranged for the downward despatch of troops and coolies, so that they should reach that place as required for embarkation, and that no crowding, which at this season of the year is specially to be avoided, should take place at any of the posts along the line. The same system will be pursued until the last coolie has been embarked, and there will not at any time be collected at Chittagong more than six hundred men of the coolie corps. On arrival at Demagiree I found that all that remained for me to do was to establish a small stockaded post, to hold one hundred men, near Rutton Pooea's village, and to provision it for seven months. Having satisfactorily arranged this matter, I started on the 20th from Demagiree, and arrived at Chittagong on the 24th.

27. The force under my command had now accomplished its task, and I may sum up briefly the results of the four months' campaign as being—the complete subjection of two powerful tribes, inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs, and their solemn engagement on behalf of themselves and tributaries for future good behaviour; the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the liberation of upwards of one hundred British subjects who had from time to time been made captives. In addition, the operations of the column, which, by frequent departures from the main line of advance, as shown by the red lines on the map, covered a large area, and enabled the officers of the survey to triangulate three thousand square miles of country, more than half of which was surveyed in detail, and also to complete the connection between the Cachar and Chittagong districts.

28. Political and military considerations have been so mixed up in the conduct of this expedition, that, though I have been compelled to refer a good deal to the former, the very able civil officer with whom I have been associated, in endeavouring to carry out the objects of Government will submit in his own department a full report, showing the important part he has so successfully played. It is due to Capt. Lewin's strong personal influence over these tribes, his knowledge of their language and habits, added to his patience and sagacity in dealing with them, that a single chief submitted or a single captive was recovered. In expressing my thanks and acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from him, I am bound to record my belief that, if he were located with two or three hundred men for the next year, or even a few months, on the Demagiree range, while the impressions of our power and the friendliness of our intentions are still fresh, he would bring the Sylhoos and Howlongs into the same relations with us as Rutton Pooea and his men, to the permanent pacification of at least a portion of this frontier. Such a measure would be quite feasible without any increase to the local police force, as the nature of the position in question, apart from political considerations, would render unnecessary so many of the present small posts, which seem only to invite attack. It would also, in addition to its other recommendations, insure the health and efficiency of a certain number of men who are now every year prostrated by fever at a time when their services are most wanted.

29. As my periodical reports of the progress of the campaign will have shown the difficulties, privations, exposure, and sickness which the force has had to contend with in fighting its way through an unknown country, which presented unexampled physical obstacles to military operations, and which offered no resources whatever that could be turned to account, I have only now to commend to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. the admirable spirit and devotion with which those difficulties were overcome, and for which my thanks are due to every corps and department, and to every officer and man under my command.

I. The three fine regiments composing the infantry of the column, viz., the 2nd Goorkhas, under Col. Macpherson, c.s., v.c.; the 27th Regiment P.I., under Lieut. col. J. Doran; and the 4th Goorkhas, under Lieut. col. J. A. Tytler, v.c., were pushed to the front in the order of their arrival, and, though the submission of the Southern Howlongs deprived the two last of the same opportunities as the first, their posts and patrols were always liable to attack, and all shared equally in the cheerful performance of the most harassing duties for a period of nearly five months.

II. The (half) Peshawur mountain battery, under Lieut. colonel J. Hills, v.c., with coolie carriage, accompanied the head-quarters of the brigade throughout the expedition, and kept up with the infantry over the worst description of ground, coming into action whenever required, with a certainty, celerity, and effect which induces me to venture the opinion that for mountain warfare the 7-pounder steel gun is unequalled.

III. The third company sappers and miners, under Lieut. R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., worked all through the campaign with a willingness and intelligence worthy of the distinguished regiment to which they belong.

IV. The police of Chittagong Hill Tracts, under Mr. C. P. Crouch, rendered very valuable services, which have been referred to in my former reports.

V. The medical department, of which the duties were necessarily very severe, was most ably administered by the senior medical officer, Surg. major F. F. Allen, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who, in addition to his own work, as well as that of the headquarter camp, performed the office of Deputy inspector general with a care and foresight which relieved me of all anxiety, and for which I cannot sufficiently thank him. Surgs. W. C. Smith and G. C. Chesney, in medical charge of the 27th P.I. and 4th Goorkhas respectively, and Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, who acted as medical storekeeper at Kassalong to Dr. Allen's complete satisfaction, and who displayed much energy and judgment during the prevalence of cholera at that place; and Staff asst. surg. E. R. Johnson and C. J. W. Meadows also rendered excellent services.

VI. The Commissariat Department, under Major A. Mackenzie, assisted by Captain C. Case and Lieut. C. Hallett, maintained its high character in the face of difficulties which, I believe, to be without precedent in the annals of Indian expeditions. The staff at his disposal was insufficient for the long line of communication, and a great deal of the work of the department had to be done by officers commanding posts, yet little was left to be desired, and Major Mackenzie is entitled to my hearty acknowledgments for the untiring energy and the cordiality with which he carried out my plans and wishes.

VII. The Survey Department, under Major J. Macdonald, deputy surveyor general, with whom was associated Captain H. C. B. Tanner, assistant surveyor general, achieved results which I have already referred to, and which Major Macdonald's report more fully describes. These officers were almost invariably present with the head-quarters of the brigade, and, in addition to their other duties, afforded me much valuable advice and assistance. Major Macdonald attached himself to the 2nd Goorkhas throughout the campaign, and took part with them in all their encounters with the enemy.

VIII. The Coolie Corps, under Major G. A. Brown, on which so much depended, surpassed my highest expectation. Notwithstanding sickness and the continued strain on their powers, the men, particularly the Punjabees, laboured to the end with a spirit and discipline that reflected the greatest credit on Major Brown, who was ably assisted by Captain C. H. Palmer.

IX. The Hill Coolie Corps, employed on the canoe service between Burkhul and Demagiree, which at one time threatened to break down, owing to the desertion of the men, was brought into perfect working order by Captain F. H. Hood, and I am much indebted to him, and to Mr. Cochran, the deputy commissioner hill tracts, who, under great difficulties, kept up the coolies to the required strength, for their exertions in a matter of vital importance to the force.

X. The telegraph line to Demagiree was rapidly erected under the orders of Mr. Flindell, superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hare. It proved of the greatest service, and has throughout been most efficiently worked.

30. In addition to Capt. Lewin, whose political services I have before acknowledged, and Mr. H. Hankey, the commissioner, to whose energetic measures of assistance and unflagging interest in its welfare the expedition owes so much, I would beg specially to recommend to the notice of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India the following officers:—

Col. H. T. Macpherson, c.b., v.c., 2nd Goorkhas, whose services, and those of the officers and men of the distinguished regiment he commands, are recorded in almost every page of my reports, and to whose high character and reputation I feel I can add nothing. Lieut. col. J. Doran, commanding 27th Punjab Infantry, and Lieut. col. J. A. Tyler, v.c., commanding 4th Goorkhas, who, in addition to the charge of their own corps, exercised important commands on the line of operations, and who gave me the most active support throughout. Lieut. col. J. Hills, v.c., commanding Peshawar Mountain Battery, who with his guns played a prominent part in the campaign. Major A. Mackenzie, assistant commissary general, Major G. A. Brown, commanding Coolie Corps, Major J. Macdonald, deputy surveyor general, and Surg. major F. F. Allen, senior medical officer, all of whose names are mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, acknowledging the services and efficiency of their respective corps and departments. Major D. Macintyre and Capt. A. Battye, 2nd Goorkha regiment, and Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., who have been so frequently mentioned in my periodical despatches.

Finally, I would beg to commend to H.E.'s protection my own staff, whose labours and anxieties for the last six months have been incessant, viz.:—Captain C. J. East, assistant quartermaster general, whose services have been second to those of no other officer under my command. I need only refer to the nature of the expedition, and the constant movements of troops and coolies up and down a long line of communication by road, river, and sea, to show what the duties of his department have been; to the clearness, promptness, and tact with which those duties were carried out, as well as to the active assistance in the field rendered me by this able and accomplished officer, I am indebted for any measure of success that may have attended the operations of the column.

Captain C. E. Bates, brigade major, to whose energy, ability, and official experience as such I can bear the highest testimony, and who also rendered valuable service in the quartermaster general's department in the Southern Howlong Expedition, where he was the only staff officer present with me, and when detached from head-quarters both at the beginning and close of the campaign, for the purpose of facilitating the movements of troops.

Captain J. G. Cockburn, my A.D.C., who, in addition to his own duties, which he discharged with a zeal and intelligence worthy of a higher post, made himself most useful in signalling, and by his previous experience on the Brigade Staff, both in quarters and in the field, added materially to my assistance in every department of the command.

Home.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Mr. Emile Levita (of Messrs. Levita and Hudson, of London and Manchester) has joined the Direction of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £600,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £436,400; to Bombay, £160,000; and to Madras, £3,600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 71 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10½d.; and on Bombay and Madras, 1s. 10¾d.

A. N. SHAW, ESQ., INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The sudden death of this gentleman is announced, which took place at York-place, Regent's-park, on August 4. Mr. Shaw was one of the representatives of Marylebone at the Metropolitan Board of Works, and formerly held a very high position in the Indian Civil Service at Bombay. He was chairman of Sir Thomas Chambers's committee at both his elections for the borough, and was highly respected. The cause of Mr. Shaw's sudden death was heart disease.

MILITARY.—It is not easy for us in England to conjecture how the vacant Indian Brigades will be bestowed, but should they be filled, as they more than probably will, from the British List, Colonel Hankey, recently selected for the command of the 62nd Regiment from a Majority in the 9th, would appear likely to get one; and Colonel Knox, 18th Hussars, another. Colonel Fitz Wygram will, we doubt not, be offered a change before very long; and Colonels Hume, of the 55th, and Boyle, 89th, are both of them certain of appointment, sooner or later, if they continue serving as we have reason to believe it is their intention to do.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

GENERAL GRIFFITH, R.A.—We have to announce the death of this veteran officer, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, which took place on July 31, at Boulogne. The late General Griffith, who was in his 81st year at the time of his death, obtained his first commission in the East India Company's service as first lieutenant in 1810, and was senior officer on the Bombay list, and was appointed colonel commandant of the 21st Brigade of the Royal Artillery in July, 1845. He was present with Colonel East's force on the 20th of April, 1811, at the storm and capture of the forts of Chyah, in Kattywar, and the capitulation of the forts of Possitra and Okhamundel in August the same year; also at the siege of Nowannuggur, under the command of Colonel Lionel Smith, on 24th February, 1812. He served with the first troop of Horse Artillery throughout the Deccan campaign of 1814 to 1817, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Lionel Smith; at the capture of the city of Poona, for which he received a medal and clasp; was present on the 11th February, 1818, at the siege of Sattara, the taking of the hill forts of Singhur, Foorundhur, and at the capitulation of the hill forts of Chundea, Wunder, Kenzighur, Jooneer, Chowan, and Jodhun, in the Deccan, in May and June, 1818; and also at the taking of Hurrichunderghur, by the force under Major Eldridge. For his services in the Deccan he received the thanks of the Government.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, August 5.—AN OBJECTIONABLE QUESTION.—Mr. LOWTHER, in the absence of General Forester, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, who in 1864 was Judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and agent to the Government of India in defending two suits brought against them in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Delhi, by the representative of the Begum Sombre, and who, as it appeared by evidence in that court, in the same year was found to have obtained possession of papers from the public records in the Government collector's office at Meerut, was the same Denis Fitzpatrick who, for upwards of three years, had been, according to the Indian Official Civil List, receiving a salary of £1,600 a year for superintending the said suits in this country on the part of the Government of India.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: The hon. and gallant member's question has taken me by surprise. No one who I have been able to see ever heard a whisper of such a story, and I am told that the gentleman in question, whom I never saw, and about whom I know nothing personally, has the highest reputation for honour. It is a pity that the hon. and gallant member, before he asked a question reflecting on private character, did not think it desirable to give the representative of India in this House a somewhat longer notice, especially as Mr. Fitzpatrick has been employed to watch a case adverse to the hon. and gallant gentleman's private interests.—After several interpellations, the subject was dropped as being out of order.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, August 6.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. FAWCETT had given notice of a Resolution condemning the Income-tax, to be moved by way of amendment to the ordinary

motion for going into Committee on the East India Accounts; but Mr. GRANT DUFF, instead of waiting until the House was in Committee, made his statement in moving the Speaker out of the Chair.—Mr. FAWCETT protested against this course, but the SPEAKER decided it was quite regular, and Mr. GRANT DUFF, after a few preliminary observations, proceeded to lay before the House some of the principal facts of the financial position of India, dividing his statement, as usual, into three epochs—the “actual year,” ending March, 1871, the “regular Estimate” year, ending March, 1872, and the “Budget Estimate” year, ending next March. With regard to the first period, while the actual Revenue had exceeded the Estimate by £1,088,000, the expenditure had fallen short of the Estimate by £1,482,000, showing an increase of Revenue over the preceding year of £512,000, and a diminution of Expenditure of £851,000. For the regular Estimate year 1871-72 the Revenue was £50,018,686, and the Expenditure £47,282,356, and the Budget Estimate for the coming year put the Revenue at £48,771,000, and the Expenditure £48,534,000, leaving a surplus of about a quarter of a million. The decrease in the Revenue was due chiefly to opium and assessed taxes. After some explanation with regard to the Cash Balances, Mr. Duff took a wider survey of the financial condition of the country, comparing the Revenue and Expenditure with former epochs. For instance, since the year 1861 the income drawn from India amounted to £569,000,000, and we had spent there £576,500,000. But for this excess of Expenditure over income of seven millions, India had obtained thirty-seven millions and a half in public property—viz.,—seven millions and a-half in public roads, eight millions in canals, a million and a-half in harbours, six-and-a-half millions in Civil buildings, eleven millions in Military buildings, and two millions and three-quarters in State railways. Next he mentioned several circumstances illustrating the progress of the country, such as the increase of the Exports and Imports, the success of the Suez Canal, the high price of the Indian Funds, &c., and speaking generally, though not blind to all elements of future danger, he gave a categorical denial to the assertion that India is discontented and unprosperous. Finally, he replied by anticipation to Mr. Fawcett's Resolution, pointing out that the opinion of Lord Mayo, on which it rested, was given in 1870, and asserting from his own knowledge that the late Viceroy would not have repeated that opinion now. He denied, too, that the natives were discontented with the Income-tax. He expected no kind of good from Mr. Fawcett's speech, which was in direct defiance of the Resolution of the Select Committee and if only half-a-dozen members followed the same course, all business would be brought to a stop.—Mr. FAWCETT then moved his resolution, which, reciting an opinion of the late Lord Mayo, that a feeling of discontent exists in every class in India in consequence of the constant increase of taxation, condemns the Income-tax, and declares the necessity of care and economy for the reduction of other taxes. After complaining bitterly of the delay of the Budget until the last days of the Session, Mr. Fawcett reviewed at considerable length the finances of India, contending that while the revenue is inelastic the expenses of administration were constantly increasing, and must increase, owing to the gradual and inevitable rise in prices, and to the large expenditure on Public Works to which we were committed. We governed India, he insisted, far too expensively; and to illustrate the careless extravagance which marked our administration, he cited many facts connected with the construction of the railways and other public works. In condemnation of the principle of an Income-tax as applied to India, he quoted the opinions of many leading Indian authorities, and the obstinacy in retaining such an unpopular tax showed to what a desperate point Indian finances had been brought. But in order to dispense with the necessity for the tax, increased vigilance and economy were needed; our military expenditure must be cut down, and public works, which could only be executed by loans and by the mischievous system of guarantees, must be given up. On these points Mr. Fawcett expatiated at great length, and had not concluded his speech when the debate stood adjourned at ten minutes to seven o'clock. The debate on the Indian Budget was then resumed by Mr. FAWCETT, who recapitulated the principal heads of his morning's arguments, and concluded by calling on the House, in a glowing peroration, to enforce on the Indian Government the sound and economical financial policy embodied in his Resolution.—Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS seconded the Resolution, urging a reduction in the Military Expenditure, and objecting to so much dependance being placed on the opium and salt revenues. He was for making the discussion of the Indian Budget more of a reality, and generally took a gloomy view of the financial condition of India.—The discussion was continued in a very thin House by Mr. R. FOWLER, who strongly condemned the opium traffic; by Mr. E. SMITH, who described the impressions derived from a recent visit to India, discussed the opium traffic, and recommended an equalisation of the Salt Duties; by Sir D. WEDDERBURN, who made various suggestions for reducing expenditure,—such as a consolidation of the three Presidencies, and more frequent employment of natives in the public service; and by Mr. EASTWICK, who discussed and replied to the objections taken to the Income-tax. He was interrupted by an attempt to count out the House, which proved unsuccessful, and he went on to express his opinion that this was the best Budget we had seen for many years, attributing the credit of the chief features of it to Lord Mayo.—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK took the same

view of the Income-tax, as an essential part of a sound system of Indian finance; and, after some remarks from Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. MAGNIAC, Mr. WHALLEY, and Mr. EYKYN, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee, and Mr. GRANT DUFF having replied on various points raised in the debate, the usual resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, August 7.—SUEZ CANAL DUES.—In reply to Mr. GOURLEY, Viscount ENFIELD said that, in consequence of communications from the Italian Government, and other quarters, on the subject of the intended imposition by the Suez Canal Company of tonnage dues of ten francs on the gross tonnage, Sir Henry Elliot was instructed to ascertain the views of the Turkish Government upon the matter, and he reported that the Porte was at first disposed to think that the company were not justified under the terms of the concession, in considering the total capacity as gross tonnage; but, according to a further despatch, that the Porte had come to the conclusion that the company might charge gross tonnage dues, making some allowance for engine and coaling space. That was also the view of the law officers of this country. He thought there was no doubt that the international neutrality of the canal was provided for in one of the stipulations of the treaty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, August 8.—COURT OF INQUIRY AT MADRAS.—Mr. GRAVES asked the President of the Board of Trade if his attention had been called to the decisions of the Madras Court of Inquiry suspending the certificates of the commanders of several ships lost at that port during the late cyclone, and if the same had received the approval of the Board of Trade; and if the said Court of Inquiry was duly constituted.—Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE was unable to give the hon. member any information at the present moment on the subject of his questions. The report of the Court of Inquiry was expected by the next mail.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, August 9.—INDIAN REGIMENTS.—Colonel BARTELOT gave notice that on the bringing in of the Army Estimates next Session he would call attention to the time that regiments served in India, believing that the period of service might be much shortened.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. R. N. FOWLER gave notice that next session he would move that in the opinion of this House it was desirable that the annual statement as to the financial affairs of India should be made at a period of the session when it could be fully discussed.

MR. DENIS FITZPATRICK.—General FORESTER moved for papers relating to the former conduct of Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick.—Mr. GRANT DUFF, in agreeing to the motion with an addition, read a long letter fully explaining Mr. Fitzpatrick's conduct, and declared that there were no grounds for impeaching his character.—Mr. R. GURNEY and Mr. NEWDEGATE also expressed an opinion that the imputation ought never to have been made.

India Office.

August 10, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. E. Ayrton (Uncov.), A. F. Watson (Uncov.), T. Spurr (Uncov.), R. Knyvett (Uncov.), and H. Carson (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. L. Forbes.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Capper, 6 mo.; Mr. P. Hordern (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. H. J. Frew (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. E. Stewart (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. H. Biggs (Uncov.), 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. D. Maclean, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. J. Duggan (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Goldney, 6 mo.; Capt. J. S. Tait, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Lavie, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. J. Oldfinch, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. H. Smith, A. B. Marriott (Uncov.), J. W. McCrindle (Uncov.), G. G. Billings (Uncov.), H. A. Coombs (Uncov.); W. C. Thomas (Uncov.), and E. W. Clementson (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Bowers (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. D. B. Crawford (Uncov.), and E. Nicholson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier, Capt. G. H. Jackson.
Madras Estab.—Capt. E. W. Flint, Surg. major H. Young, Major T. R. Church.
Bombay Estab.—Apothecary D. M. Munday, Major G. N. Marsh, Capt. H. W. Harris, Lieut. col. W. C. Lester.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—The wife of Capt. Fendall Currie, Onde Commission, of a son, at Jersey, Aug. 2.
DOWELL—The wife of H. A. Dowell, H.E.I.C.S., of a daughter, at Brighton, Aug. 3.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—TUCKER—Capt. William S. Barnard to Isabella, daughter of Francis Tucker, Bengal Civil Service, at St. Mary's Church, Wargrave, July 30.
CURRIE—MACKINNON—Robert G. Currie, Bengal Civil Service, to Annie F., daughter of A. K. Mackinnon, at St. John's, Inverness, Aug. 6.
LEGGATT—BELCHER—John R. P. Leggatt, of Bombay, to Annie, daughter of M. Belcher, at Wavertree, near Liverpool, Aug. 7.
STEHLINE—BELLAIRS—Capt. Edward L. Stehline, Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane F., daughter of F. Bellairs, at North Devon, Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

OTTEY—Colonel P. D. Ottey, H.E.I.C.S., at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, Aug. 3, aged 79.
PITCAIRN—William Pitcairn, H.E.I.Co.'s Medical Service, at Connoquhie, Fifeshire, Aug. 1.
SHAW—Alexander N. Shaw, Bombay Civil Service, at 31, York-place, Portman-square, Aug. 4, aged 70.
WALLACE—Amy B., daughter of Major R. B. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, at Carshalton, July 30, aged 5½ years.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3. Anno, Maulmain.—4. Firenze, Akyab; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta.—5. Cordillera, Calcutta; Florence Braginton, Rangoon.—6. Sparkenhoe, Calcutta; John Bertram, Rangoon.—7. Str. Leith, Akyab; Oceanica, Calcutta.—8. Motussilite, Bindipatam; Lord Clive, Calcutta; Charles Dickens, Akyab; Scariokosa, Akyab; Argo, Akyab; Pascidon, Akyab; Erling Skjalsau, Rangoon; Leonilda, Rangoon; Semina, Rangoon; Nicola Barnabino, Rangoon; Southern Cross, Madras; Leaping Water, Maulmain; William Aberg, Akyab; Borgo, Rangoon.—9. Middlesex, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 1.—From BRINDISI.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Cumming, Colonel Fraser, Mr. Carson, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Zat, Mr. Brown, Capt. Barrett, Lieut. Symons, and General and Miss Tremeneere. From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Williams.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1. Maha Buleshwar, Bombay.—2. Bury St. Edmunds, Mauritius.—3. Dunkeld, Bombay; Shun Lee, Colombo.—5. Custine, Calcutta; Cesaria Brecaria, Rangoon; Comorin, Calcutta; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—6. Assaye, Calcutta; str. Albatross, Bombay; str. Japan, Calcutta.—7. Ella, Mauritius; Robert Lees, Calcutta.—8. Grand Duke, Calcutta; Clelia Danovare, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 2.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Latham, Mr. Schulte, and Mr. Kapp. For CEYLON.—Mr. G. Williams. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Scott.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Surat, Aug. 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Shortt, Mr. J. Magee, Dr. Chapman, Mr. A. Borroough, and Mrs. H. A. Firth. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Seton, Sub Lieut. Farquharson, Mr. R. H. F. Renwick, Dr. and Mrs. O'Kearney, Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. T. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and infant. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Busted. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Mout, and Mr. D. Bloodgood. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Walter. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Thompson. For RANGOON.—Surg. R. Hungerford. For CEYLON.—Capt. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Carey and two infants, Mr. T. C. Allen, Mr. T. Noone, Mr. W. Strachan, Mr. A. Brock, Mr. A. Field, and Mr. H. Tupper. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Ralph and infant. For MALTA.—Lieut. W. Pulteney, Mr. W. Gooch, Lieut. Ampson.
 Per str. —, Aug. 8.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Hordern, Rev. E. Jacob, Major M. G. Smith, Mr. A. Galloway. For MALTA.—Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Barker. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. T. Allen, Mr. W. Heath.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Adelina, from Akyab, April 15, 4 N., 89 E.
 England's Glory, from Colombo, May 23, 34 S., 19 E.
 Hector, from Colombo, July 5, 30 N., 45 W.
 Galatea, from Akyab, May 10, 26 S., 54 E.
 Talisman, from Calcutta, May 31, 27 S., 7 E.
 Manill II., Rangoon to Hamburg, May 14, 29 S., 37 E.
 Middlesex, from Colombo, July 23, 40 N., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Hercules, from Rangoon, was run into, whilst lying at anchor off Falmouth, by the Clorinda (s.), and had storm considerably damaged.
 The South Easter, which sailed from Calcutta on May 1 for Algoa Bay, was totally wrecked at East London on July 1. Five of the crew drowned.
 The West Australian, from Bombay, was spoken on June 18 on the line, 22 W., with bottom foul.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

August 15.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lieut. C. E. Gessing, R.N., Inspector gen. of Hospitals Watt, and Mr. Moss.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. G. H. M. Lane.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Kohlhoff.
 BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Col W. G. and Mrs. Owen, and Col. and Mrs. Bean.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Miss, and Master Moylan.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. S. Howard.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. W. Scott.
 BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. E. Noble.
 VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Liddell.

August 22.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Brockman.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. J. Frew, Mr. A. H. Giles, Mr. F. H. Stratford, and Mr. G. H. E. Harte.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. A. C. Cunningham.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mr. F. S. Growse.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Jackson.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Cordaux.
 BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Gouland.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss Lloyd.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. H. Playfair, Mr. W. Holland, and Mr. M. F. A. Fraser.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bellingham.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. M. Lambert.
 BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Halemnan.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. B. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Hawthorthwaite, and Lieut. V. S. and Mrs. Mathias.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Masoth.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. H. Haggard.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Todd.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Col. and Miss Mann, and Mrs. King.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Jobbins, Madame E. Serrino, and Mr. T. Bennett.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, and Capt. J. C. Hay.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. B. Clarke.
 BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gienpy.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coldman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
 BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
 VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sherrill.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. W. Moss.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, and Major Church.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meado, Mr. F. C. Child, Mrs. Liddiard, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Wheatley.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, and Miss Bliss.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vergeret, Mr. G. G. Turner, and Mr. W. Colvin.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. B. Cumming, Miss Belchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Phean.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, and Mr. J. Henderson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sewell, and Mrs. Drover.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Times* holds that Mr. Fawcett's own arguments supply an answer to his worst conclusions. He insists on the elasticity of expenditure and the inelasticity of revenue in India, and he arrives at the conclusion that the amount of expenditure must not be increased—or, rather, that having been increased, it must be reduced—because it is impossible to augment the revenue of the Empire. But why is the expenditure elastic? The expenditure has risen simply because of the rise in prices all over the world—a rise which has been aggravated in India by the fact that £172,500,000 in coin and bullion has been poured into the country in the course of the last eleven years to balance the course of trade. The cost of living has thus increased, and wages have increased, and the expenditure of the Government has increased. All this is true, but there is another side. Suppose, for the sake of clearness of ideas, that wages and the price of commodities have each risen 40 per cent. The expenditure of the Government will not have risen in this proportion, because part of this expenditure—interest on debt and subventions in the shape of guaranteed interest on railway stock—is fixed and independent of prices; but the means of the taxpayer will have risen in the full proportion of the rise of wages. Mr. Fawcett will, of course, answer that the most important branch of the revenue—the land tax—is fixed; but this reply evades the point. The particular items which have hitherto made up the Indian revenue may be incapable of considerable increase; some of them, as the opium profit, may be precarious; but if the increase of expenditure does not exceed, and, in fact, falls short of the increase in prices, it must be possible to increase the revenue commensurately without adding to the burden of the Indian taxpayer. What is wanted is a financier who shall tap the means of the people proportionally to their increase. We do not disparage any demand for economy in expenditure, but a cry for economy in expenditure because prices are rising condemns the expenditure that existed before prices rose. If the expenditure was at first no more than good government required, any increase in it due to a rise in prices, especially in a country like India, where fixed incomes are unknown outside the governing class, ought to be met by a proportionate in-

crease of taxation. We believe the truth to be that we are not yet sufficiently informed in England to pronounce judgment on the financial condition of India. This was the conclusion of the select committee which adjourned the other day after sitting through a second session, and simply reported to the House the evidence it had received, and recommended that it be appointed next year. Mr. Grant Duff quoted this conclusion with great complacency at the close of his speech, as a refutation in advance of what Mr. Fawcett was about to say, and as a justification of what he had himself said; but those who have followed in any degree the proceedings of the select committee know that the judgment was a severe reflection on the ignorance of India at the India Office. The committee declared that no just opinion could be formed on Indian finance, because necessary explanations on many obscure points could not be furnished by the India Office, and had not been obtained from India, though in some cases twelve months had elapsed since information had been applied for. The select committee resolved that it was advisable to wait another year to see whether the Government in India can supply the knowledge the Indian Government at home requires; and we are bound to admit the prudence and justice of their delay.

The *Daily News* observes that the Indian financial statement was made by Mr. Grant Duff in the circumstances which may almost be called inseparable from such a proceeding. The House was three parts empty. The front bench on the Ministerial side was almost a solitude, the front bench of Opposition was in a somewhat similar condition. A few members were scattered at either side of the House. Except the indefatigable men who, like Mr. Henley, for instance, attend to everything, there were hardly any of those present who had not some special and obvious interest in the affairs of India. There were the members who once lived in India, or have travelled there; the members who once held office connected with the Indian Empire; the two or three members who have written books about it; the handful of men who have a philanthropic interest in the general subject, or have made a political study of it, or cherish a crotchets about it. For the great bulk of the members of the House the affairs of India have evidently no interest. Mr. Grant Duff might have seemed to be entrusted with the task which Handel, according to the story, could not accomplish—that of playing the people out of the building. What Mr. Fawcett yesterday sought was to direct the public attention to the general administration of the finances of India. In this object he fairly succeeded. Late as the period is, and great as the impatience of members anxious for release, it was felt to be impossible that so important a subject, so serious an arraignment of a whole policy, could be allowed to pass away without a full and exhaustive discussion.

The *Morning Post* considers that Mr. Fawcett's contention with regard to the Income-tax cuts both ways. "If it contributes little to the revenue it cannot press severely on the population; and it is a fact which deserves to be considered in connection with this question that Lord Mayo, on whose opinions on Indian finances Mr. Fawcett mainly founded his resolution, not only restored the income-tax, but largely increased it, in the first year and a-half of his administration. In point of fact this tax is paid by only one out of every four hundred of the population; and the most representative of the native Indian journals has confessed that there is no substantive ground of complaint against this source of revenue. But, putting all these matters aside, Mr. Fawcett's resolution has this palpable defect, that it invited the House to express its opinion on a subject which is under the consideration of a select committee whose labours cannot be completed during the present session. As a member of that committee it was especially unbecoming in Mr. Fawcett to attempt to forestall its decision. The House has entrusted it to the task of investigating the whole subject of Indian finance, and it is bound to wait until the committee has made its report before it prefers Mr. Fawcett's crotchets to the well-considered statement of the Government."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 15.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional 1 oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	101 1/2
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101 1/2	101 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101 1/2	101 1/2
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101 1/2	101 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
11th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
12th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
13th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
14th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
15th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
16th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
17th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
18th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
19th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2
20th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Madras ...	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Colombo ...	1 d.	1 d.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	6s. 0 1/2 d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11 9/16 d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11 1/2 d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	203 to 206		
India 5 per cent. ...	110 to 111		
India 4 per cent. ...	106 to 108 1/2		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	96 to 97		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1873 ...	107 1/2		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	106 to 107		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	102 1/2		
" " " 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...			
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	103		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100 1/2 to 102 1/2		
India 5 per cent. for account ...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2		
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...	102 1/2 to 103 1/2		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	100 1/2 to 101		
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	25s. to 30s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...			
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	28.0	1 to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	104 to 105 1/2
Stock	East Indian ...	100	104 1/2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97 x.d.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	104 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	1 to 1 pm. x.d.
Stock	Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	103 to 106
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16 to 17
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	86 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180
10	British Australian ...	all	7 1/2
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10 1/2 to 13 1/2
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	8
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2 to 9
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Anglo-Indian Tea Company ...	all	41 to 43
50	Assam Tea Company ...	all	6 to 6 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4
5	Do. New ...	all	15 to 17
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	7 to 5 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	35 to 40
20	Jorahat Tea Company ...	all	103 x.d.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	1 to 1 pm.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	51 to 53
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	1 dis.
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	

Advertisements.

India-Office, 31st July, 1872.
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(With power to add to their number.)

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PROSPECTUS.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of supplying what has been long and painfully felt as a want by all Departments of the Indian Services, as well as the Anglo-Indian public generally. The Business it will undertake will consist of Banking and Agency in all its Branches connected with the East, at adequate Commissions. Success will depend more on the Credit and Character of the Company than upon a large Capital; and, as the business will be at once safe and comprehensive, the profits ought to admit of handsome dividends being realised for the shareholders.

The Banking operations of the Company will be conducted with the view principally of attracting the more profitable Agency business of the Civil and Military Services, and the accounts of professional and other persons who are not engaged in large commercial transactions, coupled with the Insurance Accounts, and other Agencies, which must follow such a line of Business.

The Civil and Military, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, Servants of the Indian Government are now a very large body, and the different Members of the Government Services in that country are in receipt of liberal Incomes. Many of these gentlemen frequently require temporary accommodation, which they have difficulty in obtaining, unless at exorbitant rates; and to make such advances, when covered by adequate collateral security, will be one of the principal objects of this Company; in the different Presidencies there are a large number of gentlemen, European and native, in receipt of moderate allowances, which are paid with the greatest punctuality, and who might be advantageously assisted under the careful system of management which will characterise the Business to be conducted by this Company.

A moderate Commission on the collection of Furlough Pay, and Pensions of the Indian Government Constituents will, in itself, afford a good income.

The following classes of Business will also be undertaken by this Agency:—

- 1.—To receive and remit Pay, Salaries, Pensions, Dividends, Fund Allowances, and every other description of Income.
- 2.—To undertake the Agency of H.M.'s Service (Army and Navy), and others, both in India and England.
- 3.—To make remittances to and from India at the Exchange of the day.
- 4.—To keep Current Accounts on the principle adopted by London Bankers, with or without Commission, and with or without an allowance of Interest, according to Agreement, and to receive Fixed Deposits at agreed Rates.
- 5.—To secure Passages by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Austrian Lloyd's, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Societa d'Adriatico Italiano, and by all other Vessels running to and from India.

- 6.—To execute orders of every kind, both at home and in the East, including the Transport and Warehousing of Furniture and Baggage, taking houses and apartments and similar services.

The completion and opening up of the Railways throughout India, and the large increase of through traffic between the two countries since the opening of the Suez Canal, show clearly the wide field for this part of the Company's operations.

Co-operative Store Departments, under the direction of this Agency, will be established in India. As this is a field, up to the present time undeveloped and much required, it is only reasonable to anticipate that a success equal to that achieved by such establishments in England will result, and a large connection will in consequence be secured for the Company. Many Indian families in this country reside in the West-end of London; it is therefore proposed to open a Branch there also, and to secure accommodation for the especial reception and warehousing of Baggage, &c., &c.

A portion of the Shares will be reserved for Subscribers in India.

No promotion money is payable, but 1,500 fully paid up Shares have been appropriated for the benefit of the Founders of the Company, as provided in the Articles of Association.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association to be seen on application to the Solicitors or at the Company's Offices.

Applications for Shares addressed to the Directors in the enclosed Form will be received by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London, Bankers to the Company; by JOHN DAVIES, Esq., Secretary to the Company; and by I. H. DUDGEON, Esq., at 6½, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, E.C., where the offices of the Company are (*pro tem.*), of whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be Retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of THE EAST INDIAN CIVIL, MILITARY, AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £
being a Deposit of £1 per Share, I hereby request you will allot me
Shares of £5 each in The East Indian Civil, Military, and
Commercial Agency (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares,
or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

Usual signature
Name in full
Address in full
Date

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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NOTICE.

Owing to the frequent irregularity of late in the arrival of the Indian Mails, our readers will no doubt excuse us for reverting from our recent rule of publishing this Journal every Monday, to the older system of publication on the arrival of every Overland Mail.

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which came in more than two days after time, owing we believe to stormy weather somewhere, are—from Bombay, July 26; Agra and Madras, July 24; Calcutta, July 23.

Nothing of much general importance appears to be going on anywhere. Liakat Ali, the "Moolvie" of Allahabad in 1857, has been tried before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, and sentenced to transportation for life. Instead of being thankful for his escape from hanging, the Moolvie has resolved to appeal against his sentence.

FROM Jacobabad in Sindh come tidings of destructive floods, which have buried half the cantonments, and caused a breach in the Makanwai Canal. The destruction of railway-bridges in the Punjab is said to have raised a serious question, as to the expediency of being for the time content with pontoon bridges over rivers which, in any heavy monsoon, rush down with a force that nothing solid can withstand. A good deal of expense will have to be incurred in repairing the damages of the present season, unless the State makes up its mind to substitute pontoons for works of a costlier nature but less adapted to the strain of a Punjab flood.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simlah the whole of the business, consisting chiefly of the last touches given to the Christian Marriage Bill, was got over in a few minutes. The Bill, as amended in Committee, provides special safeguards against the practice of polygamy by British subjects, under the

cloak of religious conversions like that of Mr. Green at Madras, who turned Mohammedan in order to get rid of one wife and marry another.

RUMOURS are busy about the Viceroy's future movements, but the truth appears to be that nobody as yet knows anything about them. It is not unlikely however that Lord Northbrook will take a long journey in the cold weather through Upper India, reaching Calcutta in time to meet some members of his family on their arrival from England.

LORD HOBART has been inspecting schools and charitable institutions on the Nilgherries. Sir Philip Wodehouse was to hold a meeting of his Council at Ganesh Kind, on the 27th July, when Mr. Tucker would ask for a further postponement of the Bombay Municipal Bill. Mr. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has started on a tour to the Hazaribagh districts after inspecting some of the Calcutta schools. He has ordered a new arrangement of the districts of Bengal, which is to be followed in the Census Reports and in all future departmental reports and statements.

WE are glad to hear that Generals Goldsmid and Pollock are making steady progress with the negotiations relating to the Seistan Boundary Commission. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the Indian Foreign Office may in a week or two be able to publish some definite results of these negotiations.

THE cholera appears to have so far abated in Sabathu and Kussowlie, that no fresh seizures were reported thence, nor had any more persons died by latest accounts. One imported case had occurred at Simlah.

BISHOP MILMAN is to leave Calcutta on the 9th September on a visitation tour through the Punjab. His journey will occupy about four months.

THE new Bank of Bombay is said to have secured for the next twelve months the contract hitherto held by the Bank of Bengal for the supplies required by the Government Treasury at Indore.

It is generally believed that Mr. Dampier, now acting as Home Secretary to the Indian Government, will not return to the Bengal Secretariat.

THE Dengue Fever has been so prevalent among the sepoy on garrison duty in Madras, that two companies of the 13th N.I. had been ordered from Palaveram to help the regiments stationed at Madras in furnishing the needful number of garrison guards.

CAPTAIN FISHER of the 22nd Madras N.I. had a narrow escape from death at Palamcottah. He was bitten in the finger by a very poisonous snake, of the "carpet" kind; but with happy presence of mind, he put the finger to his mouth and sucked out all the poison. The doctor afterwards "applied the usual remedies," and Captain Fisher has since got over his bite; but we may question whether all the doctor's remedies would have been of any good, if the poison had not been promptly sucked out of the wound.

A RECENT number of the *Friend of India* gave an interesting account of what happened at the last Festival of Jagannáth.

at Serampore. On the day when the great car was drawn in state in the presence of several English officials, all went well. But a second and smaller car, which was moved the next evening, succeeded in killing one man on the spot and crushing another man's thigh. Both events are described as "purely accidental." The wounded man moreover could hardly, it was thought, have been a regular devotee, bent on a glorious suicide, for he asked for half a quart of Old Tom, and reproached his God for being so hard on him. In a letter to the *Times* of last Saturday however, a writer of long experience as a manager of estates in Bengal affirms his belief that the so-called accident was a true case of self-immolation. His reasons for so believing are thus enforced. In the chief village of an estate which he was managing twenty-five years ago, there was one of these sacrificial cars which refused to move, for the priests, he afterwards learnt, had locked the wheels. It began to be whispered that a human sacrifice was needed to set it moving, for which purpose, says the writer, a leper offered himself for six pounds. At last the car moved, and the leper was crushed under the wheels. As a matter of course the Darogah or head policeman reported an accidental death; but before the accident the writer had heard from a bazaar woman that the Darogah had been bribed to conceal the real fact. That the man who drank gin at Serampore was a Pariah or a low-caste man, need not therefore go to prove that his crushing was accidental; especially if it be true, as the same writer declares, that "all those who swing at the Churruk Poojah are persons of the very lowest caste, or rather no caste at all, who are paid by wealthy Hindoos to do this penance in their stead." It is no uncommon thing, we believe, in China, for hired substitutes to take the place of criminals condemned to death, and it is quite possible that like methods of vicarious suffering may exist in India, our countrymen remaining in happy ignorance thereof. If so, we hope our contemporary will push his inquiries a little further. There is no need of course to attach too much importance to the gossip of a bazaar-woman, or even the popular belief of her country-people in these preconceived accidents. But it seems curious that so many of these cases of rumoured suicide take place in the absence of Europeans.

"PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMMED died yesterday." Such were the few words of a Calcutta telegram dated August 13. Not many readers of the *Times* were probably aware that the prince so briefly mentioned was the last surviving son of Tippoo, the fierce Sultan of Mysore, who, after years of plotting or fighting against the hated Feringhi, fell at the storming of Seringapatam in the last year of the eighteenth century. On Tippoo's death the kingdom which his father had founded was broken up, but the province of Mysore was given back to the old line of Hindu Rajahs whom Hyder Ali had dispossessed. Tippoo's children were removed to the fort of Vellore, until the mutiny and massacre of our soldiers at that place in 1806, a disaster mainly due to the intrigues of the young princes and their partisans, brought about their removal to Calcutta. There the princes lived and grew old on the handsome pensions allowed them by the East India Company, and there in succession they died. Gholam Mohammed's years were more than eighty when he too passed away, after seeing the Power which his father had defied and his grandfather placed in imminent peril carry its arms over all India, and weather a mutiny far wider-spread than that of Vellore. The last mention made of him in an Indian paper was about eighteen months ago, when the old man figured at one of Lord Mayo's durbars, and received from the late Viceroy a full measure of the courtesy due to his years and antecedents.

THE *Madras Athenæum* opens the eyes of astonishment at Lord Denbigh's unfortunate proposal to substitute rice for wheat as the food of our English farm-labourers. In arguing from the use of rice in some countries to its fitness for English needs also, his Lordship, as our contemporary points out, overlooks such trifling considerations as differences of climate and hereditary habit. The native of Bengal or Burmah may manage to live on rice, the food that grows best in a moist hot climate; but we should be sorry to see our stalwart peasantry reduced to so unsatisfying a substitute for good or even adulterated wheaten bread. There is very little nourishment in rice alone, and the Bengallies are not very fine specimens of Indian manhood. The Burmese are rice-eaters, but they eat flesh also whenever they can get it. It is or was a popular delusion that rice is the staple food all over India, but nothing

could be wider of the truth. All the strongest and finest looking races in India, from the Sikh and the Mohammedan of whatever race to the Mahratta and the Hindustani of the North-West Provinces, live either on wheat, milk, and ghee, or on those same things mixed with some kind of flesh, using rice merely as an accompaniment to their curry or pillau. These are the races which furnish our best soldiers, and even the Madras Sepoy lives on something better than rice alone.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tries hard to combat the prevalent belief in the unhealthiness of Peshawar as compared with most other Indian stations. Appealing from medical stories to actual statistics, he makes out an average death rate—exclusive of cholera—of 16·85 per thousand for Peshawar, while that for all Bengal stands at 20·74. The daily sick-rate for Peshawar is stated at 66·20 as compared with 67·10 for all Bengal. For the correctness of these figures we cannot vouch, but it seems to us that the comparison, to be worth anything, should be made not with the whole of the Bengal Presidency, but with stations in nearly the same latitude as Peshawar. It is hardly possible that so general an outcry should have been raised without good cause against one particular station, and there certainly have been years and seasons in which the troops of Peshawar have suffered more heavily than those in any other station of the Punjab. Even from the figures quoted by the same writer we learn that the deaths from fever at this place averaged 4·77 per thousand, whereas the rate for all Bengal was no more than 3·58 per thousand. The death-rate at Peshawar, including deaths from cholera, amounted to 41·60 as compared with 29·98 for all Bengal. According to the *Broad Arrow* the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles lost, in the unusually healthy year 1871, no fewer than sixteen men out of an average strength of 662, or about 24·16 per thousand, nine of whom, or 13·59 per thousand, died of fever alone. So high an average of fever cases hardly favours a belief in the healthiness of the station where it occurred.

WE cannot see our way to congratulate the India Office on its recent decree abolishing the study of any other Indian vernacular than Hindustani, among the selected candidates for the Civil Service. For Madras indeed the study of Telugu is still required, but candidates for the other Presidencies are to take up Hindustani only. Such an order would be intelligible if that were the spoken language all over Upper and Western India, but in point of fact it is the language neither of Bengal Proper, nor of Bombay, nor yet of the Punjab; and the young civilian sent out to any of those provinces will find himself as much at sea, as if he went to live in Germany or Sweden armed with a knowledge of English only. The result will be that, after landing in India, he will in many cases have to lose much time in mastering the language of his particular province. This is no worse perhaps than the system which prevailed in the old Haileybury days, but it is hardly in keeping with our professions of a desire to improve on the training-processes of other times.

To our former notice, necessarily brief, of the appointment bestowed on Major Burne, we may now append the testimony borne to his great worth by Sir John Strachey in a minute penned by him as Acting Governor-General after Lord Mayo's death. "He was not only the best private secretary that I ever saw or heard of"—no slight praise from a man of Sir John's experience—"but during the last three years he has performed with great ability and rare discretion, as confidential assistant of the Viceroy, a greater amount of public business, of a most difficult and delicate kind, than has fallen to many men in India." That such praise was no more than Major Burne's due may be inferred from the unanimity with which the Calcutta journals have always spoken in his favour, and the anxiety they have shown for some fitting acknowledgment of his recent services. No worthier choice indeed could well have been made for an appointment, the need for which has long been recognised at the India Office, in view of the growing influx of distinguished visitors from the East into England. Few people, we think, will begrudge the small additional outlay, which serves at once to reward a deserving officer and to secure the display of all becoming courtesies towards that class of foreigners whose relations with the India Office cannot be overlooked.

Now that *Mr. Punch* has turned his inquiring mind to one of the most prominent grievances of Indian Officers, it seems almost possible that his new studies may yet bear fruit for the benefit of that long-suffering and little regarded class. In the number of *Punch* for last Saturday there is quite a large picture representing an unemployed colonel standing before a desk where sits an India Office secretary, pondering a bit of advice given him by the colonel's old friend, *Mr. Punch*. The letter-press tells us that the colonel declines after all to take the pension he had applied for. He prefers remaining in the service. "Coals have gone up from twenty to thirty-six shillings since I wrote,"—he adds: "You see, we don't want coals in Bengal." "Dear me!" murmurs the Secretary; "This will upset all our retirement schemes." Whereupon *Mr. P.* blandly suggests that "his Grace might raise the pensions of these gentlemen. Name it to him from me, Mr. Secretary, will you please?" Very good advice indeed, *Mr. Punch*; and his Grace can do no better than follow it. Having got so far in his Indian studies, perhaps our comic contemporary may yet succeed in venturing on some playful allusion to the hard case of those Indian officers, who have been trying for ten years past to get decent compensation for the loss of those retiring-bonuses with which in former days they could have eked out their scanty pensions.

THE only reference to India in the Queen's Speech on Monday last was the passage announcing that her Government "has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa." This is a rather a roundabout way of expressing her Majesty's meaning, but it is idle, we suppose, to protest against the curiously worded paragraphs which do duty for a Prorogation Speech. It is enough to know that something is at length being done towards putting down the cruel traffic, of whose effects we have lately heard so much from Dr. Livingstone. M. Thiers, it seems, has been invited to join our Government in concerting measures for that end. Why France, which has never been remarkable for zeal in that direction, should be asked to help us in a movement which we are quite able to carry through by ourselves, is a question which naturally suggests itself to the *Saturday Review*. We should have thought that England and India between them could have taken all needful steps to suppress a traffic which flourishes mainly with the connivance of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the traders who make use of his ports. It would not take many weeks or much money to make the Sultan understand that we mean to put a stop to the slave trade in Eastern Africa, and are willing to compensate him for some probable loss of revenue by relieving him of his obligation to pay yearly tribute to the Sultan of Muscat. But it seems that England in these days must do nothing by herself. Not content with taking France into her counsels, she appears from a recent telegram to have invited Hamburg also to come and help her, on the plea that "commercial relations with Zanzibar are almost exclusively in the hands of Hamburg firms."

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE.—Under the authority conveyed by Section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Rutnagiri District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—Mr. A. K. Nairne, first assistant collector; Mr. G. W. Vidal, second assistant collector; Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, supernumerary assistant collector. Under the authority conveyed by Section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Dharwar district, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—Mr. G. Waddington, first assistant collector; Mr. J. R. Middleton, second assistant collector; Mr. H. T. Ommannay, supernumerary assistant collector; Mr. W. J. Cunningham, supernumerary assistant collector; Mr. J. C. Anding, district deputy collector.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. W. Ledlie, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, of Bristol, at Budgeleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 85, Aug. 12.
MADRAS.—Capt. J. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Madras Museum, at Madras, July 18. Capt. F. P. A. Bird, Staff Corps, at Secunderabad, July 21. Apothecary J. A. Falloon, Medical Department, at Vidyanagaram, July 7.
BOMBAY.—Mr. H. L. Allen, Marine Post-office Department, eldest son of the late Rev. G. L. Allen, formerly Chaplain of Belgaum, aged 27, July 12.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Goconda*, Ang. —. From CALCUTTA.—Dr. B. Simpson, Mr. H. K. Gordon, Mr. T. Murdoch, Dr. and Mrs. King and infant, Lieut. B. M. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Sheriff, Mr. T. E. Carter, Capt. A. Walker, Mr. R. Thompson, Mrs. Wyma, Mr. Southby. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Captain Thompson, Mr. McKensie, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Macneilay. From GAZA.—Mr. T. E. Carter, Mr. Anderson. From ADEN.—Rev. A. Riek, R.M., Mr. G. Langley, R.M., Mr. J. Long, R.M., Mr. H. Carr, R.M., Mr. G. J. Bower, R.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconnected. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1872.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Report of the Committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway sums up the evidence in a spirit of entire agreement with the conclusions which any impartial reader would have drawn therefrom. The final report differs very slightly from that first drawn up by the Chairman, Sir Stafford Northcote. Setting aside the question of a railway between some point on the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf, the Committee have evidently fixed their attention to the various schemes for connecting the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean. It may be said that, looking at the matter from an Anglo-French standpoint, they agree in preferring the line of the Euphrates Valley to that by the Tigris. They are not blind to the commercial merits of the latter, and its adaptability to the projected Turkish system; but its greater length and costliness put it out of the reckoning as compared with the manifestly shorter and cheaper route by the right bank of the Euphrates. Due regard must of course be paid to the wishes of the Turkish Government, without whose co-operation neither line could well be undertaken. On this point however the Turkish Ambassador seems to set all doubt at rest in his letter of August 1st to Sir George Jenkinson. "I content myself"—he writes—"with the line from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf; whether the valley of the Euphrates or Tigris be preferred, is immaterial for me; but it seems that by the former, which has already been surveyed, the railway would be the shortest and the easiest to be made, in consequence of the flatness of the country, and therefore the cheapest."

As far back as March, 1870, M. Musurus, in behalf of the Sublime Porte, had accepted all the conditions contained in a letter from Sir George Jenkinson. These conditions were that a mixed committee of Turks and Englishmen should undertake the management of a railway to be built with money raised by a Turkish loan, the interest of which should be counter-guaranteed by England at the rate of 4 per cent., with 1 per cent. for a sinking fund; that the mixed committee should apply the money so raised to its avowed purpose only; that all the land requisite for that purpose should be granted in free gift by the Turkish Government; that England should have the right of sending troops to the East at the rates laid down for the passage of Turkish troops, and that English mails to and from the East should be forwarded free of all expense. It was further arranged, with the sanction of M. Musurus, that the bondholders and the English Government should have an absolute mortgage on the railway, land, and works, until the loan should

have been fully repaid, and that the customs duties and port charges of Alexandretta and Basrah should be assigned to the joint committee as security for the payment of yearly interest. It is evident therefore, as the Select Committee allow, that if England would only furnish an adequate guarantee, "the Turkish Government would give its general countenance to the undertaking, whatever might be the route that was chosen."

But is it worth England's while to offer such a guarantee? Among the "many very competent witnesses" who hold it to be fully worth her while, even at the risk of some pecuniary loss, the Committee cite the names of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Strathnairn, Sir H. Bartle Frere, Sir Donald Macleod, Mr. Laing, Mr. Gifford Palgrave, Sir Henry Green of the Bombay Army, and other gentlemen of mark. Some few witnesses on the other hand, such as Lord Sandhurst, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Major Champain, appear to doubt the prudence of such a course, however ready to admit the usefulness to England of a railway through Mesopotamia. Their doubts, however, seem to have as little weight with the committee as with our ourselves, for the former are decidedly of opinion that if any steps be taken to construct the line, her Majesty's Government had better communicate with that of Turkey, "with a view to some arrangement of the nature above described." They also speak well of the advantages which England may reap from partially guaranteeing a probable outlay of ten millions. These are mainly to be derived from "the more rapid transmission of mails, and from the possession of an alternative and more rapid route for the conveyance of troops; and from the great commercial advantages, both to India and England, which the opening up of the route would confer." Looking to the terms already accepted by Turkey and to the probable effects of a railway in developing new traffic along the shortest line from Syria to the East, and one of the oldest trade routes in the world, we cannot think that England would run any serious risk in offering the kind of guarantee required. In the Draft Report, framed by Sir George Jenkinson, we are reminded that the Turkish Government has always "faithfully and promptly fulfilled its pecuniary and other engagements;" a good reason for trusting it on the present occasion. Sir George also recommends a joint guarantee of England and India to the extent of three or four per cent., an arrangement under which England could not anyhow be liable for more than £300,000 a-year; but "that is supposing the Turkish Government to fail entirely to pay anything, or the railway either; and that is a contingency almost too remote to be treated as a possibility, or certainly as a probability."

With regard, however, to the question of a guarantee, it is likely that England would have to reckon without India. From a despatch laid before the committee it appears that the Indian Government would hail the projected railway as an undoubted boon to India, and would gladly pay for using it, but objects at the same time to join in any outlay, direct or indirect, for the purpose of making such a line. We are not surprised at this. It is not India so much as England that would benefit by the line in question, and under present circumstances England can best afford to run the risk of a guarantee in return for a cheap and quick alternative route not to India only, but to all her settlements and trade-marts in the East. In times of need the proposed railway, with each end safe in British keeping, would be of untold value to us for the timely despatch of troops to India; the saving in that respect being reckoned by different witnesses at four to seven or eight days. For purposes of ordinary relief its usefulness is questioned indeed by Lord Sandhurst and Sir H. Rawlinson, who, not without reason, prefer the Canal Route with its unbroken voyage right through. Lord Strathnairn and Sir H. Green, however, uphold the shorter route for the cold weather. From the evidence given by Captain Felix Jones and Mr. Eastwick, this route would seem to be the least trying in the hot and rainy months, when the heat in the Red Sea becomes intolerable, and the sufferings of the passengers are heightened by the monsoon, which prolongs their voyage

and compels them often to stay below, with the hatches battened down. On the great importance of having so good an alternative route open to meet all contingencies, nearly all the witnesses are agreed. That importance, as the Committee observe, "would of course be materially enhanced, especially as regards the conveyance of troops, by the completion of the works now in progress at the harbour of Kurrachee, and of the Indus Valley and the Lahore and Peshawar Railways." From the evidence of Messrs. Parkes and Thornton it appears that Kurrachee Harbour will be fit to receive the large Indian troopships in the course of two more years. Whenever the railway shall be open thence to Peshawar, the Euphrates route will "afford means of communication between England and the Punjab, and the north-west frontier of British India, superior to those afforded by the way of Suez and Bombay."

So far therefore as Sir S. Northcote's Committee is concerned, there is nothing whatever to prevent the making of a railway along the Euphrates Valley, if Turkey and England will only put their heads together and settle between them the terms on which money for that purpose shall be raised. Here is the last paragraph of their Report:—

Speaking generally, your Committee are of opinion that the two routes, by the Red Sea and by the Persian Gulf, might be maintained and used simultaneously; that at certain seasons and for certain purposes the advantage would lie with the one, and at other seasons and for other purposes it would lie with the other; that it may fairly be expected that in process of time traffic enough for the support of both would develop itself, but that this result must not be expected too soon; that the political and commercial advantages of establishing a second route would at any time be considerable, and might, under possible circumstances, be exceedingly great; and that it would be worth the while of the English Government to make an effort to secure them, considering the moderate pecuniary risk which they would incur. They believe that this may best be done by opening communications with the Government of Turkey in the sense indicated by the semi-official correspondence to which they have already drawn attention.

The choice of ports at either end of the Euphrates Line is a question which the Committee properly leave for further discussion. On the Mediterranean side the choice seems to lie between Scanderoun, a "fine natural harbour" in an unhealthy place, and Suedia, a far healthier place at the mouth of the Orontes, but capable only at great cost of being turned into a good harbour. Under any circumstances the Committee would prefer Scanderoun to Tripoli, the port recommended by Captain Burton, and by him alone; and in summing up the evidence they seem on the whole to favour Scanderoun as compared with Suedia. With regard to the terminus on the Persian Gulf, they pronounce decidedly against carrying the railway on to Kurrachee; and of the rival ports in the Gulf, such as Mohamrah, Basrah, Core Abdallah, Grane, Bushire, they are "inclined to prefer Grane." On all such points however they hold that "a local inquiry, conducted by competent authorities," would be desirable. Mr. Parkes, in his Report on the Persian Gulf Harbours, leans, we think, towards Grane, alias Koweit, and so does Captain Taylor; but in the absence of fuller knowledge regarding Core Abdallah, and of careful surveys round the Gulf, the former is evidently loath to commit himself in favour of any particular port.

Correspondence.

INDIAN PREFECTS AND THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"The only means of obtaining information which the Government possesses is through its own officers and through the Press, and it is for obvious reasons undesirable to trust wholly to the former, however intelligent and trustworthy they may be."—See *Times* newspaper of August 13, in letter from Calcutta Correspondent.

SIR,—Previous to the great Mutiny in 1857 it was the fashion to say of officers commanding regiments the same as is now said of district officers. The Commander-in-Chief, for obvious reasons, thought it undesirable to trust wholly to the representations of colonels, men of high honour, and thorough knowledge of native soldiers, but who were abused as old fogies. It was thought more desirable to listen to the petitions of sepoys, full of adulation of head-quarters, and of complaints against regimental officers.

And now we are told that the reports of district officers are not to be depended on, and that the abstracts of secretaries convey a more correct picture of the political horizon.

As the ruin of the army was caused by distrusting commanding officers, so is the ruin of the Empire likely to be caused by distrusting local magistrates.

General Jacob long ago pointed out what should be the true policy of the Government. Trust your colonels and prefects; if they abuse your trust turn them out and supply their places with better men.

With reference to the influence of the Press we must bear in mind that the English Press indicates public opinion more perfectly than that in India will for a long time to come be able to do. Government servants in India are forbidden to communicate knowledge gained officially to the newspapers, but the British Parliament has the power of squeezing out of the most astute Secretary of State any information it requires.

In my letter in your columns of the 27th June, last year, I urged that if the Home Government wish to obtain reliable information they must look for it in the *unabridged reports of the district officers*. The frequency with which secretaries and *precis* writers distort political pictures can scarcely be conceived by those who have not seen the process.

Has any member of Parliament the faintest notion of the present state of feeling among our subjects? Among the Mahomedans, Soonnees, and Shiahhs? Among the Seikhs, Mahrattas, Rajpoots, and Goorkhas? Among the clans, our neighbours living in Boneir and Swat, among the Oorukzaie, Afreedie, Bungush, Momund, and Wuzereee clans; or among the inhabitants of Tull-Chooteallee, or of the Shum plain?

The clansmen of Boneir can trace their descent farther back than any English house can; they are perhaps the most genuine Republicans in the world; and they proved themselves to be noble antagonists to the British power.

The Oorukzaies are said to be a splendid race of men, and inclined to be friendly to us; they have lately proved themselves to be superior to the fighting Afreedies, and to the Bungush and lower Momund tribes.

With the councils in India crotchety and unsafe, with the council at home dumb, with a Parliament which undervalues and neglects its duty to our Eastern Empire, with an Indian Press debarred from receiving information from the best sources, the district officers, our hope of obtaining good government for India rests on the influence of the English Press.—Your obedient servant,
T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

NATIVE VAGRANTS IN INDIA.

The Madras *Athenæum* holds that all the sincere zealots, devotees, fanatics and ascetics put together, even if we add in the semi-humbugs to swell the tale, will be but a drop in the bucket as compared with the unmitigated humbugs, the fellows who adopt religious mendicancy as a profession in order to shirk work, indulge vagabondage, escape justice, facilitate swindling, find opportunities for theft, enjoy debauchery at other people's expense, excite discontent, and foment sedition. Nine-tenths of the beggars, able bodied and sturdy beggars, who loaf about India are only religious in pretence, and are all of them really actuated by some or other of the motives aforesaid, usually by all of them combined. It is about the least of their crimes to sponge upon and impoverish the people. In addition to that they debauch them, seduce them into ganja and opium eating and smoking, that thereby they may be made the readier tools to carry out iniquitous ends. Most of the political mischief that is done or attempted in India is by the agency of these men, who wander at will wherever they please, fakeers from Lahor turning up at Trevandrum, emissaries from the Mahabun teaching treason at Dacca. The result is that disaffection appears to be ubiquitous, and would doubtless actually be so except for the fact that the people properly so-called know these agents far better than they trust them. It is one of the surest proofs of the passive loyalty, or rather of the disinclination for turbulence of the great bulk of the people, that such emissaries should have been so long and preservingly and ubiquitously at work, and yet should have produced so little result of any sort. The average native may listen without reproof, perhaps even with languid approval, to the diatribes of incendiaries; but he does not see the expediency of incurring the risk of getting himself knocked on the head. And so in ordinary times and in ordinary circumstances the sedition mongers appear to do no practical harm. But at the same time they keep up a constant sense of uneasiness, and they enable the dangerous

classes, not the majority by any means, but still numerous enough to be troublesome on occasion, to keep open communication with one another all over the country and to develop hundreds of plots, mostly certain to prove abortive, but one or other of which might chance to prove practicable under certain contingencies by no means inconceivable. Would it be impossible to put some restriction on the absolute license of these men? From an economic point of view it is inexpedient that they should fatten in idleness on the hard-earned means of the toiling millions; from a moral point of view they are unutterably vile; from a political point of view they are a great and perpetual danger. Why should there not be a passport system for the *bona fide* religious and a vagrancy law for the sturdy impostors? Why should not extortion by intimidation be made as criminal in them as in any other men? and why when they wander beyond their own districts should they not be bound to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and provided with work, board, and lodging under police superintendence in default of the same?

THE DUEL BETWEEN MR. CAMPBELL AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Indian Daily News* hold that no true friend of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal could honestly congratulate his Honour on the singular attitude which he has assumed towards the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University. The impatience which Mr. Campbell is wont to display, whenever he is confronted with anything that in the most remote degree resembles opposition to his will, is all very well when the persons with whom he is dealing are local subordinates, who are bound to carry out his crotchets and who wait upon his pleasure for advancement in life. But the syndicate of the University is a body which represents or ought to represent the highest education and intelligence of the community; and Mr. Campbell, we should have imagined, is sufficiently familiar with the usages of the civilised world to know that no such body could brook any vexatious interference with their duties on the part of any executive authority. Mr. Campbell's desire to invent a new language may speak volumes for his energy and perseverance, but the impudence with which he insists on forcing his new language on the University is only in keeping with the impertinence with which he taxes the University with ignorance of the *lingua franca* of India. No other ruler in the world would, we feel sure, have presumed to inform the syndicate that "owing to the location of the University in Calcutta" they were ignorant of the "common language of Hindoostan;" and the presumption becomes all the more extraordinary when it is borne in mind that it is Mr. Campbell (who, as he has informed the world, has no natural talent for language), and not the syndicate, that is really ignorant of the actual state of affairs. No doubt, as Mr. Campbell pompously points out to the syndicate, the University is only an examining body; but unless Mr. Campbell believes that the University would be bound to include the Chinese language in the list of tests for degrees, if he chose to make an order to that effect, it is difficult to see how the University can be compelled to fall in with any other absurdity on which a crotchety governor might resolve. The University nowhere pretends to interfere, as Mr. Campbell seems to imagine or suspect that it does, with the legitimate functions of the executive Government. Entrusted with the high duty of conferring degrees for certain educational accomplishments, the syndicate decides in good faith on what terms it will confer these degrees. If the Government desires to help the natives of the country to win such honours as the University has to bestow, it rests with it to mould its educational policy in accordance with the standards of examination laid down by the University. The real question is, not whether the Government or the University ought to direct the educational policy of the country, but whether the Government or the University is to decide the standard of examination. And if the University is really the examining body, which Mr. Campbell acknowledges it to be, it seems to us that it is Mr. Campbell who is interfering with the legitimate function of the syndicate, and not the University that is interfering with the legitimate functions of the Government. The practice of all the Universities in England is conclusive upon this point; and no one can have the slightest doubt how the matter will be decided by the Government of India, if Mr. Campbell should be so exceedingly injudicious as to appeal to it in the dispute which he has most unnecessarily plunged with the syndicate of the Calcutta University.

STATE RAILWAYS.—The following, from the Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, may be interesting to our readers at the present juncture:—"Mr. Molesworth's report on State Railways is before me. It is a very interesting document, and thoroughly exhaustive. The portion of the most interest is that relating to the Punjab Northern State Railway, on which the progress would appear to have exceeded all anticipations. The Consulting Engineer rather takes up the cudgels for his civilian brethren, or at least places in a generous light the manner in which Government restraints and checks are felt to be harassing to officers bred in an independent atmosphere. Mr. Molesworth is entirely in favour of the Carwar line of railway, to be made and started at an over-all cost of £6,300 per mile, the *ghaut* section costing £11,000 per mile."

Bengal.

KANGRA.—An Umbala correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that fifty men of the 1st Goorkhas have been ordered from Dhumsala to occupy the fort at Kangra, as the Kukas are arming themselves in that neighbourhood. That correspondent should be looked after.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Rewards have been sanctioned by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the higher officers of the Educational Department who pass in languages. Success in Arabic or Sanscrit earns Rs. 1,750; in Persian, Rs. 1,200; in Pushtoo, Rs. 1,000; in Urdu or Punjabi, Rs. 750.

TRIAL OF LIAKAT ALI.—Interesting as was the scene within the Court, that outside is said to have been unprecedented. A crowd of Mahomedans (estimated at 5,000 persons) swarmed round the cutcherries, but, while expressing their anxiety to see the prisoner, and to hear how things were going with him, they conducted themselves in a most orderly manner. Nevertheless, the Commissioner has decided not to allow such a gathering to-day when the trial is to be resumed.—*Times of India*, July 26.

SPELLING OF OLD INDIAN NAMES.—All interested in the preservation of old historic Indian names in their present form will be pleased to learn that the Chief Commissioner of Oude has sent a circular to all the Civil Officers under him, to the effect that in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, the name of the capital of the province may be invariably spelt "Lucknow." We trust to see the same indulgence extended to Cawnpore and some dozen or so other places round whose names crowd glorious associations.

AN IMPROVED MODE OF COMPETITION.—A vacancy having occurred in the 6th class of the Financial Department, his Excellency the Viceroy has nominated three gentlemen to compete for it *inter se*. The nomination by the late Lord Mayo of Mr. H. Davis, son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, has been confirmed. On his own behalf his Excellency has named Mr. C. F. Needham, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Needham, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Baboo Ragonath Roy, who was first at the last B.A. examination at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A European prisoner, a soldier from Peshawur, committed suicide in the Central Jail at Lahore this week. He had been bent on self destruction some time, as he had obstinately refused to touch food till there was fear of his starving himself to death. Food was accordingly administered to him against his will. Some time after, being left in a room by himself, he hanged himself with the punkah frill, which he had torn off and hoisted up for the purpose. Life was extinct before medical assistance could be brought.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

A GOOD STORY.—Respecting the Punjab Mayo Memorial Fund *Indian Public Opinion* says:—The following has been sent to us as a fact by a correspondent in a large Punjab station. In course of conversation with a young native gentleman whose father had a good position in the district, he asked him if his father were coming into the station, and so on. He said "O, yes, he is coming in to-morrow; he is a member of the committee for raising the tax for Lord Mayo's monument." "But," said the sahib, "that is not a tax!" "O, yes, the Sirkar is making us pay it by Act XX. of 1871."

SIR W. GRAY.—The press generally has expressed its disbelief in the rumour that Sir William Gray is to succeed to the Ministry of Finance on the retirement next spring of Sir Richard Temple. An anonymous correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, however, now comes forward, and says, "I can vouch for it that Sir William has been offered the appointment, and that Lord Northbrook has recommended him to accept the offer. That he will accept, I have good reason to believe." It would be satisfactory to know if the correspondent's voucher is worth accepting.

FINANCIAL.—We (*Englishman*) hear that Mr. Edward Gay, Deputy Comptroller-General of Accounts, Financial Department, Government of India, now on deputation to England to assist Mr. E. F. Harrison, C.S., the Comptroller-General, in his examination before the Select Committee of Indian Finance, will soon return to India, when Mr. Fitzgerald, now acting in Mr. Gay's place, will join the Bengal Accountant's Office as Deputy Accountant-General. Mr. E. F. Harrison, it is also expected will soon return to India and resume his charge. Mr. H. D. Sandeman, C.S., the officiating Comptroller-General, we hear, takes leave of absence for two months to proceed to England.

THE GIBSON COURT MARTIAL.—The Agra paper hears that the Gibson Court Martial now sitting at Allahabad is likely to be a lengthy proceeding. The Court assembled on Monday, the 15th, and has continued to meet daily ever since. The cross examination of the witnesses for the prosecution has been severe, even to riling the Rewah Rajah's Prime Minister, who is evidently unable to appreciate the quibbles and niceties of English Law. It is expected that the Court may sit for many days yet, since the prisoner has several witnesses to call in his defence, all of whom will no doubt be subjected to severe cross examination by Captain Clementi, the prosecutor.

OUTRAGE ON THE EX-KING OF OUDH.—We learn that on Tuesday evening, whilst H.M. the King of Oudh was taking an airing in a small park phaeton which he uses in his grounds, a Punjabee suddenly rushed out from a thicket and leaped into the King's carriage. He was immediately seized, but managed to escape to the river, into which he plunged and swam away. The man was not observed to be armed in any way, and it may be presumed he was merely some fanatic excited by bhang.—*Indian Daily News*, July 23.

COLONEL GREATHED.—Taking the opportunity of the temporary retirement of Colonel Greathed, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., in the *Irrigation Revenue Report for 1870-71*, expresses "warmly his sense of the great obligations under which this Government has been laid for the devotion and assiduity with which he (Colonel Greathed) has directed the affairs of this most important department (including two seasons of great risk and anxiety) ever since his Honour assumed charge of the North-Western Provinces." One point for congratulation, says the *Pioneer*, is the fact "once canal water, always canal water," in definitive contradiction to the prognostication that in bad years canal water would be in demand, and in good years be scouted.

DARING ASSAULT IN THE CALCUTTA JAIL.—We are informed that on Monday last, the 16th inst., one of the prisoners in the Presidency Jail, named Madee Khan, most brutally assaulted a European warder, named Smith. It appears that the assailant, who is an Afghan, and who was undergoing imprisonment for two years for house-breaking, had been guilty of some misconduct on Friday last, in consequence of which he was reported by Smith, and, by way of punishment, was set to work on the tread-mill, at which he was kept for two days. On Monday last, in the afternoon, when relieved from work, seeing the warder walking near the mill, he took up a hammer which was lying close by, and, going behind the warder, struck him a violent blow on the back of the neck, which felled him. He then kept his victim down and continued striking him on the head with the hammer, and would soon have killed him had not some of the native convicts come up and secured him. Madee Khan was immediately put in irons and locked up, and his victim was conveyed to the General Hospital, very seriously injured, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Tuesday morning Madee Khan was flogged in the presence of all the convicts who were working on the tread-mill at the time of the assault.—*Indian Daily News*, July 23.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The railway accident returns for 1871 show that there were 35 cases of collision in 1871 and 69 in 1870, and 78 in 1869. Of these 35 cases of collisions 13 occurred on the East Indian, 15 on the Great Indian Peninsula, 3 on the Madras, and 2 on the Punjab and Delhi Railway. Of the 35 collisions, 9 were due to the neglect or misconduct of the Locomotive Department, 9 to workmen employed on the line, 6 to employes of the Traffic Department, and 4 to pointsmen. The resulting casualties consisted of 8 passengers injured (all on the East Indian Railway, namely 4 in one, 3 in a second, and one in a third collision) and 1 railway servant killed (this was on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) and 5 injured (4 on the East Indian and 1 on the Madras Railway). There was also one collision due to a trolley having been maliciously placed on the East Indian Railway, near Bhulpore, by some persons unknown. In 1870 the casualties from collisions amounted to 3 killed and 42 wounded, but of these 1 death and 30 injuries were due to a single serious accident. The number of passengers killed in 1871 was 9, against 13 in the previous year, and the number of passengers injured 29, against 63 in the previous year. In 1871 there were 246 railway servants killed or injured: 24 of these cases were from causes beyond the control of the persons killed or injured, and 222 arose only from misconduct or want of caution on the part of the persons themselves.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—Who, we should like to know, has been pricking up the Punjab Rajahs, and drawing subscriptions from their unwilling purses? Here is the Punjab Mayo Memorial Fund, which, after languishing nearly six months, suddenly is showing amazing signs of vitality, and is promising to far overtop all the other provincial Memorial Funds. From three thousand odd rupees, at which it stood for weeks, it has almost at a bound gone up to half a lakh. The Rajah of Nabha has given Rs. 5,000, the boy Nawab of Bhawalpore—whom our Lahore contemporary irreverently calls "Bhawalpore Tommy"—has given Rs. 10,000; the Rajah of Jheend does not intend to be outdone by the Rajah of Nabha, and their wealthy Highnesses of Pattiala and Cashmere come down handsomely with between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 apiece. The Lahore paper says of the Bhawalpore gift, "Your artless generosity reminds us of the story of 'The Babe in the Desert,' or 'The Disinterested Burglar,'" and asks whether "good Old Honesty, 'Of the Pilgrim's Progress,' is ever coming this way at all." Whether the screw has been put on the Rajahs, as here implied, or not, we cannot say. The money has been subscribed, if not given, and it is proposed to expend it in building at Lahore a Mayo College for Government Wards, or a Mayo School of Art and Design. After this, we hardly dare mention the amount subscribed towards our own Bombay Memorial Fund. But we will print it small, so that it may escape the notice of our lynx-eyed contemporaries of Upper India. It is—Rs. 9,404.—*Times of India*.

THE LOSHA EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—"India office, London, June 13, 1872.—To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.—My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Lordship's Military letter No. 82, dated May 3, 1872, transmitting correspondence detailing the whole of the operations of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, which have been recently brought to a successful termination. 2. I congratulate your Lordship upon results which are not less creditable to the wisdom and the moderation of the Government which sanctioned the expedition, than to the military authorities which conducted the enterprise to a successful issue. 3. Her Majesty's Government fully concur with your Lordship in attributing much of the success to the thoughtful and unremitting interest which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has throughout taken both in the plan and in the conduct of the operations. 4. Her Majesty's Government also fully concur in the terms in which your Government have acknowledged the services on this occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the officers employed under his Honour's orders, of Brigadier-Generals Bouchier and Brownlow, and of the several officers of the Military and Political Departments employed in connection with the expedition, whose services have been brought to the notice of your Government by the military authorities.—I have, &c., ARGYLL."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 16. Str. Penang, Beltrud, Moulinein; Wiltshire, Davison (port not mentioned); Governor Langdon, Kenny, Boston.—17. Ellenborough, Jamieson, Liverpool; Calcutta, Patching, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Withers, Camorta.—19. Broughty Castle, Wylie, Dundee; City of Canton, Macdonald, Bombay; str. Maharratt, Starratt, Moulinein.—21. Str. Madras, James, Akyah, &c.; Scotia, Weeks, Bombay; Statello, Logan, Rangoon; Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, Moulinein; Astro-nomer, Edgar, Liverpool; Patrie, Emery, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Penang.—Mr. J. Black, Mr. W. Purchase, Mr. H. J. Langley, Mr. R. Stucky, Mr. G. Collier, Mr. M. M'oung, and Mr. Dennis.
Per Punjab.—Miss Bell, and Misses Scadeters.

DEPARTURES.

July 16. Strathblane.—17. Str. Golconda.—18. Str. Hindostan, James Stevenson, Arcot; Lincoln, James Service, Chalmette.—19. Tantallon Castle.—21. Str. Punjab

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 23, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	111 14 to 112 2
4½ per Cent., 1873	Gov. Rs. 104	104 4 to 104 8

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	98 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200	430 to 440
Bank of Bengal	1000	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	535 to 538½d.
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	250 to 260
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	125 to 128
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	202 to —
E. B. Indigo Company	100	42 to —
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company	100	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250	105 to 110
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	165 to 167
Howrah Docking Company	500	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	360 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	775 to 780
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½	115 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	78 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300	410 to 415
Punjab Bank	100	95 to 96
Simsa Bank	500	575 to 580
Turnout Indigo	200	114 to 115
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	31 to 32

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 2 6 to 20 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Blow	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

MUSKETRY.—The latest Bombay Presidency Return, showing the result of the past annual target practice of native regiments armed with smooth-bore muskets, records that the 10th regiment Bombay native infantry stands first in the order of merit, but the 24th Bombay native infantry is the best shooting regiment.

Madras.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PAY.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows:—

"There seems to be an impression in some quarters in India that Staff Corps Officers, when they become entitled to colonel's allowance, will receive only £1 000 a year until they attain the rank of major-general. It is needless, perhaps, to inquire how such an impression arose; but it will suffice to quote the orders on the subject to prove that it can have no foundation. Paragraph 4 of despatch from the Secretary of State, dated November 30, 1866, No. 261, G.O. January 7th, 1867, No. 22 (Madras G.O. of 1867, page 19) runs as follows:—4. 'I take this opportunity also of informing your Excellency, with reference to the scale of pay laid down for Staff Corps officers in the Royal Warrant of 26th January, 1861, that her Majesty's Government have determined that an officer of the Staff Corps attaining to the colonel's allowance before promotion to the rank of major-general will receive out of India the same aggregate amount of pay and allowances that is drawn by officers of infantry of the Indian Army holding the rank of regimental colonel, with the colonel's allowance.'

The aggregate pay and allowances of an Infantry

(Local) Colonel is	£456 5 0
To which add the Colonel's allowance	668 12 5

Total ... £1,124 17 5

"With reference to the 2nd item, paragraph 2, of the *Comptroller Directors' letter*, No. 54, published in G. O. January 19th, 1855, No. 106, Madras G. O. 1855, page 33, determines the amount, and runs thus:—2. 'We annex to this letter a statement of those shares and of the sums included in them on account of interest (as published in General Orders), from which you will find that the average amount to Rs. 5,475-14 per annum for colonels of regiments serving in India, and Rs. 668-12 5 for those on furlough in England.' The colonel's allowance commencing from the 1st January next and thenceforward is to be regulated accordingly.

"The Secretary of State's despatch is clear, and there cannot be the faintest shadow of doubt that the obligation will be fulfilled. The only possible protection against the coming black cloud of expense is that offered by the Government of India, known as the Norman-Broome retirement scheme, which the Secretary of State for India rejected. By this time his Grace has probably learnt the exact position of the officers of the several staff corps. If they wish to retire they must do so on a mere pittance; but by waiting the larger pension must become theirs, and wait they will, of course. In the meantime the least fortunate of them are drawing handsome allowances for doing general duty—in other words, 'unemployed.' Their position is more favourable to themselves than to Government. Can any one doubt that some scheme of the Norman-Broome type is inevitable to relieve alike the finances and the Indian armies of their incubus of field officers.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR J. A. ELLIS.—The Maharajah of Travancore has issued a commission to Major J. A. Ellis, appointing him to the command of the Nair Brigade.

CIVIL.—Mr. J. D. Mayne has returned to Madras and resumed his office of Crown Prosecutor and Clerk of the Crown. Mr. Tames, who was brought all the way from Allahabad to take up these places, is thus left out in the cold.

THE PIER.—Our pier is being repaired, and will no doubt be useful till the next cyclone comes and sends a ship through it, and breaks it again. We have heard nothing about a breakwater lately, and probably the subject has been given up. When another cyclone comes the subject will be renewed.—*Madras Times*.

ROADS IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.—We are glad to see that road-making in the Kistna District has been seriously taken in hand. Governments have just sanctioned an outlay of ninety-three thousand rupees to make a trunk road for a distance of sixteen miles. This, says the *Madras Times*, is a beginning, though but a small one, but in time it may be followed by many other undertakings of the same kind.

THE TRIPUTTY HILL TRAGEDY.—We learn that the bodies of the two prisoners who plunged into a tank while on their way up the Triputty Hill have been found, and that an enquiry into the affair is being held on the Hill. This of course fully disposes of the suspicion that the men had made their escape by other means than suicide; but the suspicion was very natural when the bodies remained forty-eight hours unfound in the waters of a pagoda tank. Meanwhile the European officers have to account for having delegated such a duty as the guarding of an important prisoner entirely to native policemen, and the latter will have to be called to account for the carelessness that enabled the prisoners to break away from the escort. Meanwhile the prospect of the authorities getting to the bottom of the forgery conspiracy is of course much diminished.—*Madras Times*, July 17.

RATHER HARSH.—We hear from Bolarum that cantonment rules have been carried out there with a good deal of harshness. Lieut.-Colonel Adey, the Commanding Officer, exercised his authority recently in a very summary manner upon an unfortunate occupant of a house situated within the cantonment limits. The cantonment rules give very great power to commanding officers, who should exercise that power without employing needlessly harsh measures in doing so. It would be as well if some modifications of these rules could be made, so that the expulsion of a man with his family from a house within the cantonments might only take place on occasions of extreme need.

NATIVES IN ENGLAND.—The people of Madras have been amused and somewhat annoyed by the attention that has been paid to three native visitors from this place to England, the chief of the party being Mr. M. Vencatasawmy Naidu, dubash of the firm of Messrs. Parry and Co. One of the papers calls him the "Naider of Madras," a title totally unknown here. We read of the way in which he and his fellow countrymen have been taken about and lionised and introduced into society, much to their surprise we are sure. But what is annoying is that in return for this kindness Mr. Vencatasawmy Naidu said some things about the Government of this country that were utterly untrue, and others that were only partially true. In time the people of England may manage to get a little common sense into their heads with regard to Indian visitors, but in the meantime they will go on in the same way, and pet and pamper every man who goes from this country, whatever he may be, whether he is a cooly or a man of the highest rank. The English people at the present time have natives of India on the brain, and it will require some time to cure them of the disease. When they get rid of the disease they will be heartily ashamed of the tricks they played while it was upon them.—*Madras Times*.

COAL AND IRON IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.—Explorations and discoveries are significant signs of the times in these territories, and they speak volumes on behalf of the Government. The pioneering party which was sent to Cumnum some five or six months ago to bore for coal, have been very successful in their operations, notwithstanding the difficulties and hardships they had to contend against. Three distinct and promising seams of coal have been struck, and the quality of the coal is spoken of as being superior to that of Sasti. But unfortunately, owing to the late excessive drought, with the attendant privations and sickness to which the party were subjected, they had to suspend work a short time back; and now that the monsoons have set in, during the prevalence of which work is out of the question in those wilds, they have had to abandon the scene of their labours and to come into head-quarters. The party will return to renew operations at the fall of the year. The attention of Government is also being drawn to the discovery of copper in certain districts where hitherto its presence was unknown. In the Nagur Kurnool taluq the existence of this ore has recently been discovered, and samples of it are, with a piece of copper wire manufactured in the district, transmitted to Government, who have forwarded them to scientific men for examination and report. It is also said that copper ore has been discovered near Yedlabad, in the Indoor district; but doubts are entertained as to whether the ore is indigenous to the locality where it was found, or whether it had been washed down from the hills to the west of Yedlabad. This doubt is to be cleared up as soon as opportunity offers. The Government have also been recently directing their attention to the iron ore of the Cumnum district. This is no late discovery, but the Government were not before aware of the abundance and excellence of the iron to be obtained in that part of their territories. This, it will be remembered, is also a promising coal district. So here we have side by side those two mighty engines of civilisation to which the "old country" is greatly indebted. It is much to be regretted that the resources of the territories are so imperfectly known. But the vigorous and earnest measures the Minister is taking to develop them will do much to bring them to light.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MITCHELL.—All who knew Captain Mitchell, the Superintendent of the Central Museum, Madras, will hear with deep regret of his death yesterday. And the regret will only be strengthened among those who knew him well by the recollection that he had survived his best—we shall be right in saying his most brilliant—days. It is the lot of few men who set their feet for the first time on the ladder of ambition at so low a round as the level of a gunner to gain such a reputation as has Captain Mitchell. His name belongs no more to Madras than to the world. In Madras we recollect him as the commandant of the mounted police, selected specially for his courage and discretion at a time when both were much required. Those who have visited the museum regard him as a more than worthy successor of the indefatigable Dr. Balfour. The medical profession has acknowledged its debt to him as a microscopist. His industry, research, and sterling honesty—for this last has its market value even among naturalists—secured him respect in both the Old and the New World. The name of Mitchell is known in every museum in the world. And not only there. His fruitful mind in his best days could receive no germ of information which did not fructify. As an Artilleryman who had seen service all over the East and at different altitudes, he laid

down a hypothesis with regard to fuses, which experiments in different parts of India proved to be true, and Mitchell's fuses were known in America from the time of Bull's Run to the final triumph at Richmond. The name of Mitchell has not been in so many mouths of late as formerly. His life had been active both bodily and mentally. And while fatigue of marching on foot or in the saddle was a stranger to him, long observing through the microscope, and taking measurements of the denizens of the microscopic world by means of a micrometer, while genial to his tastes, was fatiguing to the eye and, from personal experience, we say depressing to the spirits. We do not pretend to account for the latter phenomenon, but mention it only as a fact. Captain Mitchell came out in the same ship which brought out the first (in one sense) Competition Wallah, Sir Thomas Pycroft, and he has never since re-visited England. Many will be sorry to hear of his death, and will think this short hasty tribute to his merits and ability unworthy of the man and his work. His funeral was numerously attended last evening by gentlemen of all grades of society.—*Madras Athenaeum*, July 19.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 17. Str. Aral, —, London; Persia, —, Penticotta.—19. Hero, —, Galle; Isabella, —, Mauritius.—20. Str. Golconda, —, Calcutta; Sarah Bargient, Lambert, Mauritius; Hurkara, —, London.—21. Str. J. C. Stevenson, —, Calcutta. 22. Str. Strathclyde, —, London; str. Khedive, —, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. K. Gordon, Mr. J. Murdoch, Dr. and Mrs. King, Lieut. B. M. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Sheriff. For GALLE.—Mr. T. E. Carter, Capt. A. Walker. For SYDNEY.—Mr. H. A. Harrison. For VENICE.—Mr. R. Thompson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Wyman, Mr. R. Southby.
Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MELBOURNE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. A. C. McIver. From GALLE.—Mr. Gould. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Macnamara and infant, Messrs. J. W. Berwick, P. D. Harrison, F. M. Young, J. C. Jack, J. W. McIntyre, W. Glendz, and Mahomed Yeasin, Mrs. Abra, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and Mr. Dickinson. From BRINDISI.—For RANGOON.—Mr. J. M. Murray. From MELBOURNE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Brenner.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Lord Raglan, —, London.—19. Str. Aral, —, Calcutta; Claudine and Joseph, —, Pondicherry.—21. Str. Golconda, —, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Smith and child.
Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—For CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Dr. Hannah.

Bombay.

A FAIR COMPLAINT.—The reliefs, as ordered for this year, so far as the native regiments are concerned, are extremely unfair. This will be the third time within a few years that the 5th regiment has been sent to Belgium. The 12th regiment has been spending the last ten years or so in going backwards and forwards between Dharwar, Belgium, and Aden. The 17th regiment went to Dhoolia last January, and is now ordered to Poona. The wing of the 15th has only just gone to Tanna, and will be moved to Malligaum. It is not mentioned what regiment will go to Dhoolia to relieve the 17th. These constant moves are a great expense to the sepoy, and with reference to the 15th and 17th regiments are quite unnecessary.—*Times of India*.

POST-OFFICE SHORTCOMINGS.—It is to be hoped that the eye of our Postmaster-General will fall upon the advertisement in our yesterday's paper from one of the principal Bombay news agencies explaining to their clients that the non-delivery of their home papers is entirely owing to miscarriage on the part of the overland postal service. We have also ourselves to complain of the non-receipt of several weekly and other papers that should have come by this mail. It may not be much that Mr. Macfarlan can do directly in this matter, but he ought to do all in his power to make the authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand very uncomfortable until such vexatious losses are rendered all but impossible. From inquiries we have made it seems quite certain that these missing papers were duly posted in proper time at the General Post-office. The fault lies entirely with the Brindisi service, but whether the loss occurs on land, sea, or strait, is for the postal authorities to discover.—*Times of India*, July 26.

CHOLERA AT KHANDEISH.—There has been a very serious outbreak of cholera at the Khandeish Model Farm. Between the 9th and the 20th of this month no fewer than forty-seven people were attacked with the disease, and of these fourteen (including Mrs. Fretwell, the wife of the Superintendent, and Mr. Elms, a young man seventeen years of age) died, while two were, on the date of our information, still in a dangerous condition and not expected to recover. The number of casualties from cholera in the neighbouring village of Bhurgaum is not known, but it is believed to be large. The Model Farm is healthily situated, and every care is observed by Mr. Fretwell to carry out all necessary sanitary measures; and we can at present only surmise that this severe visitation originated in one or other of the large towns of Khandeish, where vigorous sani-

tary regulations are, from all accounts, urgently needed. Dr. Lumsdaine would earn a world of gratitude if, by a strict scientific investigation, and by introducing such measures as were found necessary, he could mitigate the severity of the fatal diseases which periodically devastate that province.

BRIBERY IN THE MOFUSSIL.—A magistrate in a Mofussil town not 500 miles from Bombay writes to us:—"I am deep in no less than three bribery cases, which I hope will end in the removal of nearly all the chief officials of the place. This place lies rather out of the way, and has been for years in the hands of the native administrators whom some of you admire so much. The consequence is, it is a sink of corruption and oppression. Much as I knew before, I could never have believed that the police, backed up by the other officers, could, under British rule, have succeeded in reducing a whole town to such abject slavery. You may be interested in seeing the following bill of expenses incurred by a trader of some means in—who was committed by me last month for smuggling Rs. 150 worth of opium, but who got off on a technical point before the Sessions Court. I got the details from him at night after taking him round the bungalow to assure him that every door was locked, and that no one was listening, also giving him my promise that the police should not know who informed me. I may add that I have corroborative evidence which leaves no doubt of the general accuracy of the account:—To my Sheristadar, Rs. 100; To—for acting as agent between him and my Sheristadar—a puggree worth Rs. 10; to Session Judge's Sheristadar, Rs. 100; to Vakeel, Rs. 50; to Fozdar, Rs. 50; to the sepoys who acted as go-between for the Fozdar, Rs. 50; Total, Rs. 360. And after all, he adds, 'no one helped me a bit.'" No wonder the natives want a native magistracy and judiciary, for they would at any rate have a chance then of getting their money's worth as they do in the—State close by here. Under us they are bullied into paying, and get nothing in return.—*Indian Statesman.*

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE "CASHMERE"—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—By the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *India*, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from the Gulf, &c., we have a few further particulars regarding the perpetrators of the late outrage on board the *Cashmere*. The ringleaders of the attack were eight in number, and were boatmen belonging to Bussorah. The others were Chab Arabs, brought from Mahaurra especially for the work—in fact professional plunderers, well known in those parts. With the exception of seven who have been captured, the whole of the gang has made away and joined an Arab Chief, Shaik Luftan, some distance in the interior—where there is very little chance of catching the delinquents. The Turkish Government has sent a number of troops to Bussorah to keep peace and order. Their appearance would seem to have frightened one gang of scoundrels off, for we learn that a short time since a gang to the number of about sixty seized a bungalow and made off to some more congenial spot—though where is not known. Doubtless they will remain there until their misdeeds have ceased to occupy the attention of the Turkish authorities. Bussorah itself is, we learn, much quieter and freer from robbery and murder than it has been for some time past, and the authorities are doing their best to prevent any future outbreaks. It seems that about Rs. 14,000 of the stolen specie has been recovered—the rest has probably been taken off by the robbers to their retreat in the interior. How to catch Shaik Luftan and his gang will be rather a difficult matter for the Turkish Government to determine. The country where they are said to have taken refuge is swampy and marshy, and cannot be approached without the gang receiving timely intimation. The Turkish man-of-war is the only armed ship at Bussorah. No gunboats have been sent there as was stated some time since.—*Times of India*, July 26.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.—The truth is out at last about the Khan of Khelat. The intelligence published in the two daily papers establishes the fact that the Khan is the real cause of all the disturbances on our Sind borders. He has positively refused to keep the promises he made to Sir W. Merewether to return the hereditary land belonging to the Sirdars. They have demanded their lands after being put off from time to time, and the answer finally given them by the Khan was in the following words. Alluding to the lands, he says—"They do not belong to you, your grandfathers held them for Nusseer Khan, but I do not want petty rulers and Khans in my territories, I am the paramount authority, and I am the Khan." The Sirdars left him greatly enraged, and sought the advice of the Wuzzeer, requiring him at the same time to ratify the terms of the Treaty, as he was the responsible representative of the Khan at Jacobabad. The Wuzzeer accordingly represented the matter to the Khan, and pointed out that he should adhere to the treaty, as he would otherwise bring disgrace upon Merewether Sahib, who did his best for him and brought about peace and quietness. The Khan was indignant, and ordered his attendants to strike him down. They did not obey his orders, and the Wuzzeer escaped, but the Khan has sworn to take his life in seven days. The Political Agent, Major Harrison, was asked by the Sirdars to interfere, but he was not listened to, and the Khan in addition has threatened to attack his camp. The Commissioner in Sind has ordered the authorities at Jacobabad to send, by double marches, one company of Jacob's Rifles under the command of a European officer. This is the end of the fine promises made a few months since to Sir W. Merewether on behalf of the Khan, and which, it is much

to be regretted, Sir William believed for a moment would be performed. What could have induced the Commissioner in Sind, with his extensive experience, to believe in such empty protestations as those made by the Khan of Khelat is at present inexplicable. Perhaps now Sir William will believe that the Jam of Lus Beyla is a better and more important man than he has been hitherto regarded. The cloud is now no bigger than a man's hand on the Sind frontier, but the horizon looks threatening.—*The Argus.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. Str. Kurrachee, Avern, Kurrachee.—22. H.M.S. Constance, Chapman, Kurrachee; Callixone, Dennehy, Shields; Alabigma, Weir, Moulsain; Wing ed Hunter, Panno, Boston.—23. Str. Neera, Coburn, Calcutta.—25. Str. Cathay, Dan das, Southampton; str. India, Turner, Bussorah; H.M.S. Nimble, Lang, Pers Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Westlake and two children, Mr. D. Haro, Mrs. C. B. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Astley, Hon. Ensign Haddock, Messrs. J. Bell, R. Bell, and A. Macleod. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Montgomerie, Dr. Rice, Mr. Borrodale, and Mr. Stuart. From SUZ.—Mr. W. Gilroy, and Mr. Santan Lobo.

DEPARTURES.

July 19. Str. Ada, Tatchell, Moulsain; Hoogly, Morely, Calcutta; Simla, Tomlin, Suez, &c.—22. Str. Atlanta, Mathews, Liverpool; Charles Auguste, Cogrel, Point de Galle.—23. Fathe Sallam, Holiday, Calcutta, via M. Coast.—24. Str. Azcan, Hall, Galle; Noranside, Muir, Rangoon.—25. Str. Ethiopin, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Burmah, Sharp, M. Coast and Calcutta.—26. Ellora, Fraser, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Starg and infant, Dr. C. L. Cox, Mr. D. McLoughlin, Capt. J. D. Cruick-shank, Major Glasspool, Mr. C. Holmes, Mr. C. D. Boutley, Mr. Kemp, Col. and Mrs. Coode, Lieut. Foote, R.A., Lieut. C. Mangles, 20th Hussars, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. A. Grant, Lieut. Whitmore, R.E., and F. Goolen. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. S. Tanner, and Capt. Maunsell. For VENICE.—Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. J. Black, Mrs. A. Wallace, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Westall, Mr. J. Gordon, and Mr. Miller.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 26, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Bank's Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	... .. 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11 1-2d.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11 1-2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11 1-2d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	... .. 89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	... .. 8000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	... .. 1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	... .. Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	... .. Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	... .. 2275
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	... .. 2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	... .. Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	... .. 2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	... .. 180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	... .. Rs. 6900 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	... .. Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... .. Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... .. 1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,607)	... .. Rs. 8500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	... .. 680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 160)	... .. 120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	... .. Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ..	... .. 124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	... .. Rs. 2125 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	... .. 1380
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	... .. 840
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	... .. 270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	... .. Rs. 742 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	... .. Rs. 215
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	... .. 490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	... .. Rs. 2590 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	... .. Rs. 1950 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	... .. 1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	... .. Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	... .. Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	... .. each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	... .. per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	... .. Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	... .. per 100 pieces 221 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... .. 107
Sycee Silver	... .. 109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	... .. per Tola. 16-13
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	... .. 16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	... .. 6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton. To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 26.—Grey Goods.—Shirtings: Moderate clearances have been effected at, as a rule, slightly under previous rates. Bleached Goods.—Shirtings are in large supply, and prices have a downward tendency. Twist: Considerable firmness is shown. Metals.—Copper: Previous rates are still quoted. For Yellow Metal a decline of As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt. must be quoted. Iron is very firmly held at an advance of Rs. 1 per candy in Swedish and British bars, and As. 8 per cwt. in Hoops. Lead is firm at an advance of As. 4 per cwt. Quicksilver is scarce and commands an advance of Rs. 2 per maund. Spelter (Foreign) is in short supply, and has advanced As. 8 to Rs. 1 per cwt. Tin Plates are in good request, at an advance of As. 8 per box.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, July 26.—Cotton: Our market has shown great depression during the week, our quotations to-day showing a decline of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy. Wool: Prices are nominally unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, July 26.—EXCHANGE: Quotations for six months' sight paper on London show a slight advance, being as follows:—Bank Bills, 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11 1-2d.; Credits, 1s. 11 1-2d.; Document Bills, 1s. 11 7-16d. per rupee. On China, sixty days' sight mercantile bills are nominally quoted at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

- CLARK, Lieut. D. W. K.**, offic. 2nd asst. to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, to be offic. dep. Bheel agent and political asst. at Munnepoor, and officg. 2nd in com. of the Malwa Bheel Corps, v. Gordon, released at disposal.
- CLARK, Capt. G. F.**, Boundary settlement officer in Bandelkund, to be offic. to an asst. to the political agent.
- CLARK, T.**, is app. a supervisor of the 2nd grade on the temporary estab., and posted to the Chenab Bridge div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
- CLARK, R. S.**, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, in the Hoshiar-pur district. July 19.
- CLARK, J. M.**, asst. engr., Goojanwalla div., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, to offic. as exec. engr. of that div., during absence, on priv. leave, of Mr. F. B. Walker, from July 1.
- CLARKSON, G. S.**, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, transfd. from Jabul-pore to Sagar, assumed charge of his duties at the latter-named station on July 6.
- CLARKSON, E. M.**, extra asst. comr., 2nd grade, Oude Commission, is prom. to 1st grade, with effect from June 1.
- CLARK, H.**, asst. engr., having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from May 7.
- CLARKSON, J.**—The transfer of Lieut. F. F. Cotton, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Irrigation Branch, Bengal, to the 8th Circle of military works in P.W.D. notification of June 19 is cancelled.
- CLARKSON, C. R.**, is app. to P.W. dept. as an asst. account. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
- CLARKSON, W.**, officg. dist. supt. of police, Muzaffargarh, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Shahpur. July 19.
- CLARKSON L.**, is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Agra dist. of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, to fill an existing vacancy. July 16.
- CLARKSON, G.**, is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
- CLARKSON**—The services of Mr. J. H. Hunter, sub asst. conservator of forests in Mysore, are dispensed with. July 16.
- CLARKSON, Capt. C.**, dist. supt. of police, Bengal, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.
- CLARKSON, L.**, asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. to offic. as asst. secy. to the chief comr., Central Provinces, during the abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. J. F. Mair, officg. asst. secy. Mr. L. Neill assumed charge of his office from Mr. Mair on the 18th inst.
- CLARKSON, C. J.**, joined the office of accountant-general, N.W.P., on May 21 last.
- CLARKSON, Lieut. J. E.**, asst. supt. of revenue survey, 1st grade, is app. to offic. charge of the 2nd div. Central Provinces revenue survey, with effect from June 19.
- CLARKSON**—Lieut. T. B. B., exec. engr. 4th grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is app. to act as 2nd dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lucknow in his present grade.
- CLARKSON, Col. C. D.**, supt. of revenue surveys, resumed charge of his duties on July 9.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

- Mr. J. Edric**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Shoojabad div. In consequence of the formation of the New Rehtes division, under order orders received from the Govt. of India, the undermentioned officers are transfd. to it to form the staff, with effect from May 1, 1871:—
- Mr. F. E. Robertson**, asst. engr., 1st grade.
- Mr. A. S. W. Conner**, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
- Mr. C. H. Colquhoun**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, posted to Shoojabad div., transfd. to Satlej Bridge div. of the Mooltan dist.
- Mr. E. J. Medley**, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Upper Sonde to the Mooltan dist., Indus Valley State Railway.
- Mr. C. Hyne**, app. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted temp. to the charge of Satlej Bridge div. of the Mooltan dist.
- Mr. P. de L. Lennox**, asst. engr., 1st grade, att. to the office of suptg. engr., Mooltan dist., is transfd. to the Ghotkie division of the Upper Sonde district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- The Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions and appts. (July 19):—
- Lieut. col. R. H. Sankey, R.E.**, chief engr., 3rd class, to offic. as chief engr., 2nd class, during the absence of Col. Greathed on furl., from March 18.
- Lieut. col. J. G. B. Furlong, Madras S.C.**, supt. engr., 2nd grade, and secy. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana in the P.W.D. dept., to offic. as chief engr., 3rd grade, and secy. to the chief comr. of Ondk.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, supt. engr., 2nd grade, in Bengal, is transfd. to Rajpootana to be supt. engr. and secy. to the agent for the Gov. gen. in the P.W.D.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following proms. are made, with effect from April 1:—

- Mr. H. E. T. Keelan**, surveyor, 4th grade, to be a surveyor of the 3rd grade.
- Messrs. F. Ryall and J. Wood**, asst. surveyors, 1st grade, to be surveyors of the 4th grade.
- Mr. N. C. Gwynne**, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to be asst. surveyor of the 1st grade.
- Mr. J. W. Mitchell**, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, is granted priv. leave of absence for one month from 1st prox.

MILITARY.

- ARCHERSON, Col. C. T.**, staff corps, dep. adjt. gen., to be adjt. gen., v. Col. Kirby, who vacates from May 30, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 14 of 1867.
- ANGELO—CLARKE**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, app. Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo to be acting interp. to 1st batt. 17th foot, v. Lieut. H. Hay. Dated July 3, app. Lieut. W. W. Clarke to be interp. to the battalion.
- BROOKS, Major** (brevet lieut. col.) H. F., 100th foot, to be an asst. adjt. gen. of div. on the establishment from July 30, v. Lieut. col. H. E. Jerome, v.c., whose tenure of staff service expires on that date.
- ELIOT**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 22, app. Capt. H. E. Eliot, qrmr., offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th N.I., to resume and perform the duties of qrmr. also, v. Lieut. J. E. Lynch, transfd. to 12th Bengal cav., there being no other officer available.
- FAIRCLOUGH, Major E. D'H.**, 48th regt., to rank as major from Oct. 20, 1868.
- FRANCIS—THOMAS**—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated July 4, making the following arrangements during the absence from brigade headquarters of the brigadier gen. and staff on special duty at Saugor:—All reports of the station to be made to Col. H. Francis, com. R.A. Saugor dist. Lieut. W. G. Thomas, 2nd batt. 25th foot, to act as station staff officer.
- GORDON, Lieut. col. T. E.**, Bengal staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, to offic. as 1st asst. adjt. gen., v. Col. Holmes.
- GRAVES**—31st N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 5, directing Lieut. B. C. Graves, 2nd wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. E. W. Smyth, proceeded on leave.
- HOLMES, Col. G. E.**, 1st asst. adjt. gen., v. Col. T. Wright, c.s., app. to offic. as qrmr. gen.
- HOLMES**—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 14, app. Qrmr. W. Holmes to offic. as interp. 60th foot (2nd batt.), during absence, on duty, of Lieut. C. Hope at the Murree convalescent depot, with effect from April 1, no other qualified officer being available.
- LYNCH**—4th N.I.—Order confd. apptg. Capt. H. E. Eliot, qrmr., officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to resume and perform the duties of qrmr. also, v. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, transferred to the 12th Bengal cav., there being no other officer available.
- MAC TIER—KELLY—BINGHAM**—33rd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 5, making the foll. temp. appts., consequent on the departure on court-martial duty of Lieut. col. J. Y. Gowan, 2nd in command:—Capt. S. C. MacTier, adjt. and officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. Lieut. J. G. Kelly, 1st wing subalt. and officg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his duties as 1st wing subalt. Lieut. C. T. Bingham, 2nd wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.
- MANGLES**—20th Hussars.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, apptg. Lieut. C. Mangles to offic. as adjt. and qrmr., with effect from April 29 to May 3, in room of Lieut. and adjt. H. H. Perkin, and Lieut. and officg. qrmr. M. S. Saunders, absent on special duty at the High Court, Lahore.
- MARTIN, Major W. R.**, late 43rd N.I., is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for general duty.
- MARRINER, Capt. G.**, 58th foot, brig. major, Allahabad, is, at his own request, transfd. to Rawalpindie, v. Major A. Cory, whose tour has expired.
- MAXWELL, Major H.**, S.C., doing duty at Meerut, is app. to offic. as brig. major at Allahabad. July 13.
- MOLONEY**—2nd Batt. 12th Regt.—Subject to approval by H.M., the C. in C. in India permits Lieut. T. P. Moloney, who has accepted the sum awarded him by the army commissioners, to retire from the service, dated June 25. July 4.
- MONEY**—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 18, directing Lieut. E. A. Money, 1st squadron subaltern 4th Punjab cav., to continue to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, from May 1, the date of Lieut. Neil's departure, to rejoin 2nd Punjab cav.
- MORGAN**—Regtl. order confd. dated June 11, app. Capt. A. B. Morgan, 2nd bat. 19th foot, to be interpreter to the bat., v. Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, with effect from May 27.
- POGSON—SHAW**—6th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 18, making the following offic. appt., in the room of Col. G. Holroyd, comdt., proceeding on leave:—Col. W. Q. Pogson, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt. Maj. W. F. Shaw, wing officer (on priv. leave), to offic. as 2nd in comd., from such date as he may rejoin.
- ROBERTSON, Capt. E. L.**, 106th L.I., to offic. as deputy asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, during absence of Capt. Arthur, on furlough, dated June 25.
- SMITH, Capt. G. W.**, 85th L.I., to be station staff officer, Puchmurree depot, v. Fraser, dated June 25.
- SPENCER—SPENS**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 24, making the following appointments, with effect from May 4:—Lieut. T. E. Spencer, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to perform the duties of adjt. to the half bat. at Benares, v. Lieut. T. W. Carpenter. Lieut. L. T. Spens, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to perform the duties of qrmr. and paymaster to the half bat. at Benares, v. Lieut. T. E. Spencer.

SHELLEY.—The resignation of Lieut. col. T. M. Shelley, of his appointment as 1st class barrack master, Morar, having been accepted, his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

STODDART, Lieut. C. H., second wing subaltern, 5th N.I., to officiate as qmr., during the abs. of Capt. H. F. Woodcock, on furlough, in addition to his other duties, dated July 6.

WELLER.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, app. Lt. A. T. Weller, 65th foot, to act as interpreter, there being no qualified officer available.

WOLSELEY, Capt. G. B., 105th foot, station staff officer, Delhi, is app. to offic. as brigade Major at Morar.

17TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated May 2, making the following officiating appointments, during the absence of Capt. G. H. W. Hoggan, on furlough:—

Capt. T. B. M. Glascock, adj., to offic. as 2nd squadron officer.
 Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as adj.
 Lieut. B. H. S. Gower, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

19TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regimental order confirmed, dated June 15, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from Feb. 17 to April 12, consequent on Capt. A. J. T. Welchman being under arrest and the reversion of Major H. Melvill to his permanent appointment:—

Capt. W. Loch, 1st squadron subaltern and offic. adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.
 Lieut. G. M. Abbott, 2nd squad. subaltern and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.
 Lieut. E. Bruce, 39th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subaltern, on probation, v. Abbott, appt. 1st squad. subaltern.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Regimental order confirmed, dated June 19, app. Lieut. G. R. B. Savage, R.E., to offic. as instructor of army signalling, v. Lieut. G. W. Tisdall, R.E., dec.

Dated June 28, app. Lieut. W. E. L. Morgan, R.E., offic. doing duty officer sappers and miners, to be doing duty officer, v. Lieut. (local capt.) E. Harvey, R.E., struck off.

Lieut. W. W. Darby, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer sappers and miners, v. Lieut. W. North, offic. as adj., and in the room of Lieut. J. H. Thurnburn, R.E., on leave on m.c.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

26th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 29, nominating the under-mentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, in consequence of the death of Paymaster H. A. Berry:—

Capt. W. Beers, president.
 Capt. W. H. Salwey, and Capt. H. P. Wolferstan, members.
 Lieut. C. H. Dougherty to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

LOCAL RANK.

H.E. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—
 Royal Art.—Lieut. A. T. Wintle to be capt., from June 8.
 Lieut. R. D. E. Lookhart to be capt. from June 19.
 Royal Engineers.—Lieut. H. Trotter to be capt., from June 10.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 8.—The following tempy. proms. are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept.:—

Capt. J. B. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Dec. 22, 1871, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the dept.

Lieut. col. W. Briggs, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, with effect from Feb. 19, and during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major J. Graham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having returned from furl. to Europe, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, with effect from March 1, junior officers acting in higher grades, reverting to their proper places in the dept.

Lieut. col. M. J. Brander, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major A. Mackenzie, dep. asst. comy. gen., to offic. as asst. comy. gen.; Col. H. Mills, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major R. S. Graves, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on return from furl. to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major H. B. Chalmers, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Col. A. Macqueen, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major J. B. Cox, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. T. F. Hobday, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from March 13, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. J. Keer, asst. comy. gen., or until further orders.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. col. S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. col. J. S. Dunbar, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. W. G. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. S. A. T. Judge, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut.

L. W. Christopher, sub. asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from March 28, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. A. D. Dickens, c.b., asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. H. D. D. W. Chester, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. C. E. Hallett, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from March 29, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. Wroughton, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and acting asst. dep. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. B. Burlton-Bennett, sub. asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from April 1; and Lieut. G. L. Elliot, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from April 15, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. A. R. Badcock, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

This cancels G.G.O. No. 627 of June 14.

MEDICAL.

CENTER, Asst. surg. W., M.B., offic. as Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical School.

DOWNIE.—The servs. of Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., of the med. dept., in med. charge 36th (The Bareilly) regt. of N.I., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Foreign dept.

FASKEN.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated June 27, placing the servs. of Asst. surg. W. A. D. Fasken at the disp. of the insp. gen. of hospas., Indian med. service, for special duty.

FRANKLIN.—The servs. of Asst. surg. B. Franklin are placed permanently at the disp. of the chief comsar. of Oude, with effect from Feb. 17, 1871.

KELLY.—Brig. order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated May 3, confd., directing Asst. surg. A. H. Kelly, att. to 22nd N.I., who has been placed tempy. at the disp. of the brig. gen. comdg. the force by the major gen. comdg. Rawul Pindi div., to proc. to Edwardesabad and assume charge of the 1st Punjab inf. during the abs. in Cashmere, on special duty, of Asst. surg. J. Kelly, M.D.

LYOYD.—Brig. order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated May 23, confd., app. Asst. surg. J. Lloyd to the med. charge of the 3rd Sikh inf., v. Asst. Surg. J. McGregor, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P., and during the abs. of Asst. surg. R. Power with the 3rd Punjab cav.

MCDONNELL.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated June 25, app. Asst. surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., to the med. charge of the Doaba outposts, v. Asst. surg. W. A. C. Roe.

PEMBERTON, Dr. G. R., M.D., offic. civil surg. of Almorah, to offic. as civil surg. of Bijnour, and to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station.

PILCHERA.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. G. Pilchera, med. dept., in med. charge of 40th (The Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

WIKLEY.—Landour station order confd., dated June 17, directing Staff asst. surg. C. E. Wikley, att. to No. 2 batt. 24th brig. R.A., to proc. to Agra, for duty with the 65th foot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.

The following notification, by the Government of India, in the financial department, is republished for general information:—

May 17.—No. 3,507.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all former rules on the subject, the following rules specifying the class of accommodation to be granted to the several grades of Government servants when travelling free, on duty by rail.

All officers drawing salaries of not less than Rs. 350 a month shall receive first class accommodation.

All officers drawing salaries of less than Rs. 350 a month, and not less than Rs. 25 a month, shall receive second class accommodation.

All officers and servants drawing less than Rs. 25 a month, and not less than Rs. 15 a month, shall receive intermediate class accommodation when available, otherwise third class accommodation. All others shall receive third class accommodation.

The necessary alteration to be made in para. 15 Transport Regulations, Part II., and the above order to be entered as para. 15a.

Note.—The Transport Regulations, Part I., above referred to, will be issued hereafter.

MESSSES.—BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 29.—The subjoined G.O., by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., is published to the army in this Presy., and the C. in C. desires to call the particular attention of general officers com. divs. and districts, and officers com. regts., to the orders therein conveyed:—

Horse Guards G.O. No. 39 of 1872.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has reason to know that, in many instances, the expenses of regtl. messes have increased to such an extent as to press heavily and injuriously upon junior officers, and those whose means are limited.

The orders on this subject, as already laid down in paras. 261 and 302 of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," and the confidential letter and memorandum of May 15 and July 27, 1857, are so clear and explicit, that any commanding officer who allows the mess of his regiment to become the source of undue and extravagant expense, fails in one of the most important functions of his position. He should not only discourage, but firmly repress, any tendency upon the part of those under his command to indulge in extravagant and unnecessary

habits of luxury inconsistent with the military profession. This he should do by personal example, and by insisting upon the mess being conducted, in every particular, with strict economy and a due regard to the means of the poorest member of it.

The F.M. C. in C. is not disposed to dictate to the officers of the army with regard to the nature and number of their entertainments; but commanding officers will be required to exercise a wise discretion in checking and controlling all unnecessary and extreme expenditure on such occasions.

The Duke of Cambridge will not absolve commanding officers from any part of their responsibility in a matter in which the interests and prospects of the younger officers are so deeply concerned; and his Royal Highness will seriously consider the propriety of continuing an officer in command of a regiment who fails to carry out, in their true spirit and intention, the orders of her Majesty on this subject.

General officers in command will, at their annual inspections, report fully upon the ordinary, as well as the special expenses of messes caused by entertainments, and upon the general conduct of regiments in these particulars.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The following notification, issued by the Financial Department, No. 287, dated June 14, is republished for general information:—

June 14.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned rules in the Civil Leave Code are applicable to commissioned military officers in civil employ:—

Rule 2 under section 4 (d) in chapter II.

Rules 2 and 3 under section 9 (b) in chapter III.

Rules 2 and 4 under section 15 in chapter V.

Rule 3 under section 18 in chapter VI.

Rules 2, 4, and 5 under section 21 in chap. VII.

Rules 4, 9, and 10 under section 24 in chapter XII.

2. H.E. in Council is also pleased to direct the republication of the following rules applicable to commissioned military officers in civil employ:—

The words "prior to his proceeding on furlough" in section V. of the Military Furlough Regulations of Nov. 10, 1868, shall, in the case of an officer who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before furlough, be understood to mean *prior to his being relieved of his duties*.

Days of embarkation and debarkation are parts of furlough, and furlough allowances only are admissible for such days.

Subsidiary leave ceases the day before embarkation, and commences the day after debarkation. It cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India, or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation or before the final debarkation.

If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough, his furlough is held to have begun in India, and his absence on furlough is reckoned from the date on which he gave up office.

An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave for any part of his subsidiary leave before furlough, for which, if he were not going on furlough, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

When an officer applies for leave he should distinctly state under what rule he wants leave, and show that he is entitled to leave under that rule.

Officers going on leave from the Public Works Department are required to produce no-demand certificates from account officers of that department.

The Government to which an officer is subordinate may exempt him from loss of appointment when he overstays privilege by more than a week.

Leave may be retrospectively commuted, by the authority which granted it, to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively commuted to furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before embarkation may be treated as subsidiary leave as the officer would have been entitled to count as subsidiary leave if he had originally obtained furlough and not privilege leave.

An officer on privilege leave cannot draw his allowances in England, but his agent may draw them in India in the manner prescribed in rule 2 under section 23 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance must be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time it was made.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Headquarters, Simla, June 14.—No. 150.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., it is hereby notified that the ten pioneers of British infantry regiments are to be included in the strength of the service companies.

Queen's Regulations, para. 419, G.O. 145 of 1870 (Bombay G.G.O. 427 of 1870).

STAFF—INSPECTIONS.

No. 153.—To remove misapprehension . . . The C. in C., with the concurrence of Government, is pleased to lay down the following rules for guidance:—

When a general officer commanding a division proceeds on inspection or other out-station duty within his command, the proper staff officers to accompany him are the assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general, either or both as the general officer may consider necessary. If only one of these officers is taken, that officer will perform all the staff duties required by the general commanding.

2. On such occasion the brigade major must invariably be left at his station.

3. In district commands, the brigadier general will be accompanied by the brigade major or deputy assistant quartermaster general; and the accompanying officer will perform all the staff duties required by the brigadier general.

4. During the absence on such duty of a brigade major, an officer will be appointed to act as station staff.

VOLUNTEERING—ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, Simla, June 26.—D brig. R.H.A., having been ordered to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers, artificers, and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the R.H.A. serving in any of the Presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 of G.G.O. 195 of Nov. 17, 1863. (Bombay G.G.O. 590 of 1863.)

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank, in the brigade to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade or battery.

ARMY SIGNALLING AND TELEGRAPHY.—The officer commanding the sappers and miners is authorised to grant to such officers as have passed through the prescribed course of instruction in army signalling and telegraphy, in this presidency, certificates of proficiency in these branches, after being assured of their qualifications, both with respect to army signalling and the construction and working of a field telegraph.

TRAVELLING OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to declare that the notification of this department, No. 3,507, dated May 17, specifying the classes of accommodation to be provided for Government servants travelling under a free pass by railway on duty, does not apply to officers of the army, or to establishments subordinate to H.E. the C. in C.

LEAVE—PASSAGES.—Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that officers returning to India from leave to Europe, who take their passages by private steamers, or steamers not under contract to Government, do so at their own risk in respect to forfeiture of pay, service, or appointment, should they fail to arrive on or before the expiration of their furlough.

SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.—With reference to Home department notifications Nos. 1,650 and 2,344, dated March 4 and May 12, 1870, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that the sanitary commissioner and superintendent of jails and dispensaries and superintendent of vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned districts, shall in future be designated sanitary commissioner and inspector general of jails and dispensaries and superintendent of vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

WORKSHOPS.—EXHIBITION 1872.—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 192, March 20, the following instructions are published for general information and guidance:—The Exhibition will be open not only for articles manufactured in workshops, but for all industrial works, being the *bona fide* production of soldiers, or their wives or children, as well of native as of British regiments. Special prizes will be awarded to the best exhibitors among soldiers' wives, and for the best specimens of children's industry. These special prizes will be irrespective of other prizes that the same articles may obtain as specimens of their particular class of goods. Every article is to be ticketed with the owner's name and regiment, the price put upon it, and the class in which exhibited.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentleman has obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Col. C. R. Keatinge, chief commissioner, Central Provinces, has one month's subsidiary leave from July 6, prep. to Europe. Mr. R. B. Smart, of the revenue survey, Bengal, for three months. Major J. Macdonald, deputy superintendent, revenue survey, for three months' privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 2. The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. H. E. Gaskell, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, 2nd grade, is cancelled. Lieut. J. De B. Lynch, 1st Regt., Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave. Mr. A. H. Bryson, for one month. Mr. T. B. Morris, assistant engineer, 2nd division, Lahore and Peshawar road, is allowed three months' privilege leave, and in continuation three months' special leave to study the languages. Mr. P. J. Flynn, executive engineer, P.W.D., has been allowed six months' leave, in extension of the leave already granted. Mr. H. T. Tanner, executive engineer, officiating assistant secretary, Irrigation Branch, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from the 15th July, 1872. Six months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. S. McGowan, collector of Customs, Sagar, in extension of the leave allowed to him in notification, dated Feb. 10, 1871.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Peshawar on April 16, Private Samuel Fenton, 6th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge: Having, at Peshawar, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the 1st batt. 6th Royal Regiment from tattoo on April 5 last, and so remained absent until about 5.45 A.M. on April 6. 2nd charge: Disgraceful conduct, in having, at Peshawar, on or about April 5 last, stolen the following property belonging to Private James Motts, 1st batt. 6th Royal Regiment, namely, one watch, value Rs. 20 or thereabouts. 3rd charge: Disgraceful conduct, in having, at Peshawar, on or about April 5 last, feloniously received the following article, the property of Private James Motts, 6th Royal Regiment, knowing the same to have been stolen, namely, one watch, value Rs. 20 or thereabouts. 4th charge: Having, at Peshawar, on April 6 last, been drunk. Finding: The court finds that he is guilty of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th charges. Sentence:—The court sentences the prisoner to be fined and to be imprisoned with hard labour for 365 days.

The court do further sentence him to be dismissed with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—T. PESANT, Lieut. col. R.A., President. Approved and confirmed, with the exception of the discharge with ignominy. Private Fenton is still a very young man. I give him this chance of recovering his character, and becoming a good soldier.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES.—It having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. that for some years past the attainments of soldiers who have been admitted into the upper subordinate department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, have in many cases been below the standard necessary to enable them successfully to complete the course required to be taught in the college; in particular, that several have, on entrance, had no knowledge of mensuration, H.E. is pleased to direct attention to the rules laid down [G.O.C.C. July 30, 1860], specifying the subjects on which candidates are required to pass examination (noted below), and desires that all these subjects may be taught in regimental schools to soldiers who are desirous of qualifying for the P.W.D. Such soldiers (having permission from their commanding officers to become candidates for the entrance examination) should be formed into an advanced class, and attend school under the arrangements laid down for special classes, and the hours of their attendance should be fixed with a view to the schoolmaster being able to give them as much individual instruction as possible with due regard to the requirements of other classes. The number of men studying in this advanced class will in future be inserted in the supplement to each monthly school report. English reading and writing; arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions; elementary mensuration; (a) elementary geometry. (a) Note.—Not at present compulsory, but a preference will be given to those who take it up. Euclid and algebra will be accepted as alternative subjects. "Cape's Geometry" and "Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners," obtainable from the college, are the test books from which examination questions would be set.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed, on the 1st July, 1872, the tests specified agreeably to G.O.C. No. 734 of 1864:—Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. E. A. Fraser, Adjutant, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry; Lieut. F. T. Goodridge, 13th N.I. Higher Standard in Hindoostani: Lieut. F. Stevenson, 105th foot; Lieut. W. E. Bristow, 107th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st July, 1872:—Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E.; Lieut. W. E. L. Morgan, R.E.; Lieut. J. G. Stone, R.A.; Private C. Evans, E-23rd R.A.; Assistant Surgeon J. Lachford, 2-1st foot; Lieut. R. G. Handcock, 36th foot; Sub-Lieut. C. G. Dunsmure, 36th foot; Private A. Townley, 41st foot; Lieut. D. Chesney, 58th foot; Private H. R. Curson, 70th foot; Private W. Beasley, 70th foot; Lieut. A. Malvin, 109th foot; Hospital Apprentice W. Marchant, Landour depot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabi on the 10th July, 1872:—Lieuts. H. R. L. M. Carey, D.P.W., A. G. Yaldwy, 6th Punjab Infantry, and P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N.I. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—Private F. Scott, 11th Hussars, Capt. H. B. Pitman, 65th foot, and hospital apprentice J. E. McFarlane, on the 4th June, 1872. Lieut. H. Kilgour, Lieut. G. N. Wyatt, and Sergeant T. Davis, 1-15th foot, on the 1st July, 1872. The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st January, 1873, with permission to study therein till 1st November, 1873:—Lieut. E. Palmer, 1-3rd foot.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Qmr. J. Staley, No. 2 batt. Hyderabad Contingent, for twelve months, to visit Masulipatam, from June 24. Sub conductor P. J. O'Leary, Bengal establishment, for two years. Lieut. C. G. Cookson, 15th hussars, for fifteen months from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs. Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. col. W. K. Fooks, R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from June 27. Lieut. R. T. Millet, R.A., to England. Lieut. A. J. Saunders, R.A., from Sept. 9, in extension of the leave granted on Feb. 8. Paymr. J. G. Hamilton, 39th foot, to Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. A. G. Bagot, 60th foot, to remain in England, from July 8 to Nov. 1, on private affairs, in extension. Local Capt. W. T. Croft, 65th foot, to Bombay, from date of leaving regiment. Asst. surg. R. A. Cuthbertson, 65th foot, to Landour, from June 24 to Oct. 15. Lieut. G. D. Cookson, 76th foot, to England, overland. Capt. S. Barrett, 3rd hussars, to England, for four months, from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. K. Fooks, 13th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. J. Stuart, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) H. E. Jerome, v.c., 2nd battalion 19th foot, for one month from Aug. 1, to Bombay, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. C. Hallows, 2nd battalion 24th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. C. Symons, instructor of musketry, 105th foot, to remain in Cashmere from Aug. 6 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. R. A. Price, quartermaster 9th N.I., to remain at Moo-teeharee from Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, in extension, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BATLEY, Capt. W. C., acting asst. supt. of police, Tinnevely, to act as asst. supt. of police in Madura, during the employment of Capt. Beatty on other duty.

BEATTY, Capt. R., asst. supt. of police in Tinnevely, during the absence of Capt. Trotman on leave.

EASTALL, Lieut. C. E. D., gen. list, to act as asst. supt. of police in Ganjam during the employment of Major Davis on other duty.

ELWES, Rev. W. W., chap. of Vizagapatam, to be chap. of Trichinopoly.

GILDEA, Major G. F., comdt. of the depot at Poonamallee, to act as canton. mag. of that station during the absence of Capt. J. McMullin on leave.

HOLE, Capt. F., asst. supt. of police, to act as supt. of police in Malabar during the employment of Major Davis on other duty.

MACDONALD, Capt. J. McK., European veterans, to act as canton. mag. of Palaveram during the absence of Capt. Hewetson on leave.

MORGAN, W., is apptd. dep. registrar of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

WHITLOCK, Capt. C. J. T., Madras S.C., to act as canton. mag. of St. Thomas's Mount during the absence of Major Clementson on leave.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., of her Majesty's 108th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 2nd regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from the 15th June, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BAILLIE, Major J. E., S.C., from gen. duty, Mercara, to gen. duty, Rangoon, on duty at the public expense.

BUTLER, Lieut. col. W. H. H., from offic. wing officer, 46th N.I., to gen. duty, Trichinopoly, on Lieut. col. Knocker's rejoining the regt.

CAVE, Major E. S.C., from gen. duty, Bellary, to gen. duty, Tonghoo, on duty at the public expense.

HERVEY, Col. A. H. A., from offic. comdt., 35th N.I., to gen. duty, Kamptee, from date of relief by Col. Coode.

HUDDLESTON, Major J., S.C., offic. wing officer 24th N.I., v. White.

KNOX.—The following order is confd.:—By the officer com. 18th hussars, app. Lieut. R. Knox, to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and Adj. F. A. Baines.

PERRATT, Major W. M., from gen. duty, Trichinopoly, to offic. wing officer 30th N.I., from date of departure of Col. Burton. July 2.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. col. G. W., wing officer 30th N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 30th N.I., from date of departure of Col. Burton.

PRICHARD.—Order confirmed, by the Officer comdg. Northern district, app. Col. P. Prichard to com. the garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, from June 18, v. Brig. gen. J. D. Mein. July 2.

RIACH, Col. W. A., 2nd in com. 30th N.I., offic. as comdnt. 4th N.I., from date of departure of Col. Burton.

RUSSELL.—Order confirmed, by the Officer comdg. 31st L.I., app. Capt. J. C. M. Russell to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing subaltern, with effect from June 11, v. Major H. D. B. Smith, reported unfit to remain in charge of the detachment, Sumbulpore, by the medical officer.

WINTERBOTHAM, Lieut. and brevet Capt. F. H., gen. list, doing duty with the sappers and miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in military engineering.

WOOD.—Order confirmed, by the Officer comdg. 3rd L.I., app. Capt. B. A. Wood to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subaltern, v. Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, on leave.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following brevet promotions are made:—

Inf. General List.—Lieut. H. L. Berkley, to be capt., from July 12.

Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. W. S. Hunt, to be capt. from July 4.

Lieut. H. B. Nangle, to be capt. from July 4.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, consequent on the death of Gen. J. Garnault, Madras inf., on May 15:—

Lieut. gen. C. Hamilton, C.B., Bengal inf., to be gen., dated May 16.

Major gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen., dated May 16.

Col. R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal cav., to be major gen. in the East Indies, dated May 16.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, Bengal S.C., dated Sept. 30.

Major and brevet lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal S.C., dated March 11.

Lieut. col. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., v.c., Bengal S.C., dated March 13.

The following promotions are made from May 16, in room of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. J. Hawthorne, prom. to major gen.:—

Bengal Cav.—Major (brevet col.) L. J. Farquharson, to be lieut. col.

Cadre of the late 3rd E.L.C.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. Delane, to be major.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. (brevet capt.) M. J. Moore, to be capt.

MEDICAL.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. D. R., M.D., ordered in G.O.C.C., June 24, to afford med. aid to 22nd regt. N.I., is to proceed to Palamcottah at the public expense.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieuts. A. Bell, E. G. Bennett, C. F. H. Spencer, 48th foot; Lieut. W. T. McLaughlin, Lieut. and local capt. P. E. Bowlby, Asst. surg. G. M. Beamish, 48th foot; Gunner H. Kingston, C-9th R.A.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. McC. Webster, acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for fifteen months. Mr. R. J.

Melville, acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from the 25th inst. Mr. C. S. Crole, actg. sub coll. and joint mag. of Chingleput, priv. leave for one month. Major C. D. Clementson, canton. mag. of St. Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for three months. Capt. J. McMullin, cantonment mag. of St. Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for two months. The leave for six months granted to the Hon. R. S. Ellis, c.n., chief secy. to Govt., is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in July) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. J. P. Coode, commandant 35th regiment N.I., on private affairs for one year five months and sixteen days. Qtmr. J. Staley, No. 2 battery, Hyderabad contingent, twelve months, to visit Masulipatam. Capt. H. A. T. Nepean for three months from July 7 or date of departure, Bangalore and Neilgherries, on private affairs. The preparatory leave of absence granted to Capt. E. J. Wynch, quartermaster 12th regiment N.I. in G.O.C.C. May 31, is commuted to privilege leave for twenty-five days from May 26. Capt. A. C. Hallows, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from June 28, or date of departure—Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER—LARPENT.—Mr. M. B. Baker and Baron De H. Larpen respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Adawlut on July 11.

CAMPBELL, F. D., C.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapoor, from Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., on July 2.

FAHEY, C. S., received charge of the office of the superint. of works, Western Indus, from Mr. J. Gregory on April 30.

GILES, R., is app. to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. July 17.

ORE, J. W., resumed charge of the offices of Prothonotary, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court on July 4, and the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

PAYNE—SCANNELL.—Capt. Payne and Mr. Scannell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of asst. superint. of police, Panoh Mahala, July 3.

REID, G. B., C.S., app. as an acting professor in the Deccan College is cancelled. July 18.

SCOBLE, A. R., barrister-at-law, is app. to be advocate gen. of Bombay. July 18.

SINGLE, J. G., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Begaree div., from Mr. J. Gregory on July 1.

THELWALL, F., an asst. coll. and a mag. F.P. in the Khandeish dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate. July 17.

WALKER, J. W., acting asst. judge of Ahmedabad, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV. of 1869. July 17.

MILITARY.

BLOCKETT, Capt. H. W. R., performed the duties of paymr., 15th hussars, from May 12 to June 10, during absence, on leave, of Paymr. A. B. De Lasalle.

BROWN, Capt. L. G., 5th N.L.I., performed the duties of interpreter to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, from April 2 to May 28.

COLES.—Tanna station order confirmed, dated July 6, app. Lieut. Coles, 15th N.I., station staff officer.

CRISPIN, Capt. G. B., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), v. Major Glasspoole. July 17.

GREIG.—Regimental order confirmed, by the Officer comdg. R.A., Mhow div., dated June 28, app. Lieut. B. R. Greig adj. to R.A., Mhow div., as a tempy. arrangement, in addition to his own duties, and in the absence of any other available officer.

LORD.—VIBART.—13th Regt. N.I. Regtl. Order confirmed, dated July 12, directing Major Lord to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Vibart as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Col. Pirie.

SMITH, Lieut. E. D. N., 18th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squadron subaltern 3rd regt. Sind horse, on probation.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Ensign (now lieut.) F. D. Raikes, 66th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 27th (1st Belooch) regt. N.L.I., May 3, 1871.

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTORS.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as 1st class instructors in gymnastics and fencing:—

Lance corporals R. Aggis, D. Creagh, and W. Mulcahy, 108th foot.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements and promotion in the barrack department are ordered:—

Barrack sergt. J. Gargrave acted as 2nd class barrackmr., Ahmednugur circle, v. Schnepel, from Jan. 15 till March 23, the date of return to duty of 2nd Class Barrackmr. Bather.

Barrack sergt. W. Jones is prom. to 3rd class barrackmr., v. Schnepel, reduced to the ranks.

3rd Class Barrackmr. Jones is posted to Hyderabad, and will travel by rail and d&k at the public expense.

Sergt. T. Flood, who acted as 3rd class barrackmaster, Hyderabad, v. Schnepel, from date of Barrackmr. Bather's return to duty, reverts to barrack sergt.

No. 851, Sergt. P. O. Donnel, 1st batt. 8th foot, employed in the barrack dept., is transfd. to the unattached list from Nov. 8, 1870.

Sergt. J. H. Ashworth, 3rd hussars, unattached list, employed in the barrack dept., having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of court martial, is remanded to his regt.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect from June 29, in succession to Lieut. col. Stephenson, deceased:—

Capt. R. S. Liddell, 10th hussars, Persian interpreter, to be mil. sec.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th foot, aide-de-camp, to perform the duties of interpreter, in addition to his own.

COMMISSARIAT.

Consequent on removal of Major L. M. Davies, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from the commissariat dept., the following promotions are made, to have effect from May 27:—

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major R. M. Shewell, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. F. P. Worthy, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, is confd. in that grade.

Capt. W. Luckhardt, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

The following promotions in the commissariat dept. are made, v. Major G. S. Mignon, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to have effect from May 8:—

Major E. L'Estrange, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major J. Clements, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, continuing to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, is confd. in that grade.

Capt. C. Swinhoe, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Walcott, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. T. Teed, supy. sub asst. comy. gen., to be sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldiers will attend the School of Gymnastics, at Poona, for the purpose of undergoing the special course of instruction which is to commence on July 1:—

They will be attached to the 68th foot:—

No. 828, Lance corporal R. Murrell, 3rd hussars.

No. 1,032, Lance corporal W. Hole, and No. 1,043, Lance corporal H. W. Bell, 15th hussars.

No. 649, Corporal J. Bartlett, and No. 1,281, Lance corporal C. Manning, 49th foot.

No. 1,061, Sergt. H. Grimsey, No. 1,086, Corporal F. Cobbett, No. 1,800, Lance corporal R. Fitzpatrick, and No. 998, Lance corporal W. Smyth, 56th foot.

No. 947, Corporal C. Milestone, and No. 979, Corporal H. Heron, 68th foot.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 511.—G.G.O. No. 701 of 1871 and Clause I. of No. 454 of 1872 are cano.; and the following promotions in the ordnance department are made:—

Sub condr. (acting condr.) J. Graham to be condr., and Magazine sergs. H. Dunsford (supernumy.) and M. Hanley (acting sub condr.) to be sub. condrs., from Oct. 1, 1871, v. Foley, ret.

Sub condr. (acting condr.) J. McIntosh to be condr., and Magazine serg. (acting sub condr.) S. Lavery to be sub condr., from Oct. 2, 1871, v. Crichton, dec.

Sub condr. J. Trickett to be acting condr., and Magazine serg. J. Wood to be acting sub condr., from Oct. 2, 1871, in succession to McIntosh, promoted.

Magazine serg. (acting sub condr.) J. Mullins to be sub condr., from Nov. 4, 1871, v. Thompson, remanded.

Magazine serg. H. Teeling to be acting sub condr., from Nov. 4, 1871, v. Mullins, promoted.

MEDICAL.

CATES, Surg. W. E., assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Dharwar on June 14 from Asst. surg. R. H. Batty.

COLSON, Asst. surg. E., has been app. to act as civil surg., Jacobabad, during the absence on leave of Surg. Rustumjee Byramjee. Asst. surgeon E. Colson received charge of the civil hospital from Surgeon Rustumjee Byramjee on May 13.

COOK, Surg. H., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.G.S., has been apptd. Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, v. Dr. Eccles, resigned.

DE GAMA, Sub-asst. surg. J. A., performed the duties of the civil surg. at Brach from May 21 to May 28.

GAYE, Asst. surg., in med. charge of Lock Hospital, Ahmednugur, is invested with magisterial powers in connection with the police.

HEWLETT, Dr. T. G., on the completion of the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, to be surg. thereof.

JOHNSTONE.—With ref. to G.O., dated May 22, the confirmation of dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, T. B. Johnstone, M.D., in that rank, is to have effect from Nov. 11.

MACLACHLAN, Staff asst. surg. H. K., in med. charge F batt. 9th brig. R.A., is ordered to Aden on duty, travelling at the public expense.

MACKENZIE—ROGERS.—The undermentioned med. officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be surg. majors from the date specified:—Surg. M. M. Mackenzie, June 20, and Surg. A. M. Rogers, June 24.

MILLER.—The services of Asst. surg. A. H. Miller, in med. charge of the regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of Govt., under the political dept. Asst. surg. A. H. Miller to be residency surg. at Baroda.

PARR, Asst. surg. K. J., 18th brig. R.A., is directed to proc. and join his batt. at Belgaum on the opening of the season.

ROBERTS, Asst. surg. H. P., M.B., is placed on general duty, Mhow div.

SIMPSON, D., M.D., supt. of Matheran, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class in the Tanna dist. Surg. D. Simpson to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay. June 19.

TURNER, Surg. major J., F.R.C.S., is app. deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. Thom. July 18.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TENTS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 13.)

Tents of the pattern in use in Bengal being in course of gradual introduction into this Presidency, in supersession of the old pattern tent, they will, when issued, be allotted to the native troops in the following proportion:—

Regiment Native Cavalry.		Fal, Sepoy, Double.
For hospital ...	Native Artillery.	1
For each company ...		2
For each hospital ...		0½
For each guards—quarter and rear ...		1
Sappers and Miners.		
For each company ...		2½
For each hospital for ditto ...		0½
For each quarter and rear guards, magazine, and train ...		1½
Native Infantry.		
For each company ...		2
For each hospital ...		2
For each guards—quarter and rear ...		2
Detachments of Native Troops.		
For 25 to 50 men ...		1
For 12 to 25 men ...		0½
For native officers, 4 ...		0½
For a native officer marching singly on duty ...		0½
Artillery Store Lascars, Artificers' Stores, and Shops.		
For battery of horse, field, or garrison artillery ...		1
Hospital Necessary Tents.		
For British cavalry and infantry regiments ...		1

Until the stock of old pattern tents is exhausted, troops proceeding on ordinary marches may, in addition to the above, be furnished with tents of that pattern for their hospital establishments, as at present allowed.

Carriages for tents of the new pattern will be allowed in the following proportion:—

For each Fal, Sepoy, double ...	1 camel or 2 mules.
For each half ditto, ditto ...	0½ camel or 1 mule.

FURLOUGH.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 15.—The following G.O.s, by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters, Bankeri, May 19.

In continuation of G.O. No. 319 [a] of 1871 and 73 [b] of 1872, the Government have ruled that officers of royal engineers of the British establishment, who came out to this country for employment at once in the Public Works Department, and not as young officers who can be attached to the sappers or hold staff appointments in that corps, are considered entitled to the advantages of Indian leave rules, only in virtue of their being employed in that department. If, therefore, they cease to be so employed, they come under the orders of the Horse Guards, and could be granted leave merely to go home to report themselves.

[a] G.O. No. 319 of 1871.—The following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for general information:—

[c] G.O. 154 of 1870.
[d] G.O. 108 of 1871.

In reply to your letter, No. 349H, dated June 17 last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State has decided that officers of the royal engineers who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the Furlough Rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must, therefore, obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of her Majesty's British troops holding no staff appointment.

2. But the principle laid down in G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 6, 1870 (without the addendum notified in G.G.O. No. 54 of 1871), and in para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 627, dated June 17, 1870, is applicable to such officers; the three years' ser-

vice required being reckoned, in the case of those who are completing their first tour of service in India, from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.—PAY.

The following letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 827, dated April 13, is published for general information and guidance:—

In reply to your letter No. 45c, "Pay," dated 8th ult., submitting the recommendation of the Right Hon. the C. in C., that the provisions of the letter from this department, No. 172, dated June 8, 1871, be made applicable to all officers proceeding home on duty when detained at Bombay, on condition that the State is not put to the charge of a double payment, I am directed to acquaint you, for his lordship's information, that the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council has decided that an officer ordered to proceed to England on duty, under circumstances which, by the regulations, preclude his receiving Indian allowances after the date of receipt of the order, should be provided with passage on the first troop vessel leaving Bombay after that date that he can arrive in time to proceed by; and, for the period that may intervene between that date on the day on which he must leave his station to catch the said troop vessel, he may be retained for duty with his regiment or battery, receiving, whilst so employed, the Indian allowances which he was drawing when the order reached him.

2. But the Indian allowances in question cannot be admitted unless the officer proceeds, as above, by the first troop vessel; nor under circumstances which will involve a double charge upon the State.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

No. 523.—With reference to the G.G.O. No. 515 of 1864, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Government of India for information and guidance:—

"As the regulations require all officers marching on duty, for whatever distance, to perform the journey at their own expense . . . I am to request that it may be clearly understood, in future, that when an officer has *bona fide* to march, even by forced marches, on the Government service, no claim for travelling expenses can be admitted; and that only when he is ordered by proper authority to proceed by quicker modes of conveyance at the Government expense is he entitled to charge for such expenses, and then only in strict accordance with the rules applicable to his case."

2. It is also necessary to draw attention to the rule given below, and to state that no claim for travelling expenses can be admitted unless it can be shown that they were incurred on the authority of an order such as that prescribed. An order issued after a journey has been performed, for the purpose of supporting a claim to travelling expenses, is no authority for its admission:—

Para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 515 of 1864.

"2. On occasion of officers being ordered on duty, the general or divisional or garrison order will specify the duty on which proceeding, the mode of travelling, and that the journey is on duty at the public expense."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

The following programme of the movements of and memorandum of accommodation in H.M.'s Indian troopships, during the season 1872-73, is published:—

		Outward.	
		Date of arrival at Bombay.	Troops.
Ships.		1872.	
1st Voyage, <i>Jumna</i> ...	Nov. 1 ...	43rd Foot.	
2nd " <i>Serapis</i> ...	Nov. 8 ...	40th Foot.	
3rd " <i>Euphrates</i> ...	Nov. 18 ...	51st Foot.	
4th " <i>Crocodile</i> ...	Nov. 26 ...	Drafts.	
		1873.	
5th " <i>Jumna</i> ...	Feb. 12 ...	10th Hussars and Drafts.	
6th " <i>Serapis</i> ...	Feb. 19 ...	C Brigade R.H.A., D and H Batteries, and Artillery Drafts.	
7th " <i>Euphrates</i> ...	Mar. 3 ...	Drafts.	
8th " <i>*Crocodile</i> ...	Mar. 11 ...	C Brigade R.H.A. Head Quarters, A B and C Batteries and Drafts.	
		1872.	
† <i>Malabar</i> ...		Dec. 16 ...	67th Foot.
		1873.	
		Homeward.	
Ships.		Date of departure from Bombay.	Troops.
		1872.	
1st Voyage, <i>Jumna</i> ...	Nov. 15 ...	} Will be published hereafter.	
2nd " <i>Serapis</i> ...	Nov. 22 ...		
3rd " <i>Euphrates</i> ...	Dec. 4 ...		
4th " <i>Crocodile</i> ...	Dec. 11 ...		
		1873.	
5th " <i>Jumna</i> ...	Feb. 26 ...	} Will be published hereafter.	
6th " <i>Serapis</i> ...	Mar. 7 ...		
7th " <i>Euphrates</i> ...	Mar. 15 ...		
8th " <i>Crocodile</i> ...	Mar. 29 ...		
		(via Cape)	
		Rangoon.	
† <i>Malabar</i> ...		Jan. 8 ...	2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

* *Crocodile* comes home, via the Cape, with invalids, calling at Beypore; she will also call at the Mauritius and Simon's Town for any invalids, time-expired men, &c., who may be at those stations waiting conveyance to England.

† *Malabar* takes a regiment to Rangoon, and brings another from Rangoon, to Portsmouth, calling at Beypore (and at Bombay if hereafter found necessary) on the homeward voyage.

Each ship will call at Malta and Port Said for coal on the outward and homeward voyages; and on one of the homeward voyages a ship will

[a] Republished above.

[c] Bombay G.G.O. No. 471 of 1870.

[e] Bombay G.G.O. Nos. 36 & 471 of 1870.

[b] Bombay G.G.O. No. 279 of 1872.

[d] Bombay G.G.O. No. 418 of 1871.

[f] Bombay G.G.O. No. 88 of 1871.

take a regiment from Bombay to Aden, and there embark another regiment for Portsmouth.

The dates of departure from the United Kingdom, Bombay, and Rangoon, may be considered as definite, those of arrival at Bombay, Rangoon, and Portsmouth will depend on the time actually required for the voyage and passage of the Canal. The departure of the ships from Suez on the outward, and from Malta on the homeward, voyage, will be communicated by telegraph to the authorities at Bombay and in England respectively; and the departure of the *Malabar* from Aden on the outward voyage, will be likewise communicated to the authorities at Rangoon.

Memorandum showing the Numbers of Military Officers and Troops, with their Families, which can be accommodated in each of her Majesty's Indian Troopships.

Season 1872-73.

	On the first Outward Voyage of the <i>Junna</i> and the last Homeward Voyage of the <i>Euphrates</i> , via the Canal.		On the other Voyages of the Season.	
Officers.				
Commanding (in a day and sleeping cabin) ...	1	...	1	
Others {in cabins ...	56*	...	72†	
{in cots ...	8	...	8	
	—	65	—	81
Officers' Families.				
Wife of Commanding Officer (in his cabin) ...	1	...	1	
(in the ladies' cabin) ...	7	...	7	
Wives of other {in cabins on main deck ...	4	...	4	
Officers {should there be available accommodation ...	—	12	—	12
Children of all officers (in the nursery) ...	18	...	18	
Female servants (in the nursery) ...	6	...	6	
Second class passengers (in a cabin) ...	2	...	2	
Staff Sergeants ...	12	...	12	
Staff Sergeants' {Wives ...	12	...	12	
Families. {Children ...	16	...	16	
Non-Commissioned officers, rank and file ...	1919	...	1000	
Soldiers' Families {Wives ...	110	...	110	
{Children ...	120	...	120	

TROOPSHIP PASSAGES.—The Government of India have directed that when an officer is unavoidably detained at the Presidency for passage in a troopship beyond the usual preparatory leave, the period of such detention will not count against him, but will be treated as coming within the preparatory leave.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.—In supersession of G.O. No. 661, dated 4th October, 1870, the establishment of the Quartermaster General's Department will stand as follows:—1. Quartermaster General of the army. 1 Deputy Quartermaster General of the army. 3 Assistants Quartermaster General. 3 Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General.

SUBALTERNs OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.—The Government of India have decided that if a captain holding the post of 1st wing subaltern in a native regiment completes his tenure of five years while on furlough, the appointment will lapse in precisely the same manner as if he were with his regiment. The officer will, however, be eligible for reappointment, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 90, dated Jan. 31, at the expiration of the tenure.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, political superintendent, Akulote, returned to duty from the priv. leave granted to him in notification, dated May 29 last, on July 9. Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government in the political department, has a further extension of leave for four months. Mr. H. E. Jacob, acting deputy commissioner of customs, has privilege leave for one month, from Aug. 28.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Sergt. major J. Cox, sappers and miners, is reported to have passed the examination required by G.G.O. No. 92 of 1864, for employment in the P.W.D. Mr. E. Blandford has passed an examination in Canarese. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test:—Gunner A. H. Brissell, 6th brigade R.A.; Gunner W. Martin, 18th brigade R.A.; First-class Schoolmaster A. Wolfe, sappers and miners; Corporal T. Hardiman, sappers and miners; Hospital Apprentice T. R. Mulroney. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Persian:—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, S.C. Asst. surg. W. Nolan, 27th regt. N.L.I.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. F. N. Jones, E batt. 9th brig. R.A., from May 14 to Nov. 14. Lieut. C. G. Cookson, 15th hussars, from date of leaving regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major W. A. Glasspoole, staff corps, wing officer 4th N.I. (Rifles), for twenty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Capt. E. W. Smyth, Bengal inf., adjt. 31st regt. Punjab N.I., for two years. The late Col. H. Stanley was allowed leave on private affairs, from Dec. 10, 1871, to April 16, 1872, on English fur-

* When necessary, this number will be increased to 60.

† When necessary, this number will be increased to 76.

‡ These numbers are for men in health. Should the invalids requiring conveyance be numerous, the numbers to be embarked should not generally exceed seven-ninths of the number for whom space is calculated for the accommodation of men in health.

§ Or 170 adults, reckoning two children as an adult.

lough pay. Capt. S. Barrett, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation, for four months, on urgent private affairs. Surg. R. H. Beale, 49th foot, for ninety days, from date of departure, on urgent affairs. Lieut. F. C. Symonds, staff corps, assistant superintendent, S.M.C. revenue survey, for six months. Lieut. F. N. Innes (E battery 9th brigade, R.A.), from May 14 to Nov. 13. Lieut. colonel and brevet colonel W. K. Fooks (13th brigade), from date of departure. Lieut. F. O. B. Foote (B battery 18th brigade), from July 1 to July 20, to Kurrachee. Capt. A. C. Hallows, 24th foot (2nd battalion), per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Asst. surg. W. Kynsey, R.A., from June 8 to Oct. 7, in England. Lieut. H. St. G. Ord, 68th foot, from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Singapore. Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., to Europe for eighteen months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Aug. 13.

11th Hussars.—Capt. M'Loughlin retires upon h.p.; Aug. 14.
18th Hussars.—Lieut. T. Hope has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 16.
11th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Tibbs to be capt., v. P. W. Jordan, ret.; Aug. 3.
12th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 9.
14th Foot.—Lieut. B. Channer receives the value of his commission on transfer to the Indian staff corps.
19th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. Cooper, from 70th foot, to be lieut. col., v. H. De R. Pigott, who exchanges; Aug. 14. Lieut. W. F. H. Grey has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 27.
24th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. B. Airey to be capt., v. J. Johnston, ret.; Aug. 3.
41st Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Newall has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 27. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons receives the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps.
49th Foot.—C. A. Bushman (Queen's cadet) to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Lonsdale, ret.; Aug. 14.
66th Foot.—W. J. De La P. Beresford-Peirse, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Healey, prom.; Aug. 14.
70th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. De R. Pigott, from 19th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. Cooper, who exch.; Aug. 14.
76th Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Snell has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 16.
105th Foot.—A. Wiggins, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Coles, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 14.
108th Foot.—Lieut. I. M'L. Urquhart to be capt., v. L. Creery, dec.; June 12.
Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton to be major, v. Brevet col. M. Dillon, c.b., c.s.i., made supernum. whilst holding the app. of mil. sec. to the C. in C. in the East Indies; Aug. 3.

BREVET.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army:—Lieut. col. J. Rose, 2nd foot; Lieut. col. E. Chippendall, c.b., 19th foot; Aug. 14.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEST—At Coimbatore, July 13, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., daughter.
BLODWELL—At Poona, June 7, wife of F. C. Blodwell, Agent New Bank of Bombay, daughter. [N.I., daughter.
BOYD—At Poona, July 21, wife of Capt. J. M. Boyd, 2nd Grenadier regt.
BURRELL—At Cawnpore, July 14, wife of Rev. S. B. Burrell, daughter.
CLIFT—At Coonoor, July 12, wife of H. W. Clift, D.P.W., Mysore div., daughter.
COWPER—At Calcutta, July 17, wife of Capt. H. Cowper, Bengal cav., daughter.
CRAWFORD—At Malabar Hill, July 20, wife of L. Crawford, daughter.
CURTOYS—At Calcutta, July 20, wife of W. J. Curtuys, daughter.
ECHLIN—At Howrah, July 20, wife of J. Echlin, Kanohrapara, daughter.
FARQUHARSON—At Beerbhoom, July 19, wife of W. W. Farquharson, son.
FOWLER—At Madras, July 15, wife of J. T. Fowler, daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours. [daughter.
GOAD—At Cawnpore, July 16, wife of H. B. Goad, superint. of police, daughter.
HILL—At Simla, July 14, wife of W. Hill, son.
JONES—At Calcutta, July 14, wife of the late W. Jones, daughter.
KINSMAN—At Landour, July 12, wife of Capt. H. J. Kinsman, R.A., daughter.
LLEWELLIN—At Byculia, July 18, Mrs. F. S. Llewellyn, son.
LLOYD—At Nynee Tal, July 15, wife of E. T. Lloyd, E.I. Railway, Allahabad, son.
MACONACHIE—At Bombay, July 25, wife of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, acting ophthalmic surgeon, daughter.
MAYNARD—At Muphoni, Central India, July 22, wife of C. Maynard, agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, daughter.
MEDLEY—At Lahore, July 12, wife of J. C. Medley, son.
O'BRIEN—At Cawnpore, July 17, wife of J. H. O'Brien, inspector of police, N.W.P., son.
PRENDERGAST—At Bangalore, July 17, wife of Lieut. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, Sappers and Miners, son.
SMITH—At Calcutta, July 11, wife of C. A. Smith, son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—KILGOUR.—At Calcutta, July 17, J. Anderson, of Calcutta and London, to Katherine F., second daughter of P. M. Kilgour, of Edinburgh and Calcutta.

BARROW—HUXHAM.—At Calicut, July 15, C. M. Barrow, B.A., Oxford, Head Master Government Provincial School, Calicut, to Amelia M., youngest daughter of the late W. Huxham.

BUTLER—CRESSWELL.—At Masulipatam, July 10, W. B. H. Butler, taluq overseer D.P.W., to H. E., eldest daughter of P. Cresswell, salt supt., Kistna dist.

CARROLL—PEACE.—At St. Thomas Mount, July 18, G. T. Carroll, sub. med. dept., to Margaret, daughter of the late Store serg. C. Peace.

MCGRATH—CRESSWELL.—At Masulipatam, July 10, A. McGrath, D.P.W., to E. J., third daughter of P. Cresswell, salt supt. Kistna dist.

NEWTON—CAMPBELL.—At Debra Dhoo, July 15, E. A. Newton, pleader, to Christian, second daughter of D. Campbell, Argyllshire, Scotland.

PAUL—FULOW.—At Calcutta, July 13, A. M. Paul to Sarah, daughter of the late J. Fulow, of Colombo.

PEPPIN—BARBER.—At Agra, July 13, W. B. Peppin, dist. supt. of police, Etawah, to Clara, third daughter of the late Surg. major J. Barber, Bengal med. service.

DEATHS.

BIGNELL.—At Mooltan, July 12, Mary, relict of the late Capt. W. E. P. Bignell, late 69th Bengal N.I., aged 53.

BROWN.—At Sattara, July 28, Mrs. E. Brown, aged 70.

CHRISTIAN.—At Vepery, July 15, Mr. M. Christian, late a pensioner of the Madras Mint, aged 64.

CHRISTIE.—At Howrah, July 20, A. Christie, C.E., E.I.R., of Allahabad.

CRAWFORD.—At Malabar-hill, July 21, R. Wigram, infant son of R. L. Crawford.

DAVIES.—At Dinapore, July 12, Ellen M., only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Davies, aged 2.

DUNCAN.—At Nagpore, July 18, G. W. R., infant son of the late R. Duncan, accountant, Chief Commissioner's office.

ELLIOTT.—At Colaba, July 18, Rosina, relict of the late R. Elliott, Ordnance dept., aged 78.

ELMS.—At the Khandeish Model Farm, of cholera, July 20, R. Elms, aged 17.

EMILE.—At Boolundshuhur, July 19, T. C. A., child of H. A. Emile, aged 9 months.

FALLOON.—At Vizianagram, July 7, Apothecary J. A. Falloon, Madras med. establishment, aged 36.

FRETWELL.—At the Model Farm, Khandeish, July 19, wife of V. Fretwell.

HART.—At Camp, Ahmedabad, Eleanor F., infant daughter of Barrack-master E. Hart.

HEATH.—At Surat, July 20, Madeline, infant daughter of Lient. J. M. Heath, 26th regt. N.I.

HORNBY.—At Meean Meer, July 16, Jane Hornby, aged 50.

HOWARD.—At Allahabad, July 17, F. C., son of J. E. Howard, aged 18 mos.

HURCUM.—At Umballa, July 1, Mrs. C. Hurcum, aged 49.

IRWIN.—At Cuttack, July 14, C. J., infant son of V. Irwin, C.S.

JACKSON.—At Coomarpore, July 10, R. G. Jackson, the oldest resident of the Raneegunge district, aged 68.

LAYLEY.—At Secunderabad, July 15, Anne C., infant daughter of Sub Conductor R. Layley, Commissariat Dept. [regt. N.I.]

LEGGATT.—At Sholapore, July 15, infant daughter of A. J. Leggatt, 28th

MATHEWS.—At Agra, July 18, infant son of Mr. Mathews, Army Commissariat Department.

MATHIAS.—At Baithool, July 17, R. G., infant son of Major Mathias, B.S.C.

MENDIES.—At Allahabad, July 18, D. A., infant son of D. A. Mendies.

NEWMAN.—At Byculla, July 25, H. Newman, late R.A., aged 65.

PITTS.—At Agra, July 22, C. S. Pitts, widow of the late W. S. J. Pitts, of Jeypore, aged 32.

POWELL.—At Subathoo, July 15, Mary A. S., child of W. Powell, commissariat dept., aged 2.

PRIDDEN.—Drowned in the Sukkur Pass, Indus, July 10, Lient. C. E. Pridden, R.E., exec. engr., Indus Valley State Railway, aged 30.

RAYMOND.—At Royapooram, July 21, Theresa C., daughter of H. Raymond, aged 1.

ROW.—At Narakel-roads, July 6, Capt. M. J. Row, of the ship *Phatta Alum*, aged 54.

SAUSMAN.—At Cannanore, July 14, Emily C., daughter of 1st class Apothecary S. Sausman, 8th P.V. regt., aged 20.

TURNER.—At Secunderabad, July 16, Augusta M. (Topsy), inf. daughter of I. Turner, 16th Queen's lancers.

WATERFIELD.—At Nynce Tal, July 11, William H., the only surviving son of W. Waterfield, C.S.

WHITTENBERRY.—At Calcutta, July 19, E. A., inf. son of George Whittenberry, aged 2.

WRIGHT.—At Umballa, July 13, wife of C. Wright, army schoolmaster, F brigade R.H.A.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY.—The report of the directors of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, has been issued, previous to the first annual general meeting of the shareholders to be held at the offices of the Company, in Bombay, on the 1st of August next. The accounts are made up to the 30th June last, and give the result of the first season's transactions of the Company. The quantity of cotton ginned was 10,237 Bhars of kuppas, and 23,208 bales of cotton have been full-pressed. The nett profit is Rs. 37,703, and the directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The sum of Rs. 2,000 is to be carried to the Reserve Fund, and Rs. 803 to next year's profit and loss account.

Home.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examinations held at London in February, and at Netley in August, 1872, after having passed through a course at the Army Medical School, Netley:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Studied at	No. of Marks Gained.
			Maximum, 6,900
1†	Crombie, A.	Edinburgh	6,215
2*	Murphy, W. R.	Dublin	5,825
3	Joubert, C. H.	London	5,540
4	Russell, E. G.	London	5,360
5	Scully, J.	London	5,325
6	Branfoot, A. M.	London	5,190
7	Hall, G. C.	London	4,985
8	Roy, G. Ch.	Glasgow and Calcutta	4,790
9	Reid, A. S.	Edinburgh	4,670
10	Watson, G.	Edinburgh	4,595
11	Fasken, W. A. D.	London	4,394
12	Lawrie, E.	Edinburgh and Paris	4,260
13	Wilson, J.	Cork	4,250
14	M'Nally, C. J.	Dublin	4,222
15	Lang, J. A. T.	London	4,196
16	Mulvaney, E.	Dublin	4,195
17	Zorab, J. M.	Calcutta and Edinburgh	4,167
18	Dutt, R. L.	Calcutta, Lond., and Aberdeen	4,145
19	Daphtary, G. B.	Bombay and Glasgow	4,075
20	Bookey, J. T. B.	Dublin	4,036
21	Butler, W. J.	London	4,016
22	M'Gregor, A.	London	4,015
23	Young, J.	Edinburgh	3,955
24	Duke, J.	London	3,912
25	Gupta, B.	Calcutta and Glasgow	3,877
26	M'Conaghey, J.	Galway, Belfast, and Dublin	3,856
27	Palmer, E.	Galway and Dublin	3,840
28	Williams, A. H.	Aberdeen and London	3,715
29	Holmes, R. A. K.	Dublin and Belfast	3,650
30	Ferris, J. E. C.	London	3,613
31	Lombard, D. E. T.	Dublin and Cork	3,555
32	Johnson, W. E.	Dublin and Belfast	3,522
33	Aylen, T. V.	London	3,494
34	Dobie, S. L.	London	3,451
35	Bevan, G. F.	Dublin	3,372
36	Lloyd, C.	Cork	3,350
37	Dobson, A. F.	Dublin	3,345
38	Little, C.	Belfast and Dublin	3,221
39	Mayne, T.	London	2,939
40	Lawrenson, D. E. T.	Dublin	2,935

† Awarded Herbert Prize, Aug., 1871. * Awarded Herbert Prize, Aug., 1872.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In Section E (Geography), on the 15th inst., three papers were read, and were followed by discussion on railway communication with India. The first paper (the Direct Highway to India) was by Captain Felix Jones, late of the Indian Navy. After glancing at the efforts which had been heretofore made to connect India and Europe, he said:—

The direct route to India had long been acknowledged to be by the Euphrates River. Had a better spirit prevailed among the great powers, Mesopotamia would have been bridged over with railways long before this, for when Chesney's river project was no longer tenable, it was foreseen that the railway system was the one thing needed to furnish the broken link to the chain of communication. To Mr. W. P. Andrew, chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways, the credit of this foresight was due; and in 1856 Chesney was again in Syria with a staff of engineers, labouring sedulously as ever to forge the link and to open the highway of his dreams and of his waking thoughts. His efforts were, however, again barren of any practical result, although they demonstrated that the country was in every way adapted for the construction of a railway. French ascendancy in Syria and Egypt had, from the rise of the Second Empire, prevented the carrying out of any scheme. At the present time, however, there was no ground for jealousy. Turkey was conspicuous in a desire for peaceful reforms, and seemed earnest and sincere in asking England's co-operation towards pushing her railways in Asia Minor. Now there was an opportunity for encouraging Turkish efforts for the good of the world at large, and of India and our Eastern Colonies in particular. State exigencies are the bases of sound enterprise. Our exigency was an alternative and direct line eastwards, apart from the passage through Egypt. Turkey's exigency was railway extension and progress within her borders. Men of all professions, ranks, and calibre, with few exceptions, seem agreed as to a fusion of interests with Turkey, but considerable diversity of opinion prevailed as to particulars, and while a very laudable spirit had been evinced as to plans for adoption, the fact of the serious difficulty if not impossibility in the raising of capital even for the most limited of the projects has

been mostly overlooked. Among all the different schemes which had been propounded he preferred the one from Aleppo through Deyr Anah and Ilit, thence onward by the right bank of the Euphrates, out of reach of the marsh and flood, by Kerbela, Najaf, Sennaiveh, Sukesh, Zobeyr, thence onward to Bagdad and up to the Persian Gulf. Thence the communication might be by sea to Kurrachee or elsewhere. The Arab populations on the Euphrates are more fixed, more numerous, and more disposed to trade, while the local traffic was greater than on the Tigris, Bagdad and Mosul alone excepted. But with the sacred shrines of Kerbela and Najaf as centres of attraction on the Euphrates for the Shah Mahomedans of Persia and of India, these towns and others south of them made into railway stations would rise briskly into importance, for pilgrimages there were in reality, but profitable trading voyages in two senses to the Moslems. The Euphrates Valley Railway afforded the best prospect of immediate success. It would cement old alliances and would subdue the predatory disposition which had been for so long a fungus growth of those dear old Bible lands.

Mr. Clements Markham then followed with a paper by Mr. Andrew on the same question. It commenced with the observation that the countries which our future highway to India would traverse were the most ancient and interesting in the world. The proposed restoration of the ancient route of the Euphrates had the strongest claim upon the sympathy and support of all who felt an interest in advancing the prosperity, civilisation, and happiness of nations. No existing or projected railway could compare in point of interest and importance with that of the Euphrates Valley. It would bring two quarters of the globe into juxtaposition, and three continents, Europe, Asia, and America, into closer relation. It would bind the vast population of India by an iron link with the people of Europe, and would entail the colonisation and civilisation of the great valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, the resuscitation in a modern shape of Babylon and Nineveh, and the re-awakening of Ctesiphon and Bagdad of old. Although various routes had been suggested, there was none which combined in itself so many advantages as the ancient route of the Euphrates. It was the most direct route to India. It was the shortest and cheapest, both for constructing and working a railway, so free from engineering difficulties that it almost appeared as though designed by the hand of Nature to be the highway of nations between the East and West; the most surely defensible by England, both of its termini being on the open sea, and the most likely to prove remunerative. In an engineering and political point of view, the Euphrates route, undoubtedly, possessed great advantages over any others. All the routes which had been suggested from places on the Black Sea were open to the fatal objection that they would be of the greatest service to Russia, while the engineering difficulties with which they were surrounded were of themselves sufficient to exclude them from practical consideration. In the course of the investigation before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the facilities which existed for the construction of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf by the route of the Euphrates had been amply demonstrated by the late General Chesney, the veteran explorer of the route; by Captain Charlwood and Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, two of the officers attached to the Euphrates expedition; and by Sir John Macneill and others. The advantages of the route in respect of the climate and productiveness of the country to be traversed had been fully shown, as well as the facility of the navigation of the Persian Gulf. The advantages of the proposed undertaking, from a military point of view, were placed beyond question; while its importance in a political sense had been established by a cloud of witnesses. The proposed railway from the Gulf of Scanderoon to the Persian Gulf had been specially designed with a view to its ultimately forming part of a through line from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf, while it was capable of being extended eastwards to Kurrachee, the port of India nearest to Europe. The line was almost level for nearly the whole distance, and, therefore, capable of being traversed at a very high rate of speed; whereas in Asia Minor and Persia the gradients would be so severe as to neutralise in a great measure the advantages ordinarily attaching to railway travelling as compared with that by sea. In other words the proposed railway would take advantage of precisely that portion of the route between Constantinople and India where the greatest benefit would be derivable from the substitution of railway for sea transit, whether regard be had to the rate of speed attainable or the economy with which the traffic might be worked. A regular mail service being already in operation on the maritime portions of the Euphrates route to India, a railway of little more than 800 miles in length, from Scanderoon or Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, to Kowait or Grain, on the Persian Gulf, was all that was required to secure for us the immense political and strategic advantage of a complete alternative route to India, a shorter and more rapid route than now exists, and one, moreover, which compared very favourably with the Red Sea route, both as regards climate and the facility and safety of the navigation on the maritime portions of the journey. The harbour of Alexandretta was of sufficient capacity to contain the whole Navy of Great Britain. It was the safest harbour on the coast of Syria, and might be made available for the purposes of the railway at a very small outlay. With regard to the harbour of Kowait, at the head of the Persian Gulf, nothing could be more secure or favourable in any way for ships of the largest size, whether to ride at

anchor, or to be moored alongside a quay wall. For landing and embarking passengers, the mails, and cargo, only a short jetty was required to bring a steam tender along. Kowait was superior to Alexandria, Suez, and Bombay, while for an expenditure of from £80,000 to £100,000 a wharf of sufficient length to berth four steamers of 3,000 tons each might be constructed, and the railway brought down upon it. Starting from Alexandretta the line would pass by Aleppo, Annah, Ilit, Kerbela, Nedjif, Somowha, and Sheik to Kowait. The cost, according to the estimates of competent engineers, would be under nine millions sterling; and Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, had officially intimated the readiness of his Government to raise the requisite funds by means of an Ottoman Loan, under conditions especially favourable to this country, if Great Britain would but give a counter guarantee, as she had already done jointly with France, in case of an Ottoman Loan raised in 1854.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have invited subscriptions for about £600,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. debentures at eighty-two, repayable at par in twelve years. The mortgage will be a first charge on the whole of the company's works, executed at a cost of £1,500,000. At the price of issue and the terms of repayment the yield will be a little over 8 per cent.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.—With reference to the rumoured action of the Royal Geographical Society in fitting out another expedition to communicate with Dr. Livingstone the Council has not settled any plan of action for the future with regard to Dr. Livingstone and his field of exploration. It is not likely they will send another expedition at present, that is, until further news is received from Dr. Livingstone. An Asiatic traveller, Mr. Cameron, who has already been in Borneo, Upper Thibet, and other little known parts, has offered his services free to open up a communication with Dr. Livingstone should he be required to do so.

SHARP PRACTICE.—It seems more than probable now that General Griffith's death will cause no promotion below the rank of Major-General in the Royal Artillery, it having been decided not to consider the recent absorption of one of the two vacancies caused by the retirements under the India Office scheme. This is scarcely right. The clause in the Royal Warrant lays down that "the supernumeraries shall be reduced by the absorption of every third vacancy." Not a word is said about any exceptional instances. The last reduction was effected upon the demise of Major-General Broome, C.S.I., since which time two steps have been given in succession to officers deceased. Surely the recent reduction ought to be taken into account.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

MILITARY.—The following will be the transfers to the Royal Horse Artillery in consequence of recent retirements, viz.:—Colonels C. B. Fuller (late Bombay), D. Gaye (late Bombay), and H. Le G. Bruce (late Bengal), on promotion; Lieutenant-Colonels Tod Brown, C.B. (late Bengal), on promotion; G. R. Brown (late Bengal); G. G. Brown (late Bombay); A. Bunny (late Bengal, from 16th Brigade, J. S. Frith (late Bengal), on promotion; and W. D. O. Kerrich (late Madras), on promotion.—Colonel F. W. Bond (late Madras) is to succeed Colonel Eaton as Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery in the South-Eastern District.—Major-General Sir William Coghlan, K.C.B., Major-General on the Bombay List with the rank of Colonel-Commandant is to be taken on the Establishment of Colonels-Commandant and posted to the 21st Brigade, consequent upon the death of General Griffith.

FORAGE CAPS AND BEARDS.—It seems too much to expect that the authorities will all at once see the absurdity of sticking to the forage cap for officers, when the more useful and better-looking Glengarry has been adopted for the men; but why not make a beginning, and allow infantry officers to wear Glengarry caps, when worn by the men in undress, during the autumn manoeuvres? A friend of ours out during the manoeuvres last year carried his regulation forage cap in his haversack, where it took up a good deal of room and got among such articles as bread crumbs and the like, which did not improve it. The Glengarry could be folded up in the great coat, which is carried across the shoulder on the march. It would be far more conveniently carried there, and would be always at hand. The men at Aldershot, when in full marching order, always carry their forage caps at the back of their packs outside, and they consequently can always put them on at a moment's notice when they get into camp. There is another point also. Why should no beards be allowed during the manoeuvres? Last year, it is true, we heard about beards being allowed; but it was only after the troops had been out for about a week. The matter of beards has been long ago spoken and written about, but all we now ask is that officers and men be allowed to avoid the discomfort of shaving in a crowded tent for the time they are out. Little matters of this sort are all important. How can a man who has just cut his chin bless anything—even the Control?—*Broad Arrow.*—In the General Orders signed by Major-General Armstrong just issued for the conduct of the Armies participating in the Manoeuvres we find no reference made to the head-gear worn by officers

when off duty. From this we infer that the wretched (for campaigning purposes) forage cap is again to constitute a part of an officer's kit. When will some consideration be shown by those in authority? Why should not the Glengarry, which can be folded up and carried anywhere and anyhow, be substituted just for the month or so? Is it too late to make the alteration?—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

India Office.

August 17, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. E. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. Denning, Staff Corps; Capt. G. W. C. Plowden, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. F. P. Edis; Lieut. W. H. C. Wylie, Staff Corps; Surg. T. B. Farncombe.
Madras Estab.—Major W. H. R. Godfrey, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Macdonough, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. P. Cambridge, 3 mo.; Major E. A. C. Lambert, 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. H. Godfrey, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Col. H. T. Vincent, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod, 3 mo.; Capt. G. C. Sartorius, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. H. Scott, Capt. A. Murray, Capt. E. C. Garstin.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. W. Hindle, Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. W. Haywood, Major H. P. Sykes.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ABBEY—The wife of Walter Abbey, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Middle Hall, Box, Aug. 8.
WOLLASTON—The wife of A. W. Wollaston, Sub Judge of Allahabad, India, of a daughter, at 6, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES.

DWELLY—McCABE.—Richard I. Dwelly to Mary A. I., daughter of Henry C. McCabe, of Calcutta, at All Saints, Wandsworth, Aug. 6.
HURT—NORMAN.—J. Octavius Hurt to Louisa E., daughter of James Norman, 4th Madras Cavalry, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Aug. 12.
MATHIAS—WHARTON.—Lewes Mathias, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Col. Vincent Mathias, Madras Army, to Kate A., daughter of George Wharton, M.D.
SEARDON—CHESTER.—Surg. Thomas G. Seardon, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Anne H., daughter of John Chester, at St. Mark's, Sheffield, Aug. 10.
STEEL—BANISTER.—James Nisbet Steel, Captain 25th Regiment, only son of James Steel, Esq., M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, to Annie Emma, eldest daughter of Henry Banister, Esq., at Stokeinteignhead, near Teignmouth, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Henry Lascombe Allen, Marine Post-office Department, eldest son of the late Rev. G. L. Allen, formerly Chaplain of Belgaum, at Bombay, July 12, aged 27.
LEDLIE—Colonel William Ledlie, of H.M.'s Indian Army, of Bristol, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Aug. 13, aged 85.
MARSHALL—Henry Thomas Marshall, late Commander and Superintendent Peninsular and Oriental Company, Singapore, at Teignmouth, Aug. 14, aged 66.
MORAN—The wife of Matthew Moran, late of Tirhoot, at Brixton, Aug. 6, aged 88.
SMITH—Charles H. H. Smith, at Portland House, Cheltenham, Aug. 29, aged 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. *Manilla II.*, Rangoon.—8. *Southern Queen*, Madras.—9. *Midalesea*, Colombo; str. *Lord Clyde*, Calcutta; *Dolbadern Castle*, Akyab; *Moltke*, Calcutta; *California*, Akyab; *Spirit of the Day*, Rangoon.—10. *Chiara*, Akyab; str. *Mary*, Rangoon; *Rescue*, Rangoon; *Melicete*, Akyab; J. H. Stetson, Akyab; *Bollo Doro*, Akyab.—11. *Leaping Water*, Maulmain; *Scindian*, Gopalpore; *Antoinetta*, Akyab; str. *Arracan*, Rangoon; *Jane Henderson*, Maulmain; *Baroda*, Calcutta.—12. *Oleander*, Colombo; *Espiegle*, Colombo; *Prince Leopold*, Bombay; *Inverurie*, Madras; *England's Glory*, Colombo; *Hilarion*, Colombo; *Malabar*, Bombay; *Westminster*, Bombay; *Lindsey*, Rangoon; str. *Oxfordshire*, Rangoon.—14. *Str. Reiga*, Bombay.—15. *Heroes*, Rangoon.—16. *Shields*, Tuticorin.—19. *Kingston*, Akyab.—20. *Str. Surrey*, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. *Alfredo*, Cardiff.—9. *Str. Olive*, Calcutta; *Alaric*, Calcutta.—10. *Jumna*, Calcutta.—12. *City of Aberdeen*, Kurrachee; *Phineas*, Pendleton, Bombay.—13. *Str. Killarney*, Calcutta; *Edith Wood*, Calcutta; *Edward Percy*, Bombay; *Beaumaris Castle*, Calcutta; str. *Deccan*, Bombay; str. *Queen Victoria*, Calcutta; *Glen-*

corse, Calcutta.—14. *Indus*, Calcutta; *Lord Palmerstone*, Mauritius; *Empress*, Colombo.—19. *Str. Yeddo*, Colombo, via Suez Canal.—20. *William Lovitt*, Bombay; *Thomas Hamilton*, Calcutta; *Prince Victor*, Bombay; *City of Pekin*, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Aug. 16.—From *VENICE*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Foley, Mr. O. Kapp, and Capt. E. Ludlow. From *BRINDISI*.—Capt. J. E. Gordon, and Mr. Macdonald.

Per str. *Deccan*, Aug. 16.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. Moyle and two children. For *MADRAS*.—Miss Koploff. For *Ceylon*.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Watt, Mr. and Mrs. King. For *Aden*.—Capt. and Mrs. Swinhoe, and infant. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. Soanes. For *Suez*.—Mr. A. Uloth. For *MALTA*.—Lieut. G. H. M. Lane, Capt. L. Campbell, Mr. Rigby.

Per str. *Malta*, Aug. 26.—From *BRINDISI*.—For *MADRAS*.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Owen, Col. and Mrs. Beau. For *Ceylon*.—Mr. D. Reid. For *Hong Kong*.—Mr. G. E. North. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. J. E. Stanley.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Prince Patrick, from Bombay, June 28, on the line, 23 W.
Arcturus, from Akyab, July 17, 28 N., 41 W.
Manilla II., from Rangoon, 7 N., 25 W.
Dora, from Rangoon, Aug. 7, 49 N., 7 W.
Prince Patrick, from Bombay, July 14, 15 N., 31 W.
Euterpe, from Rangoon, July 30, 8 N., 26 W.
West Australia, from Tellicherry, July 25, 37 N., 35 W.
California, from Akyab, July 25, 37 N., 35 W.
D. G. Fleming, for Calcutta, July 10, 3 S., 31 W.
Marié, from Rangoon, June 16, 9 S., 14 W.
Dunkeld, for Bombay, Aug. 5, off Tuskar.
Medusa, for Madras, July 6, 2 N., 25 W.
Bella Maria, from Bombay, 138 days out, July 30.
Portia, for Calcutta, July 4, 4 S., 29 W.
Hays, from Bengal, July 12, 17 S., 24 W.
Arracan, from Rangoon, May 17, 30 S., 43 E.
Amaranth, from Rangoon, June 12, 35 S., 17 E.
Thunderbolt, from Bombay, June 20, 54 S., 17 E.
Von Berg, from Rangoon, May 25, 27 S., 46 E.
Glee Maiden, from Rangoon, June 12, 25 S., 25 E.
James A. Wright, Calcutta to Boston, June 13, 35 S., 22 E.
Lotus, from Rangoon, June 28, 34 S., 16 E.
Peterborough, from Akyab, April 27, 18 S., 91 E.
Lina, from Rangoon, May 14, 2 S., 93 E.
Emmanuelle, from Akyab, May 18, 1 S., 90 E.
New Era, from Calcutta, July 5, 27 S., 4 E.
Royal Alexandria, from Calcutta, July 6, 27 S., 2 E.
Annie E. Boyd, from Madras, May 14, 1 N., 92 E.
Maddalena (s.), from Akyab, July 4, 26 S., 5 E.
Medusa, from Madras, June 27, 8 N., 23 W.
Balkaman, for Bombay, June 22, 27 S., 32 W.
Camelot, from Mauritius, June 20, 35 S., 21 E.
Oreo, from Akyab, June 30, 32 S., 11 E.
Callisto, from Ceylon, June 15, off Cape Agulhas.
City of Seringapatam, from Calcutta, July 2, 31 S., 10 E.
Marlborough, from Calcutta, June 17, 2 S., 21 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Rescue*, from Rangoon, was spoken with master dead, Aug. 2, 49 N., 22 W., by the *Claudia*, arrived off Falmouth.
The *Westminster*, from Bombay, arrived at Liverpool, reports having experienced a most severe gale on June 1 and 2, a continuous heavy gale, with hard squalls, from June 7 to 11, and very heavy gales from June 10 to 19.
The *Melicete*, from Akyab, arrived at Liverpool, was in collision with the *Iosis (s.)*, in the river, on Aug. 11, and was cut down to the water's edge.
The *City of Manchester*, for Calcutta, put back to Liverpool on Aug. 12, some of her lower beams having given way.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Brockman, Mr. T. Bennett, and Ensign and Mrs. Robertson.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. H. Giles, Mr. F. H. Stratford, and Mr. G. H. E. Harte.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. A. C. Cunningham, and Mr. R. Leigh.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mr. F. S. Growse.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Jackson.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Cordaux.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Kinsler.
BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Cowland.
SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon.—Miss Lloyd.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. H. Playfair, Mr. W. Holland, and Mr. M. F. A. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson.
BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bellingham.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. M. Lambert.
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Haleman.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Hawthorthwaite, Lieut. V. S. and Mrs. Mathias, and Miss Smallicross.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Masoth, Mr. R. D. Bayley, and Mr. J. W. Jameson.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. H. Haggard.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Todd.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Col. and Miss Mann, and Mrs. King.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Jobbins, Madame E. Serringo, Mr. T. Bennett, and Capt. Garstin.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, and Capt. J. C. Hay.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Clarke.
BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenry.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coldman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sharrill.
SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon.—Mr. W. W. Moss.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett, and Mr. R. C. Jones.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, Major Church, and Mr. Coventry.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. J. Frew, and Mr. Stafford.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meado, Mr. F. C. Child, Mrs. Liddiard, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Wheatley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHEE.—Mr. E. Davies.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, and Major and Mrs. Cadell.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vergeret, Mr. G. G. Turner, and Mr. W. Colvin.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. Major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. R. Cumming, Miss Bellchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phean, and Mr. Young.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonell, and Dr. Macdonell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, and Mr. J. Henderson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sewell, and Mrs. Drever.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Short.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. H. Short.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montague, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haeswell, Col. Treasoot, and Mr. Behr.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, and Mr. J. Bird.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith.

GENOA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.

MALTA TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

CURED OF SNAKE-BITE.—The following account will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The accident occurred on a plantation in Cachar, and the care taken of the poor old coolie gives a practical illustration of the relations subsisting between planter and coolie generally:—"Yesterday morning a corpse was brought and laid down in the bungalow verandah. A splendid old coolie sirdar had been bitten by a snake, and they had carried him in from the garden. He was perfectly insensible, and lay like a log; his pulse was gone, his features had collapsed, and B— observed to me with tears filling his eyes, 'My God! he's gone.' I said, 'Not gone, but fast going, poor fellow.' Still while there was life, we determined to leave nothing untried. A vein was opened in his leg—no blood! About six or seven men were then set on to rub him with small pieces of blanket; two blankets were got together and wrapped round his feet, and boiling water poured over them, ice was applied to his head while friction was actively continued. Half-a-tumbler of brandy was forced down his throat. He had almost lost the power of swallowing. We kept on these remedies, repeated the brandy with ammonia—six drops, so strong you could not bear to smell it—rubbed ipecacuanha into the wound, and at last a pink-tinted fluid began to show itself. His leg was then opened, and ammonia was forced into the wound (close to the sting), and we repeated the dose of brandy and redoubled the friction, because the blood began, after a little, to flow from the second cut. Every one round us thought it was torturing the man, but poor B— and myself, and B— was fairly crying. We then administered a large dose of salad oil to prevent the fumes of alcohol from rising to the brain. After two hours the man opened his eyes, and complained of pains and cramps, and went off into a dead faint again, but we had reliefs by this time, and rubbed him into wakefulness. Meanwhile, a large tubful of hot water had been prepared, into which he was plunged, cold water being at the same time poured on his head. He was however still lazy and sluggish. Half-an-hour passed, more hot water to the body, more cold to the head, and, oh! what joy for us, the old man can articulate, and even make an effort at rising. The moment his limbs were sufficiently relaxed we lifted him out of the tub, and enveloped him in a blanket; and then, poor old fellow! he was trotted up and down the verandah till he dropped from fatigue. Brandy down his throat, and cold water dashed in his face soon revived him. In the interim arrowroot had been prepared—for I knew the depression after brandy—to keep up his strength. We made him take it, and in the evening at dinner time, some good strong tin soup. He had a good night's rest, and this morning is a hale, hearty old man."—*Bengal Times.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 29.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101 ½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)	101 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29	101 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33	101 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	96 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	96 ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1870...	98 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1872	98 ½
5 per Cent. of 1866-67	98 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	107 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.
Madras	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.
Bombay	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.	1s. 10 11-16 3d.
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 1/2 d.
Mexican Dollars, per os.	...	...	4s. 11 9-16 d.
Five Franc Pieces, per os.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	203 to 205
India 5 per cent.	...	110 1/2 to 111
India 4 per cent.	...	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	96 to 97
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	107 1/2
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 1858	...	106 to 107
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	102 1/2
" " " 1859	...	102 1/2
" " " 1863	...	102 1/2
" " " 1864	...	102 1/2
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	102 1/2
India Debentures, 1873	...	103
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
India 5 per cent. for account	...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	...	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	100 1/2 to 101
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	35s. to 36s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
RAILWAYS.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Do. 12 per cent. Preference	250	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	108 1/2 to 109 1/2
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	109 to 110
East Indian	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Ditto (new)	12	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Ditto	6	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 92
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	95 to 97 x.d.
Ditto 5 per cent. (1871)	100	107 to 108
Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	101
Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	6	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
BANKS.		
Agra (Limited)	all	84 to 85 1/2
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	164 to 174
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	28 to 29
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 89
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	177 to 180
British Australian	all	7 1/2
British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	104 to 132
China Submarine (Limited)	all	8 1/2 to 9
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Indo-European (Limited)	all	15
Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6 1/2
Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8 1/2 to 9
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Anglo-Indian Tea Company	...	41 to 43
Assam Tea Company	20	6 to 6 1/2
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Do. New	4	15 to 17
Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	21 to 23
Darjeeling (Limited)	all	7 to 5 dis.
East India Land (Limited)	0.70	35 to 40
Jorehaut Tea Company	20	100 to 102
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	1-16 to 3-16
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	7s.	50 to 52
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	2 to 1 dis.
Ditto New, 1867	10	...

Advertisements.

India-Office, 31st July, 1872.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FIVE YOUNG MEN will be **SELECTED** in **NOVEMBER** next to be **TRAINED** and **EDUCATED** for the **FOREST SERVICE** of **INDIA**.

The course of Training and Instruction in Forestry and Cognate Sciences in France or Germany lasts for two years and a-half, previous to the departure of the Students for India at the end of 1875, and the Secretary of State will contribute, at the rate of £50 half-yearly, towards the Expenses of the Training of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their Instructors. In addition to this, some weeks must be passed under a Forester in Scotland.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the Salaries of the Appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year.

Applicants must be natural British subjects, above Seventeen and under Twenty-three Years of Age, and unmarried.

Persons intending to become Candidates should at once apply for the particulars of these Appointments to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Westminster, as the Testimonials and Certificates required must be sent to the India Office before the 14th of October next.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

PURSUANT to a **DECREE** of the **HIGH COURT** of **CHANCERY**, made in a Cause **STUART** against **STUART**, the **CREDITORS** of **ROBERT RODNEY STUART**, late of **Kamptee**, in the **Presidency of Madras**, in **India**, a **Major** in the **First Madras Light Cavalry**, who died in or about the month of **September, 1870**, are, on or before the **ELEVENTH Day of JANUARY, 1873**, to send by **Post**, pre paid, to **WILLIAM HENRY MILES BOOTH**, of the **Firm of Messrs. Booth and Son**, of **No. 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn**, in the **county of Middlesex**, the **Solicitors** of the **Defendant**, **MARGARET STUART**, the **Administratrix** of the **Deceased**, their **Christian** and **Surnames**, **Addresses** and **Descriptions**, the **full Particulars** of their **Claims**, a **Statement** of their **Accounts**, and the **nature** of the **Securities** (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be **peremptorily** excluded from the **benefit** of the said **Decree**.

Every **Creditor** holding any **Security** is to produce the same before the **Vice-Chancellor** **SIR RICHARD MALINS**, at his **Chambers**, situated **No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the **29th day of JANUARY, 1873**, at **Twelve o'clock** in the **Forenoon**, being the time appointed for **adjudicating** on the **Claims**.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1872.

J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.

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Upon the whole of the Company's completed Main Canal for Irrigation and Navigation, in length 190 miles; with over 300 miles of completed Irrigation Channels therefrom (now in successful operation), also the land occupied by the said Canal and Channels and the Embankments, and on either side thereof, including extensive areas, at present submerged, but which are gradually silting up and will become rich cultivable land; and the Stations, Workshops, Bungalows, Offices, Tollhouses, and other Buildings erected on portions of such land, and the Timber and other Trees grown on other parts; also upon all Rates for Irrigation (the same being payable by the Government direct), all charges for water otherwise supplied; also all Navigation Tolls and other revenue of the Company (except the Guaranteed Interest on the present Capital Stock of the Company), subject however as to these Rates, Tolls, and other revenue, but as to these only, to the said temporary advance of £600,000 so long as the same or any part thereof shall remain unliquidated, and for the payment off of which the present Loan is issued.

Upon the construction of the foregoing Main Canal, Subsidiary Channels, accessory Works and Buildings, a sum of £1,500,000 (including the £600,000 to be now paid off) has been expended under the supervision of Government, in addition to which all the land referred to above was provided and secured to the Company by the Government.

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Interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the nominal amount of issue will be paid half-yearly on the 1st of January and the 1st of July.

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For every £100 nominal:
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£10 on allotment.

The remaining £82 by four equal instalments of £16. 10s. each, on the first of the month next following the expiration of each succeeding three months from allotment.

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Mortgages will be granted for amounts from £20 upwards, as subscribers may desire, but all amounts under £100 nominal must be paid in full on application.

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Should no allotment be made to an applicant, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WESTWOOD,

Secretary of the Company.

August, 1872.

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NOTICE.

Owing to the frequent irregularity of late in the arrival of the Indian Mails, our readers will no doubt excuse us for reverting from our recent rule of publishing this Journal every Monday, to the older system of publication on the arrival of every Overland Mail.

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which again came in two days after time, are—from Bombay, August 2; Agra and Madras, July 31; Calcutta, July 30.

LORD NORTHBROOK was to leave Simla with a small retinue on the 5th August for Chini, a spot discovered, we think, by Lord Dalhousie, which lies in the heart of the Himalayas, a week's journey or so beyond Simla, and well beyond the influence of the yearly rains. The change from the cloudland of Simla to the drier climate of Chini will no doubt be very welcome to his Lordship, apart from the opportunities for sport afforded him by the way.

LORD NORTHBROOK has made a handsome present of a thousand pounds towards the founding of a new Anglo-Oriental College for Mohammedans. Another of his good deeds which calls for notice was the check he put on hurried legislation with regard to Sir R. Temple's Bill for license-duties on certain spirits in British Burmah. The Bill was nearly passing when his Lordship happened to ask whether it had been translated into the vernacular and published, according to rule, in the *British Burmah Gazette*. The Council seem to have been taken aback at so simple a question, and it turned out that not only had no translation been made, but that the *Gazette* in question was not even taken in by the Simla Secretariat. An incident like this would seem to justify the complaints so often raised in India against the way in which new measures are smuggled through the Council. Of course all further dealing with the Bill was adjourned for a fortnight; but even that

seems too short a time for circulating its contents in a province two thousand miles off.

It is given out that Lord Northbrook will start in the middle of October for a long tour by way of Lahore and Sealkote to Mooltan, thence down the Indus to Kurrachee and across to Bombay. In these days of railway travelling, there is no excuse for a Viceroy keeping away from any part of his wide dominions, especially from the minor Presidencies which have generally been left too much to themselves, to the disadvantage both of the supreme and local governments.

WE regret to hear that cholera is still raging in Lahore, where several Europeans were among its latest victims. It was also hanging about Jammu, on the borders of Kashmere, whose Maharajah, as our correspondent assures us, preferred remaining near the seat of danger to passing his summer pleasantly in the beautiful valley around Srinagar.

WHEN the mail started, Bombay was on the point of receiving a new supply of water from the opening of the Toolsee dam into the Vehar lake. The works at this point have been completed, and before the end of July the sluice was lifted a little, so as to let some of the Toolsee water at once into Vehar. Bombay is already rejoicing at her escape from a water-famine.

THE weather reports from India are mostly good. In Bombay nearly sixty inches of rain had fallen, the weather was "delightfully cool," and the fresh vegetation pleasant to behold. From Guzerat and the Central Provinces similar weather is reported. In the Punjab and in some parts of Sindh heavy floods have done much damage to valuable property. In the North-West Provinces and Bengal the rainfall hitherto has been very light as compared with last year. At Allahabad only eight inches had fallen down to the 26th July. The bunniahs are already beginning therefore to keep back their grain with an eye to greater profits in the future. In Madras the monsoon has equalled the average; and everywhere except in the North-West Provinces the crops are promising well.

THE Moolvie, Liakat Ali, has been sent down to Alipore jail, whence in due time he will be shipped off to the Andamans. It came out in the evidence that he had spared the lives of certain Europeans, and even severely punished one of his own men for wantonly wounding one of their number. But Mr. Pollock, the Sessions Judge, in his summing up, held that neither Mrs. Bennett nor any other witness for the defence had much cause for gratitude to the Moolvie, who had fed them very badly, and left them pretty much to chance, when he might have sent them all in to their friends in the Fort. The judge finds no extenuating circumstances in the case, although he allows that Liakat Ali was "not shown to have taken an active part in the perpetration of gross cruelties, or murders of Europeans, or natives." It was quite clear however that he had been devoted to the rebel cause both at Allahabad and Cawnpore. The sentence, we suppose, is technically just; but after all the sheltering of Europeans should count for something, even if he did not look so closely as he might have done after their wants and comforts.

A WRITER in the *Bombay Gazette* expresses his wonder at the favour shown in some quarters to the project of a Carwar Railway, when the interests of a much larger region, containing

many more millions of population, can be furthered by "a railroad running north and south *via* Belgaum, connecting with the Great Indian Peninsula near Poonah, furnishing the easiest, cheapest, and most practicable outlet for Sattara, Kolhapoor, Sanglee, Meerug, Belgaum, Dharwar, and the whole Southern Mahratta Country, at an expense much less than the proposed Carwar line." The writer declares that he has no personal interest in either line, but speaks with an eye to the best interests of the whole country. Whether his views are as sound as they appear to be disinterested, we cannot say. It was inevitable that any broad scheme for developing railways in India under State control would raise a host of competing claimants for the public money. But it seems odd that all this outcry against the Carwar and Hooblee line should have begun to rage long after the line in question had been openly projected, at the very moment when nothing but the orders of the Government are needed to carry out the construction of a line already surveyed and reported as practicable. Even in Bombay itself opinion seems to be almost equally divided, for the *Times of India* advocates the Carwar line as warmly as it is opposed by the *Bombay Gazette*. Each of them keeps a special correspondent at Simla, who writes or telegraphs things pleasant to his employer. One of them the other day informed the readers of the *Times of India* that the construction of the line from Carwar to Yellapore was to begin early in the cold season. Hardly had that journal inferred from this message that "anyhow the Carwar Railway is now safe," when the rival editor brought out his telegram, assuring him that he might "safely contradict" his rival's statement, for "nothing official is known." Which of them is in the right, we wonder?

So far from having already sanctioned the construction of the Carwar Railway, it appears from a special telegram published in the *Pioneer*, a paper which ought to know best on this matter, that the Indian Government has ordered a Committee to consider the whole question, with reference, we presume, to the course which the Government ought to take.

ONE of the reforms on which Mr. Campbell seems to have set his heart, is the introduction of practical science into the schools of Bengal. Something of this sort has long been advocated both by Englishmen and enlightened natives in Bengal, as a means of counteracting the peculiar bent of the Hindu mind towards verbal logic and fine-drawn speculations which lead to nothing. But the study of practical science is still warmly opposed by many Hindu gentlemen, who regard it as tending to deteriorate the character of their colleges and to cramp instead of enlarging the Hindu mind. The Calcutta University moreover has done much to discourage the study in question, by compelling candidates for the First Arts examination to pass in Sanskrit or some other classical language. Mr. Campbell however called on the Director of Public Instruction to furnish a plan for the encouragement of practical science among the youth of Bengal; and Mr. Woodrow has answered the call in a long and well-considered paper, setting forth the advantages of a system of scientific training like that which has done so much good in Germany and Switzerland. He gives an interesting account of the German Real-Schulen, or practical schools, and urges the special importance of teaching drawing as a regular subject of study in all Bengali schools. Drawing, he well observes, "educates the eye and becomes as it were the grammar to the study of sciences of observation and experiment." Every Prussian teacher knows drawing, and a well-known passage is quoted from Horace Mann, to show the difference between geography as taught in a Bengal school, and geography as made clear to the pupil's understanding in Germany by means of the blackboard and a piece of chalk. Mr. Woodrow would give three hours a week to instruction in drawing, surveying, and engineering. Any teacher in a Government school should be examined, he thinks, in Physical Geography, and in one of these four subjects, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. To teach the schoolmasters themselves, peripatetic teachers must first be appointed, but after a couple of years many of the regular teachers will have learnt enough, with due encouragement from the State, to qualify them for teaching others. Something also must be done to encourage practical science in the University, where Sanskrit just now "blocks up the opening."

IN approving of Mr. Woodrow's proposals, the Lieutenant-Governor adds a special indictment against the Bengali students of his day for their bad writing. It was quite otherwise in former days, he declares, when the native clerks in Government employ wrote a remarkably good English hand. He insists therefore on greater attention being paid to this branch of practical knowledge in the Government schools.

THE only piece of news telegraphed from India during the past week is a statement that cholera is raging in Kashmere.

WE are glad to see that the *Englishman* has once more drawn attention to "the costly customs lines which sever one province of India from another." It is really hard to understand why the duty on salt in one part of India should be as much as six shillings a maund while in another part as large a revenue can be obtained with a duty of only half a crown. The evil effects of these unequal rates have long been patent in the prevalence of smuggling and the cost of maintaining a preventive service between two great sections of British India. Mr. Hunter's work on Orissa furnishes fresh evidence of the mischief arising from a policy so far behind the times. Indirectly also, and against the author's own conclusions, it seems to suggest some very strong arguments for lowering the salt duties in Upper India to the level of those in Madras. It is now generally admitted that those duties should be equalised all over India, but Mr. Hunter is for levelling upwards, whereas the facts he adduces are much in favour of the opposite process. He argues that the people of Southern India already consume more salt per head than they absolutely need. But the experience of others ill supports the assumption, and his calculations allow nothing either for the cheaper salt that crosses the customs frontier northwards, or for the wants of the cattle in Southern India. If half an ounce of salt a day is not deemed too much for our English soldiers at home, twice that quantity will hardly suffice the Madras peasant for himself alone, to say nothing of his cattle who often die for want of the needful seasoning to their food. The very fact that salt manufactured for a few shillings a ton costs the consumer as many pounds, seems to proclaim the gross injustice of a rate of duty which raises the prime cost of a necessary of life to something like a thousand per cent. It is likely enough that improved means of transport and enlarged sources of supply would tend to cheapen the salt in the market; but before all things it seems necessary to lower the salt duties in Upper India to the level of Madras. This too, we are glad to note, was the conclusion which most commended itself to Lord Mayo's practical common-sense. His idea of reform, we learn, was "based on a consumption at lower rates," for he had learnt to look upon the existing rates as the cause of real suffering and even of much disease among the people. It is hard indeed to say how many of the cattle in various parts of India have died for want of salt, or how much of the illness prevalent among the people has been owing to the same cause. Lord Northbrook, we hope, will follow up his predecessor's researches in this direction, without fear for any financial consequences involved in the first stages of a movement for lowering duties which bring in a handsome revenue.

It appears from a recent number of the *Englishman* that former estimates of the population of Bengal will have to be considerably revised when the results of the last census are made public. The returns of certain districts would seem to show that the regulation districts alone contain fifty-six instead of thirty-six millions of souls. These districts comprise an area of about 140,000 square miles, hitherto supposed to yield an average of 256 persons to the square mile. This average must now, it seems, be raised to 400, a proportion higher by thirty-nine than that for the North-Western Provinces, and ten more than the figure assigned to England and Wales. It is less however by seventy-four than the average per square mile in Oudh. The non-regulation provinces are usually reckoned at 96,000 square miles, with an average population of only sixty-seven to the square mile. The whole therefore of Mr. Campbell's territory contains an area of 236,000 square miles, nearly twice the size of the British Islands, with a population more than double theirs. The thirty-eight regulation districts of Bengal average an area of 3,700 square miles each, and the eight divisions one of 17,500 square miles. The latter therefore are nearly twice the size of the nine divisions in the North-

West Provinces, while the districts in the latter average only 2,320 square miles each. A comparison in this respect with Oudh is still more significant. That province is no larger than the Patna Division, and yet it supports one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners, with twelve district officers. As our contemporary pertinently remarks, "either one would think a large amount of money must be wasted upon high salaries in Oudh, or a considerable addition is called for to the administrative staff of Bengal." If the estimates of population in Bengal are near the mark, it is high time to institute a yet more sweeping reform. The area of Bombay and Madras together is not much larger than that of Bengal, and their joint population is probably less. And yet each of those provinces is ruled by a full Governor and his Council, whereas Bengal can only boast a Lieutenant-Governor. It would at least be something gained, if the Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions could be transferred to the North-West Provinces, to which their inhabitants seem to show a nearer affinity than to the people of Bengal.

MR. LEWIS FARLEY has lately informed the public of an offer he has received from certain capitalists and contractors to carry a railway on the narrow gauge from Scanderoon, by Aleppo, to Basrah on the Persian Gulf, for five million sterling, or about half the sum mentioned in the Report of the Euphrates Valley Railway Committee. They are also prepared to guarantee an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The route proposed differs from that recommended by the Committee, for it would cross the Euphrates at Birejik, and pass down the right bank of the Tigris, through a populous and fertile country, by the "thriving towns" of Mardin, Nisibin, and Jezireh, to Mosul and Bagdad. The offer, it seems, has already been communicated to the Turkish Government.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has given deep, nor quite unreasonable offence to some of our Indian visitors by his well-meant but ill-advised utterances at Carlisle regarding the so-called "heathens" of the Eastern world, the natives of India, China, and Japan, who find their way to our shores, and some of whom, in point of intellect, culture, and moral advancement might compare favourably with the cultivated classes in any land. In referring to the Burmese ambassadors as "absolute heathens," and wondering that Hindu gentlemen, who study the law in the Temple or Lincoln's Inn, should still remain "heathens in the centre of English civilisation," his Grace was really pandering to the ignorance and self-conceit of his hearers, and illustrating that very spirit of self-righteous Pharisaism which the founder of Christianity condemned among his own countrymen. To call a foreigner a heathen because his religion differs from yours is to pay a poor compliment to your own religion, to say nothing of your good taste and breeding, or of the charity which ought to underlie the faith of a true Christian. The letters in the *Times* from some of the Hindu law-students betray the soreness they could hardly help feeling at the unprovoked insult to their race and creed; a soreness not to be allayed by his Grace's expression of a fear lest growing intercourse with these Eastern strangers, and the increasing study of Eastern philosophy in "our great seminaries of learning," should not only corrupt our literature, but also encourage converts among our English youth from Christianity to heathenism. His Grace might surely have left these precious bursts of Christian charity and enlightened tolerance to the amiable enthusiasts of Exeter Hall.

THE Chairman of the meeting at which the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke about heathenism, has written to the *Times* to explain away the offensive passages of his Grace's speech. The expressions used, the Bishop of Carlisle says, were never meant to be taken in the sense they seem to bear. We are assured that the term "heathen" was "not used in a manner to cause pain or offence." We are willing to acquit his Grace of all intention to offend any one, because the word in question is very freely used as an equivalent for Gentile or Pagan in its modern sense, as a general term in short for all foreigners who are not Christians. But the tone and drift of his speech, as reported, do seem calculated to vex not only a susceptible Hindu like Mr. Thakur, but many Christians who have not the least desire to turn Buddhists or Hindus. It is wonderful by the way to hear his Grace's apologist talk of "heathen" being "derived" from the Greek *ethnos*, "a nation," as if a good Old-English word must needs trace its parentage from a Greek one. "Heathen,"

like the German *heiden*, meant simply "dwellers on the heath," countryfolk in short, just as "Pagan" was once the Latin term for a countryman.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Dr. Cuthbertson, 65th Foot, at Landour, in July last. Mr. R. Taylor, of E.B.R. Service, at Calcutta, July 17.

MADRAS.—Col. D. Archer, late Madras Army, and of the 108th Regiment of the line, at Ashbridge Wood, Wokingham, aged 73.

BOMBAY.—Capt. G. F. Birdwood, Superintendent of Police, at Surat, of cholera, July 23. Mr. H. S. Spring, Assistant Superintendent, Berar Revenue Survey, at Pissgaum, Woon, East Berar, aged 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Col. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. H. K. Gregory, Lieut. S. D. Turbull, Mrs. Patterson and infant, Mr. H. Barrett, Lieut. J. C. Coulson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1872.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE Report of Mr. Juland Danvers on Indian Railways in 1871-72 contains the usual amount of interesting details intermixed with useful and suggestive remarks. A brief description of the heavy floods from which so many railways suffered last year, three of them alone to the tune of £300,000, leads Mr. Danvers to suggest the possibility of issuing telegraphic warnings from the Upper Provinces as soon as the rivers there begin to rise. By this means he thinks that due precautions might be taken in Bengal, before the floods find their way so far down the rivers which empty themselves into the Bay. For want of timely warning many bridges and culverts which were swept away on the Eastern Bengal Line might have been saved by cutting sufficient water-way through the embankments. It is acknowledged however that much of the damage done by yearly floods is due to the mistakes of railway engineers who have hitherto sought to confine or resist the rivers, instead of making way for their overflow.

Of the 5,204½ miles of railway open at the end of last March, 250 miles were completed in the last and 128 more in the first quarter of the present year. Only sixty-eight and a-half miles of open railway belong to the Government, and only thirteen have actually been laid down by the State, the balance consisting of the Nulhatee and South-Eastern lines purchased by the State from guaranteed companies. There are now however some 2,440 miles in course of construction, of which 1,503 are being laid by the Government at a probable cost of eleven millions, including the two already expended. The recent additions to the guaranteed lines include thirty-nine miles on the Wudwan branch of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. "It is worthy of remark," says Mr. Danvers, "that this last portion of railway, which is constructed on the 5ft 6in. gauge, was completed and opened within a year of the acquisition of the land at a cost of about £7,000 a mile." Very worthy of remark, we may say, with reference to the question of broad or narrow gauge for the line from Kotree to Mooltan, for example. According to Mr. Danvers's own statement, "some engineers" contend that very little will be saved by adopting the metre gauge on State railways; and Mr. Fowler himself, an engineer of no mean repute, has shown by careful estimates that the Indus Valley Line can be built on the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in. for £8,367 a mile, or about £800 a mile more than the estimated cost of a narrow gauge railway over the same ground. Even for the line from Lahore to Peshawar the probable saving by

the narrow-gauge would be no greater. But the time, it seems, "is approaching when the question will be settled by absolute results." What this means, we are left to guess; but if the absolute results refer to the issue of experiments on some other line, it is hard to see how that will settle the question with regard to a great military railway, whose usefulness depends on other considerations than prime cost alone. Wherever else the narrow gauge may be tried successfully, its application to the Punjab State Railways appears to us sadly out of place, in view of the arguments adduced against it by the eminent engineers whose reports we noticed some weeks ago.

Of the 307 ships employed last year in carrying railway stores to India, six were lost, whose aggregate cargoes are valued at £32,882. We note that already the Suez Canal is becoming the favourite route even for vessels thus laden, the saving in time by this route being often of more value than the added charge for freight. The average charges for freight, as shown by the report, range from 10s. 6d. a ton on stores carried for State railways to £2. 13s. 7d. for the Punjab and Delhi line. No reason is assigned for so great a discrepancy. The East Indian Railway paid only 15s. a ton, but to this must be added 25s. for insurance. It is possible that insurance may be included in the charges for the Punjab and Delhi line, but even then it pays much higher rates than the East Indian. During the last nineteen or twenty years nearly twenty-nine million pounds' worth of stores have been sent out to India in 6,926 vessels, of which sixty-seven only have been lost.

The guaranteed capital at the end of last March amounted to about ninety-three and a-half millions, or nearly a million and a-half more than it did a year before. The number of shareholders increased during the year by about 5,000, while the holders of stock and debentures fell from 6,759 to 3,658. Of the 61,314 holders of all sorts only 395 are Native Indians, a fact at which nobody need wonder who remembers the high rates of interest that prevail in purely Indian speculations.

Of the 68,517 persons employed last year on Indian railways 4,852 were Europeans. In spite of the new mileage open and the sixty-nine new stations, the whole number employed was less by 700 than in the previous year. On the Punjab and Delhi Railway the reduction of railway servants amounted to 4,771, and on the East Indian to 1,528, while the Great Indian has increased its numbers by 2,372 and the Bombay and Baroda by 777. Only one person was killed last year through a cause beyond his own control out of nearly nineteen million passengers; a result which shows well beside the thirty-one killed in 1869 and the four killed in 1870. In those same years sixty-three and ninety-two passengers were injured by accidents to trains. Last year only eight were thus injured. Of the railway servants 216 received hurts, of which eighty-four proved fatal; all but three of the latter class being due to carelessness or misconduct on their own part. The accidents from fires amounted to seventy-six, most of which occurred on the Punjab and Delhi line. Among the 314 animals run over by trains were a camel, a crocodile, and a hyæna. We wish that Mr. Danvers had told us a little more about the crocodile. How did it happen to get into the way of the train? The other animals that shared the same fate were buffaloes, goats, deer, leopards, cows, and bulls. One item which Mr. Danvers deems peculiar to Indian railway returns deals with the deaths of passengers from natural causes. Last year 110 persons, of whom ninety were males, died during the journey from heat-apoplexy, cholera, fever, dysentery, and other forms of disease. A careful inquiry is made into all such cases, and many of the sufferers are believed to have set out on their travels in a state of entire unfitness to bear the fatigue and heat of a long railway ride. Without questioning the grounds for such a belief, we should like to know how many of these deaths have been hastened by the want of ordinary comforts on the way.

Of the 11½ millions to be expended on State railways two millions are set down against the lines which are to connect Agra with Ajmere, Delhi, and the Sambhur Lake; covering altogether a length of 367 miles. The Northern Punjab line

of 270 miles is reckoned to cost £2,700,000, and the 480 miles of the Indus Valley line are put down at £3,000,000. The line of 144 miles from Carwar to Hooblee and the Holkar State Railway of only 86 miles from Indore to Kundwa on the Great Indian Peninsula, are each put down for £900,000. The Nizam's line from Goolburga to Hyderabad, a distance of 116 miles, will probably cost a million. Of the £1,812,382 hitherto spent on State Railways, £660,868 has been laid out on the Northern Punjab line, and nearly as much in the purchase of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

In spite of the new mileage opened last year and the increased amount of capital expended on railways, the net revenue of all the lines together shows a decrease of £2,524 on the total for the previous year, although the working expenses were reduced by about £65,000, and the passenger traffic is steadily increasing on the whole. On the East Indian the falling off amounted to more than £43,324 on passenger traffic, and £257,300 on goods. The Sindh and Punjab lines show a general decrease of £31,237. These two lines however were the only sufferers in this respect, all the others showing an increase, which in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula was not far short of £200,000. Luckily for this railway, it had no river to compete with it for the carriage of goods in a year of dull markets, whereas the East Indian suffered mainly from this cause. Had the Company been wise enough to lower their rates, the result, as Mr. Danvers intimates, would probably have been very different. But railway companies are very slow to learn the true secret of a profitable business. A comparison however of one term of years with another shows that in spite of all drawbacks, preventible or otherwise, Indian railways are doing on the whole as well as might have been expected. Between 1857 and last year the average net receipts on the East Indian line have steadily risen from £636 per mile to £999; on the Great Indian Peninsula from £351 to £611 a mile; from £375 to £735 on the Eastern Bengal; and from £185 to £397 on the Madras line. But all these instances are outdone by the progress of the Bombay and Baroda line, whose average of net receipts has risen from £106 to £514 a mile. When we remember that the Indian Railway system is barely twenty years old, we may well be satisfied with results like these in a country where so much has yet to be done for the development of trade and industry.

Ninety-three per cent. of the passengers during the year travelled by the third and fourth classes, contributing £1,405,225 to the total of £1,941,978 received from passenger traffic. The first-class travellers contributed only £98,308. On two of the lines there is an "intermediate" class between the second and third, the receipts from which amounted to £29,837. The decline in the quantity of goods carried is stated at 440,000 tons. In working expenses the East Indian saved as much as £120,000, while the Punjab and Delhi spent £50,700 more than the year before. The Madras line shows £22,000 in excess, against a saving of £20,000 in the Great Indian Peninsula. The working expenses of different lines vary from 41·68 on the East Indian main line to 99·71 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi; but the general average stands nevertheless at 53·70. The receipts per train mile vary from about 12s. 6d. on the Bombay and Baroda to 2s. 6d. on the Carnatic line. The average both of receipts and expenses per mile on Indian railways—8·74 and 4·50 respectively—is higher than in England; but the relative proportion between the two items in each country is not very different—less apparently than four per cent. in England's favour. The cost of fuel tells powerfully against some railways; the Great Indian Peninsula for instance paying more than twice as much for its coal as the East Indian. The highest rate of all, 27·41d. per mile run, is paid by the Bombay and Baroda line, while the average cost of fuel in Bengal and Madras ranges from 14·02d. on the Great Southern of India to 16·83d. on the Eastern Bengal line. Let us hope with Mr. Danvers that the coalbeds lately discovered in Central India will ere long lower the cost of fuel for the railways in Western India. On the Madras side wood is the

chief fuel employed, but the question of using the condensed peat found on the slopes of the Nilgherries has lately been raised by Colonel Wragge. Opinion in Madras however appears so far unfavourable to the Colonel's scheme.

The net earnings of the guaranteed lines came to £2,839,338, thus leaving rather more than a million and a-half to be defrayed as interest out of Indian revenues. All things considered, this is not a very serious charge on the Indian taxpayer in return for the benefits already flowing and sure in time to flow yet more abundantly from the spread of Indian railways. The guarantee system may have fairly been condemned for future purposes, but with all its shortcomings no better, we think, could have been devised for India, on its first introduction by Lord Dalhousie.

Correspondence.

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—You may have seen accounts of the ravages caused in the sub-Himalayan districts by cholera, and that this dire disease had extended from the right bank of the Ravee to the left bank of the Jhelum, throughout what we know more especially as the Jummoo territory. The disease was clearly brought by pilgrims returning from the great fair at Hurdwar, and spread rapidly along the valleys in this part of the Himalayan outposts, which may, literally, be termed the "hot beds" of cholera, when once planted there, and has subsequently extended, notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent its spread in the Punjab, as far south as Lahore, and other places, without, however, doing much damage. The past season has been distinguished by an unusual influx of European visitors to Kashmere, and the Maharaja, while himself nobly expressing his determination to remain at Jummoo, amongst his own suffering people, although he had previously signified his intention of passing the summer in Kashmere, at once issued a notice recommending his many visitors to adopt the *far Western Hazara and Mozufferabad* route, instead of the more common and shorter ones of Poonah or Peer Punjab, so as to avoid all danger from possible contagion.

I venture to beg your particular attention to the action of his Highness in this matter, especially his remaining at Jummoo during such a crisis, with reference to the assertion unblushingly put forward by a missionary gentleman (who, not long since, published fifty-two "reasons" why the Maharaja of Kashmere should be deprived of his possessions), that his "indifference," "cruelty," and "inhuman behaviour," were the causes of the loss of hundreds of lives, "while cholera was raging in Sreenuggur!" Kindly allow me to place this reverend gentleman's charitable "assertions" in juxtaposition with my simple facts. You may easily imagine how logically accurate were his fifty-one other accusations.—Yours faithfully,

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A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me where I can procure a copy of a little book called "Sir Francis Ford's Letters from the Nilgherries?" It was published in Bombay about the year 1852. Any information on the subject will greatly oblige

AN OLD INDIAN.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

RETIREMENT OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The *Times of India* points out that any measure which would afford reasonable ground for assuring even a moderate success would be a measure of contraction and not of expansion. We have before expressed an opinion, and in no measured terms, of the "happy despatch" order. While by no means maintaining that the Indian Government—we may say any Government—is bound to maintain on full pay, for an indefinite period, much less to find employment for officers, who in its judgment are not competent or qualified to be entrusted with the duties of responsible offices, the number of

officers whose services an honourable Government would be justified in dispensing with in this summary manner cannot be very large. Admitting, however, that there are some, perhaps half a score officers in all India, whose case could be so dealt with, it cannot be denied that the very essence of the contract between the officers of the old East India Company and the Crown was that each officer should not only rise by seniority to the highest rank, but that, in the absence of any disqualification, he should obtain all the privileges appertaining to the rank so obtained. Of these privileges military command is of course the most coveted and the highest. When, therefore, a Lieutenant-Colonel who possibly may have served with distinction in the field, whose breast may be covered with medals, or who may have served with equal distinction in the *bureau*, and whose intellect may have been used by the Government to great advantage of the State, finds that while his juniors who are in no wise his betters are commanding Regiments and holding Commissionerships and Deputy Commissionerships, whilst he is, to use an expressive phrase, left out in the cold, it is not in human nature to suppose that he will not be discontented. Of course he will be; and we question whether to scatter two or three hundred such field officers, broadcast, throughout the various military cantonments of India doing "general duty"—which means, visiting guard rooms once a week, attending court-martial now and then, and sitting on Commissariat Committees, &c.—is the very wisest and best way to improve the *morale* of the officers of the Indian Army generally, or that of the junior members of it in particular. The mischief done by maintaining the existing state of things we believe to be far more serious than is apparent on the surface; and when all its disadvantages are taken into consideration, together with the indisputable fact that these two or three hundred field officers while in India *must* be paid from £1,000 to £1,200 a year, and *must*, if they live, eventually become entitled to pensions on the home establishment of £1,125 a year, whereas the great majority of them would in all probability gladly compound for a present annuity of £600, or about one-half the smaller sum, we confess we are at a loss to understand why the Secretary of State hesitates to relieve the Government of India of this pressing financial embarrassment. We attach no importance at all to another alleged excuse, namely, that the Secretary of State would stultify the Government by offering terms after he stated, as in 1862, that he would not do so again. When the orders of 1862 were issued, they were no doubt issued in good faith, and the statement was made with a view to render the measure then brought forward as effective as possible; but they proved abortive. Many of those officers who ought to have gone did not go, and some of those who ought not to have gone did go; so that if the Government gained something, they also lost something. Means could scarcely be adopted which would prevent any new orders failing from the same causes which rendered the previous one unsuccessful, and the sooner they are issued, the lesser will be the evil of which we now complain. But paramount to all considerations in the mind of the Secretary of State should be his *duty*. It is incumbent upon him to make the best arrangements he can for the protection of the permanent financial interests of the country. This is his first duty; and while maintaining the honour and good faith of the Government, he should not be deterred from discharging it, because it may be said that one of his predecessors had ten years ago announced his intention of not propounding another retirement scheme at any future date. The whole question, as we have said, is one for the consideration and report of a committee guided by actuaries—viz., what is the deferred annuity of each field officer, who is well qualified and has a claim for employment on the Indian Government, but for whom the Government cannot find it, worth on the 31st December, and what will he take for it? We believe if the question was decided on this principle, the officers of the army would be satisfied, and the Duke of Argyll would make a good bargain for the State.

NATIVE LOYALTY.

The *Shome Prokash* in defence of the Vernacular Press observes that no one has ever heard the Vernacular papers say that the Government of India ought to be degraded, disgraced, and rooted out. All they do is only in the way of protesting against the acts of particular individuals or classes of men. It was from the time when, owing to the misfortune of India, Lord Lawrence became Governor-General and Punjabee officers his sole councillors, that all classes of people in Bengal became discontented. Actual oppression was practised in Lord Mayo's time. Are not the Europeans, too, dissatisfied with the financial policy of the Government? They are dissatisfied because their pockets are touched on account of the Income-tax only, but unfortunate natives have now to pay the Road Cess also. With the former such dissatisfaction is reasonable; in reference to the latter it is the outcome of disloyalty! Our conviction is that the conquering sovereign obtains the same rights as the conquered king possessed in the country conquered. The Hindoo kings gave Bruhmutter lands to the Brahmins, the Mussulman sovereigns never interfered with them, but at present English rulers are doing it by the passing of the Road Cess. We look upon this as a sinful act, and therefore speak aloud. Our education has been made headless, and therefore are we grieved. These are the causes of our discontent. We are helpless, if the expression of this discontent is put down as disloyalty. We

repeat that just as it is the duty of the subject to show loyalty to the sovereign, so is it the latter's duty to act in such a manner that his subjects may not suffer in any way.

SIMLA VERSUS CALCUTTA.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that half a loaf is well known to be better than no bread, and we are not sure that the good people of Calcutta are at all wise in quarrelling with the arrangement which assigns the Government of India to Simla for one-half of the year and to Calcutta for the other half, or at least for the greater part of the other half of the year. It may be remembered that when this subject was referred to in Parliament a year or two ago, Mr. Grant Duff stated very emphatically that if the Supreme Government were not allowed to reside at Simla for one half of the year it would certainly not be condemned to reside at Calcutta at all. But if Simla does occasional good service in pointing out the absurdity of locating the Government of India in such an out-of-the-way, pestilential, and climatically depressing place as Calcutta, so Calcutta does equally good service by exposing the absurdity of locating the Government for so many months every year at Simla. *Arcades ambo* or blackguards both are they as regards the subject in hand, for they are intent only upon their own aggrandise and on blackening each other's faces. We remember a gentleman who has been foremost in finding fault with the residence at Simla mentioning to us that he never himself enjoyed good health while he lived in that city of palaces, to which he would condemn the Government without remorse; and though the Ditchers, when they are away from their beloved capital, are not in the habit of speaking of it in the highest terms, they are always ready to do so whenever the question is broached as to where the Supreme Government ought to be located. The principle may be that Calcutta is quite good enough for them, that is to say, for Secretaries to Government in the Foreign Department—good boys who write for *Mountain Echoes*, Finance Ministers who care not how justly they are abused, *et hoc genus omne*. But while we cannot altogether accept the hollow eulogiums which are periodically pronounced upon the city of palaces, we can and do welcome, as real gospel truth, the withering descriptions of Simla which are furnished by Calcutta when the charms of her rival have withdrawn the Emperor from her side. It is said when Mademoiselle Bellanger and a certain Countess W. were competing for influence over the latest *grand monarque*, that he who wanted to hear truth, pointedly stated, in regard to each of these illustrious ladies, had only to frequent the *salon* of her rival. So, in like manner, if we want to hear the truth about Calcutta, we have only to go to Simla; and, to know about Simla, we have only to listen to the voice of Calcutta. But it must be admitted that it is much easier to find fault with the scrubby Highland shooting lodge than with the social old City of Palaces. Of all the absurdities into which the Anglo-India of late years has fallen, there is no one so purely absurd as the notion which Simla involves. That the entire Supreme Government of one of the greatest countries of the world should, with almost all its departments, be removed hundreds of miles, a long way beyond any point which can be reached by rail or to which even the roads can be calculated on as always secure; that it should there be accommodated in a number of wigwags scattered inconveniently on the tops of cliffs and on a crumbling hill-side; that it should thus be placed far beyond the reach and the influence of any society, whether European or native, and that this should be done in a country like India, where the people literally hunger after something imposing in the appearance of their Government—all this is in the most curious defiance of the requirements of the case. During great part of the summer Simla is not even the pleasant place to live in which it has been supposed; and from all accounts, as regards climate, whatever it may be as regards society, a residence from June to October would be much preferable in the little inn on the top of Snowdon, or in the high hotels of the Eggischhorn and the Gorner Grat. The one only advantage which has ever been claimed for Simla is its alleged healthiness. It is very much out of the way; it is in no direct contact with any part of our Indian Empire; it is not easily reached; it is not a place convenient to live in, and it has hardly proper accommodation for civilised human beings; but then it was held to be healthy, and that single recommendation, which it shared with many other places, more conveniently situated, was held to counterbalance all its disadvantages.

NUMISMATOLOGY.—We noticed in our paper of the 1st June, at some length, the archaeological discoveries of Mr. Broadley, C.S., in Behar. Amongst other things, he obtained a unique series of 37 silver coins (about half the weight of the rupee of our own times) belonging to the earliest kings of Bengal. We hear that Colonel Guthrie, the famous coin-collector, has offered Rs 1,200 for the set. We wonder when private individuals are ready and anxious to pay such large sum for treasures of this kind the Government of India has not come forward and purchased the unrivalled collection of Buddhist sculpture which has cost Mr. Broadley so much money and labour.—*Bengal Times*.

Bengal.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—It is rumoured that Sir Salar Jung contemplates establishing a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of the employes who died in the service of the Nizam's Government.

DURBAR AT MANIPORE.—On the arrival of Colonel Mowbray Thompson to relieve Major-General Nuthall as Political Agent at Manipore, the Maharajah held a grand open Durbar; he and his Ministers attending in their State dresses, and the two Political Officers in uniform.

THE VICEROY AT CHEENEE.—A contemporary points out that the Viceroy's trip to Cheenée, while affording a pleasant relief from the gay life in Simla, will also tend to relieve his Lordship of much of the disagreements of the rains, which in Cheenée are very mild, if even worthy of the name.

THE PATIALA RAJAH. The Maharaja of Patiala arrived at Simla on the afternoon of the 23rd July. His Highness was attended by a numerous retinue clad in all the colours of the rainbow, mounted on steeds of rare mettle, with gorgeous trappings of crimson, silver and gilt.

LOCUSTS.—We learn from the Muttra district that about ten days ago locusts in innumerable numbers visited that locality; they were so thick in fact as to cover the fields of indigo on which they alighted and entirely destroyed the young crop. Such a flight, it is stated, has not appeared for some time past in the N. W. P.—*Delhi Gazette*.

GREAT RISE OF THE GANGES.—Rain at last. On Friday, and again on Saturday night, Allahabad enjoyed (?) heavy rain. On Friday and Friday night the rain gauge registered five inches, and the fall on Saturday night must have been quite as heavy. The Ganges has risen fully twenty feet within the last four days.—*Pioneer*, July 30.

THE MAYO INSTITUTE AND HIMALAYAN ORPHANAGE.—We understand that satisfactory arrangements are now in train for placing that useful institution known as the Mayo Institute and Himalayan Orphanage on a proper footing under a committee of management. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing a prospectus in our next issue.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

LICENCE-TAX IN LAHORE.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the imposition of a licence-tax of Rs. 6 per head per annum on the following workers in leather within the municipal limits of Kasur, in the Lahore District who are not assessed to Income tax, from the beginning of the current official year, viz:—1. Tanners (Chamrang). 2. Curriers and Skimmers (Khatik). 3. Manufacturers of Skin Bottles (Dabgars).—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 26.

TEA IN BOKHARA.—The following letter from Bokhara has been received by a Cabul merchant:—"Levying duty on tea grown in Hindoostan has been relinquished by the Bokhara Government. The Hindoostan hill tea which was sold in March last at forty-five tillas a shaira is now sold at eighty, and the merchants are allowed to sell their tea throughout Turkistan without being charged duty. Materials for clothing, such as muslin, long cloth, &c., are forbidden to be sold in the cantonments in Turkistan."

THE ROAD TO YARKAND.—Bad weather and heavy falls of snow in the interior have prevented the opening roads this year from Kulu to Yarkand. Several Kulu men have made their way over from Ladakh on foot, but for horses and general traffic the road is quite impassable. From Kulu, however, no merchants have this year been able to reach Ladakh, and with Yarkand there has been as yet no communication whatever. On the 13th June, by the latest despatches from Ladakh, heavy rain fell, and the hills were again covered with snow.

HEAVY FLOODS ON THE INDUS.—Very heavy and serious floods have occurred on the Indus, and the country in the Muzaffergurh district is in many places extensively inundated. Muzaffergurh lies in the triangle between the Indus and Chenab, west of Mooltan. The north-western corner of this triangle is most seriously flooded, and all the available officials are on the spot collecting labour and trying in every way to stop the progress of the inundation. From Daira Deen Paish to Kot Adoo the country is almost under water. We may add that such floods as these have not occurred on the Indus for a great number of years.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 23.

FLOODS IN ORISSA.—The following is an extract from a private letter from Cuttack, dated July 7:—"The whole population of Orissa passed the last fortnight in much anxiety and distress. Last week the Mahanuddy and Katjoree overflowed, and caused no end of damage. This flood was preceded by incessant rains during the last fortnight; there is not a plant in the land in the lower basin of the rivers which has not been laid low; and not only were the crops and villages devastated, but men, women, and children were found dead on the borders of the creeks and embankments, and innumerable carcasses of animals, both domestic and wild, cows, elephants, horses with saddle, wild boars; and inanimate objects, such as bedsteads, tables, and other furniture, thatches, posts, large trees of sal and teak, ploughs, were seen passing like arrows in the rapid current. Many thousands of cattle are lost, and there is not a vestige of crops."

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—We (*Englishman*) hear that Captain G. F. Blackwood, R.A., who accompanied the Peshawur Mountain Battery in the Loshai Expedition, has written a very interesting report upon the operations of the half-battery which accompanied the Cachar column.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that, on the recommendation of the Controller of Military Accounts, Captain Herbert Cowper will be confirmed in his present officiating appointment of Ordnance Examiner. Captain Cowper's intelligence is unquestionable, and his claims to the appointment not less so.

ANGLO ORIENTAL COLLEGE.—It appears from the copy of a letter from the Viceroy's Private Secretary to Syud Ahmad Khan Bahadur that, subject to certain conditions, Lord Northbrook has made the splendid donation of a thousand pounds to the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College. The promised contributions to the College fund now amount to Rs. 30,135-7.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN BENGAL.—All the prisoners charged with committing a riot on one of Mr. Wise's estates, which resulted in the murder of one of his servants, have been acquitted by the jury, on which the *Bengal Times* remarks that the jury "have simply proved themselves by their gross stupidity to be most unfit for their office."

POLICE.—It is said to be in contemplation of the Government of Bengal to change the designation of first grade inspector attached to the Bengal constabulary police force now in the service to that of assistant superintendent. The pay and allowances at present received will not be interfered with. It is also intended to make the second grade officers first grade inspectors.

A PRETTY QUARREL.—A pretty quarrel is reported from Gya. A sheristadar wrote to the deputy magistrate saying he could no longer serve under him, and bringing forward certain allegations against his character. The deputy at once tried him for contempt and sentenced him to some days' imprisonment. The prisoner appealed, and the judge reversed the deputy magistrate's sentence, the sheristadar being meanwhile ordered to prove the allegations or to stand his trial for libel. An inquiry is now in progress.

CIVIL.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the salary of the Judgeship of Beerbhoom is to be reduced to that of a first-grade magistrate and collector, and the saving, Rs. 7,000, is to be divided between the magistrates of the chief districts in Bengal. Messrs. W. LeF. Robinson, magistrate of Dinapore, and A. V. Palmer, magistrate of Gya, are the fortunate recipients of the increased allowances. Mr. E. C. Craster, now officiating judge of Beerbhoom, reverts to his substantive appointment as Judge of Gya. Mr. S. H. C. Tayler is appointed Judge of Beerbhoom and Additional Judge of Burdwan on the reduced salary, and Mr. E. E. Lewis is promoted to the first grade of magistrates.

THE CAPITAL OF THE PUNJAB.—A shave of the *Pioneer's* Lahore Correspondent to the effect that there was a possibility of the local Government making Rawalpindie the capital instead of Lahore seems to have attracted more notice than the probability of the story warranted. To comfort the minds of house proprietors in Lahore and prevent undue speculation in Rawalpindie we can assure our readers that the Government have no such intentions, and that, indeed, the first notice the Government had of the alleged scheme was in the letter to which we refer. Rawalpindie however will incidentally be favoured with a visit from his Honour's camp in December when he goes to the Camp of Exercise.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 23.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the East Indian Railway say in one part of their report:—"In spite of all the stated objections, every merchant we spoke to admitted a decided preference for the railway, and some went so far as to say that, if the rates per maund from Patna to Calcutta were only one or one and a-half annas above the boat rates, they would even now employ the rail. In proof of this we may mention that on the 19th inst. Messrs. Kelly and Co. offered to send 30,000 maunds of seed at once, and two special trains per week to Calcutta, if the Railway Company carry it for seven annas per maund (net weight); and at that very time there was a steamer lying at the ghat by which 15,000 maunds of the seed are now being sent at the rate of five and a-half annas per maund."

CHOLERA IN LAHORE.—We regret to learn that cholera is not diminishing in the city, and that it has even attacked the Anarkullie bazaar. Yesterday four sudden and fatal cases occurred in the sweepers' settlement at the end of Anarkullie bazaar. The place was the same evening cleared of its residents, most of them being provided with carriage and sent off to Shah Bilawal, north-east of Lahore, near the old nullah. Only the public sweepers are allowed to stay in the city. The place attacked has been put under a quarantine cordon till thoroughly disinfected. From Nowlucce another case, Mrs. Jenkins, has been reported this morning. The daily city return has increased considerably above last week's return, though not at all to an alarming extent. The disease appears of a comparatively mild type, and succumbs to simple remedies when soon enough administered. A case is reported from Rawalpindie, where a soldier from the 37th, who had been employed under Lieutenant Crompton on the traction engines, died after a short illness.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 26.

COOLY CORPS ACCOUNTS.—Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutta, of the Bengal Civil Service assistant magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, has been temporarily employed on deputation at the Bengal Office, to adjust the accounts of the Cooly Corps attached to the Loshai Expeditionary Force, in the place of Mr. Harrison, who has proceeded to Midnapore to join his appointment as magistrate of that place.

A LOAFING DODGE.—Two loafers, one an Eurasian, the other a Burmese, have been personating Mr. Talboys Wheeler and "a friend" in the Amherst district. To do this it was, we believe, considered necessary for the first man to put on an amazing white hat—at any rate, the deception was successful, and the two rascals collected as "taxes" some fifty rupees from the villagers before the police pounced upon them.

A DESERVING CASE.—A memorial is, we understand, about to be forwarded to Government on behalf of the widow of John Harris Elson, the licensed pilot who was lately drowned in the discharge of his duty near the Sandheads. It is needless for us to dilate upon the narrative of the memorial; only we would say this—that the widow of a man who appears to have behaved so bravely and unselfishly during the terrible and protracted tragedy which preceded his death, deserves, in our opinion, a provision at the hands of Government, which we are sure the most rabid and anti-taxpayers among us, whether European or native, would not for a moment grudge. There is one portion of Mrs. Elson's memorial that strikes us with a strange surprise. It is a statement that her late husband, being only a licensed pilot, was not permitted to subscribe to the Unconvenanted Service Pension Fund.—*Englishman*.

A CRUEL WIFE.—The other evening, on the arrival of the loop-line passenger train at Howrah, an old man of the Southgope caste was brought out of a third-class carriage in a dying and emaciated condition, apparently suffering from some chronic disease. The Government Railway Police discovering that he was accompanied by a woman who was also in the same train, told her to convey him to the hospital. The woman succeeded in bringing him out as far as the gate of the station, and leaving him there, she was making her way towards the ghat, alleging that as he would not survive there was no necessity for her to remain with him any longer. The unfortunate man then informed the police that the woman was his lawful wife. This she denied, but subsequently admitted, saying that as he would in a very few hours die, which would compel her to spend money on his funeral pile, she went away, leaving him lying in the street. The police then had the man conveyed in a palkee to the Howrah hospital.

MOULVI LIAKUT ALI DEPORTED.—On last Friday night Moulvi Liakut Ali was brought down to Howrah in heavy iron fetters by the half past nine o'clock express train, in charge of a European inspector and four native constables of the Allahabad Police. He was, on arrival, escorted also by both the Government Railway Police and the Twenty-four Parganas Police to the Railway steam-ferry. Some of the employees of the railway held a conversation with him. He said that he had left property at Allahabad to the amount of three and a half lakhs of rupees, which had been confiscated by the Crown, and that he had saved the lives of European men, women, and children during the mutinies of 1857-58. He had a lota and piece of wood to clean his teeth, which, he said, he had brought with him from Mecca. He is a well built and powerful man, about six feet high, with a very long grey beard, apparently about sixty years of age. He was immediately marched off to the Alipore Jail, where he will be safely lodged until his transfer to Port Blair.—*Englishman*, July 30.

PROPOSED ACADEMY OF LITERATURE FOR BENGAL.—Mr. J. Beames, C.S., Balasore, who is so well known for his researches in the vernacular languages of India, has written an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Suggestions for the formation of an Academy of Literature for Bengal," in which he urges on the Bengalis the foundation of an Academy which should undertake the task of consolidating the national speech. After describing the gradual development of the modern languages of Europe, he says: "That the language of Bengal requires consolidating and defining, will not be questioned. On the one hand limits must be set to the practice of introducing Sanskrit words wholesale, and on the other it is necessary to restrict the use of local, vulgar, and provincial terms. The academies of Europe have generally consisted of about forty members; but having regard to the larger area and greater number of dialects which the Bengal Academy will have to deal with, it would be advisable that it should consist of not less than a hundred members. The chief seat of the Academy would necessarily be the capital of the province, and at least forty of the academicians should be residents thereof, the remaining sixty being chosen from men of learning of all parts of Bengal. The resident members are advised to adopt the practice of the old Florentines, who used to meet in the gardens of some suburban villa. At such meetings the preparation of a dictionary would be the chief business, and the Academy must decide how the compilation is to be carried out. Gentlemen willing to aid in the formation of the Academy are requested to address themselves to Mr. Beames, or to Babu Jagadishnath Raj, Balasore.—*Englishman*.

DROWNING OF LIEUT. PRIDDEN, R.E.—Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ghatki Division, I.V.S. Railway, was drowned near Sukker on the Indus on the evening of July 10. Mr. E. G.

Medley, who was in the boat at the time of the accident, gives the following account of it. Lieut. Pridden and himself, with three boatmen and two Panthans, left Sangee, about thirteen miles from Sukker, at sunset, hoping to reach Sukker before the moon set. On approaching Sukker, the strong current carried the boat past the mouth of the small pass. The boatmen, fearing they would be dashed against Bukker Island, set the sail, there being a light wind at the time blowing up the river, to keep her clear of that danger. Meanwhile the terrific force of the current—eight miles an hour—carried the boat to the Rorce side, to a place where the whole current of the Indus strikes with full strength against the walls of Rorce town, and where the water swirls into strong eddies and whirlpools; the boat became unmanageable, the sail caught the branch of an overhanging tree, where the remains of it still are, and the current rolled the boat over. Mr. Medley had just time to divest himself of some of his clothes, and as the boat rolled over struck out for the shore, about five yards distant, and although he is a powerful swimmer he barely managed to reach the land. Lieut. Pridden, who was sitting by him in the boat when she went over, either jumped into the river or was thrown out by the force of the collision, it is feared against the rocks, and was last seen striking out, as also were two boatmen. On Mr. Medley getting ashore he saw some fishermen, whom he induced to go off on the gurras they float on to save Lieut. Pridden and the others. The two boatmen were thus saved. In the meantime the others who were supposed to be on the bottom of the boat were heard shouting as they drifted down the river, cap-sized and tied to a tree. The body of Lieut. Pridden has not been recovered. He leaves a widow and three children.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. Lalla Rookh, Hanley, Lingah; Kingston, Van Norden (port not mentioned); str. Pacca, Patterson, Singapore.—24. Str. Aral, Oaley, London; str. Tropic, Pursell, Liverpool.—25. Sea Queen, Plant, London; str. Azalea, Joy, Liverpool; Lady Rawlinson, Brown, Kuttowpattam.—26. Star of Persia, Simpson, London; Isabella, Read, Mauritius; Reine Pomare, Kerner, Mauritius.—27. Octavia, Bull, Nantes.—28. Summer Cloud, Stewart, North Shields.—29. Strathelyde, Pearson, London.

DEPARTURES.

July 27. Str. Patna; City of Cambridge.—28. Str. Madras; str. Burmah; Serampore; City of Vienna.—30. Str. Mirzapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras, July 28.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON and MOULMESIN.—Mr. F. A. French, Mr. O. E. Bensley.
Per str. Mirzapore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. Pearce. For GALLE.—Col. Haughton, Rev. Mr. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli. For SUZ.—Sir W. and Lady Herschel, and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland, child and infant, Mrs. Van Outsem, and two infants, Mrs. H. M. Reilly and child, Miss Matheis, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Miss S. A. Ritchie, Mr. J. Nelson, Mrs. Oakes and infant, and Dr. Matthews.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 30, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 2 to 112 6
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 4 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agri Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	100 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	410 to 412½d.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1415 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	545 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	125 to 126
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	202 to 205
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	41 to 42
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	180 to 190
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to —
H. W. Docking Company ...	500 ...	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	360 to —
Nasmyth's Pl. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	790 to 800
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	115 to 116
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	410 to 415
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	95 to 96

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 8 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 30.—The Piece Goods market has been steady during the week at prices much about the same as last quoted. Twist has been very quiet.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, July 30.—Jute: A fair amount of business has been done at former quotations. Saltpetre A decline of two annas for 5 percent. Refined has taken place. Rice: Prices firm. Linseed: Prices have given way fully two annas. Raw Silk: The sales reported during the week are: 10½ maunds Commercally at from 14 to 16-12; 40 maunds good native Jungypore at from 17-12 to 18-8, and 10 maunds middling at 16; the market is unsettled and dull. Coraha: No business reported.

Madras.

DENGUE IN MANDALAY.—The Burmese capital has had its full share of dengue visitation. Several of the Queens and Princes have suffered from it, and it has attacked nearly all the Europeans. The S.P.G. Mission, with its large boarding school, has suffered very slightly indeed. Dengue has now left the city.

CURE FOR THE DENGUE.—Another cure for the dengue! There may yet be balm in Gilead for racking bodies; "Old Soldier"—we hope this is the truest shot ever he fired—writes to a Madras contemporary:—"Having seen a para. in your paper a few days ago relative to the benefit derived from drinking hot tea during an attack of dengue fever, I beg to recommend tea made of lemon grass. I have seen it used to a great extent in the West Indies with great success."

IRRIGATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—We are happy to hear that the first link of the Perryaur project is about to be forged by the opening out of the Ghaut leading from the Periaculum Valley to the Travancore Hills, through which that river flows. It has been calculated that every year that this project is delayed involves a direct loss to Government of five lakhs of rupees; while the benefit to the country effected by the irrigation is simply incalculable. We are glad, therefore, to learn that it has been resolved to submit the whole question to the Government of India during the current official year.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—We believe it is quite uncertain as yet whether the Camp of Exercise will be held here or not at the end of the year, and military men are almost in despair about it. The natives have an absurd idea that some 70,000 men are expected to take part in it, whose after duty it will be "to carry on war with the great sirdars of Hyderabad and annex that country." As long as Sir Salar Jung lives, there is not much chance of an outbreak, though perhaps Colonel Lumsden's appointment to temporarily succeed Mr. Saunders as Resident may be intended as a hint to those troublesome feudatories to keep quiet.—*Bangalore Herald*.

THE WYNAAD COFFEE CROP.—A Wynaad correspondent writes to the *South of India Observer*:—"Taken as a whole, we fear the coming coffee crops will scarcely realise the bumper over expected. A few estates in Wynaad, which were fortunate to get the early shower to bring forward a large April blossom, appear to be the exception to the general rule. During the early part of last year, and especially during the months of June and July, the rainfall was excessive, but this year the early showers throughout Wynaad and Coorg appear to have been unusually deficient. This, however, it appears has not affected the highly cultivated estates so much as the ones lacking this advantage."

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT CANNANORE.—A most lamentable case of drowning occurred on the evening of July 14. The victim was the daughter of Mr. Sausman, apothecary in charge of the hospital of the 89th P.V. Regiment. Miss Sausman had called on a Mrs. Godfrey, a schoolmistress at Cannanore. The visit lasted till it grew dark. When the young lady took leave to go home, Mrs. Godfrey directed a servant to accompany her; but instead of going home Miss Sausman took an opposite direction, and went towards the beach adjoining the barracks of the 89th Regiment. This was to take a walk, as she said. On reaching the beach she quietly divested herself of her upper dress; and on being questioned by Mrs. Godfrey's servant as to the cause of such a strange proceeding, she said she wanted to have a little play in the water. She got into the water, and instantly a heavy wave washed her off. The body had not been, up to the latest information, recovered.

COCK FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The cruel sport of cock-fighting, it seems, is carried on to a great extent in Southern India, and most of the zemindars are passionately fond of it. We learn from the *Madras Mail* that from Cape Comorin northwards to Salem and Coimbatore there have been from time immemorial organised circles of villages for the furtherance of this great object; and nowhere can the "sport" be better witnessed than in the seats of the chief Poligars. Each circle has its rendezvous, which is generally a grove of banyans or tamarinds, to which all patrons of the sport repair once or twice a week. In no case are the inhabitants of a village found arrayed against one another, the rule being that the ancient division of the circle into two hostile camps should no wise be infringed. There are a dozen places of note in Tinnevely, six in Madura, eight in Trichinopoly, two in Coimbatore, and one in Salem, where this sport is carried on with more than ordinary zest and animation, and where a hundred or more cocks, arrayed in battle order, are frequently to be seen.

OFFICIAL PAPERS AND THE PRESS.—In its issue of Saturday, June 29, the *Madras Athenæum* published certain proceedings of the local Government censuring the Acting Inspector-General of Police for the tone of his correspondence with the Gaol Department, the said document not having at the time been placed at the disposal of the Press. The Madras Government has therefore published the following:—"The Government have had repeated occasion to notice the publication by the *Madras Athenæum* of Government papers which had not been officially communicated, and this in breach of the understanding on which the editors are furnished with copies of correspondence, the publication of which the Government deem unobjectionable or desirable. They resolve, therefore, in the present instance, to give effect to the G.O. of November 30, 1865, on the subject, and direct the removal of the *Madras Athenæum* and *Daily News* from the list of newspapers to which papers placed at the disposal of the Press are supplied."

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR FRENCH INDIA.—The new "Constitution" for French India, lately enacted at Paris, has been received at Pondicherry, and was promulgated in the *Moniteur Officiel* on Friday. The novel ordinance, which is to *bouleverser* the existing order of things, was first received at Pondicherry by M. Emile Hecquet Fils, a gentleman who, last year, performed prodigies of persuasion amongst the untutored Indians in order to secure the election of M. Desbassyns de Richemont as Member for French India, and who was, therefore, rewarded, by the grateful deputy, with the first possession of this important State secret. Time will not permit us now to enter into details of the novel method which the French have invented for the better government of their Indian subjects. Suffice it to say that it aims at infusing into them the same principles of self-government through elected representatives which Mr. Campbell has lately declared himself so "very anxious" to introduce amongst Bengalee Baboos, and promises to afford the most delightful distraction to the inhabitants of Pondicherry and Karikal. Such an institution, as Mr. Campbell observed in his circular last month, "may of course be introduced into towns where the people have a real interest in the taxation imposed on them, the expenditure of the funds and the general management of their affairs." It cannot, however, be said, by even the most partial observer, that the inhabitants of either Pondicherry or Karikal—the two principal towns of French India—have yet attained to this advanced degree of intelligence; nor is it very likely that they would be permitted to use it if they had. *Mais enfin, nous verrons!*—*Madras Times*.

THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY."—We refer to the papers by Mr. C. E. Gover and Mr. R. C. Caldwell—papers we would recommend those to peruse who, living in this Presidency, desire to be familiar with South Indian topics. Mr. Caldwell's two papers are on "Tamil Popular Poetry," containing translations of at least a dozen Tamil writers, ancient and modern. The following extracts struck us as containing evidences that Tamil poetry of this class does contain the beautiful thoughts and expressions which Mr. Caldwell contends it does. One poet is represented as awaiting the time when he will his

"tired being steep
In that existence which is sleepless sleep."
And when he will

"With eye-lids dropt, to heaven ascend,
And with God's being his own being blend."

Another author seems to revel in similes such as the following:—

"Gold vessels, broken, still as gold we prize,
And wise men in adversity are wise:
But worthless men, when ruined, what are they?
Vessels of clay, when broken, are but clay!"

"When the tank's water to the rice-field flows,
It feeds the grass which by its channel grows:
Thus for the sake of one good man, on all
In this old world, the gracious rain-drops fall.

"The bad are bad, though cherish'd. Yet when boil'd,
Sweet milk still sweet remains, and is not spoil'd.
And fire but whitens white shells. Thus we see
Good men remain good in adversity.

"The cobra, conscious of its poison, hides;
Abroad the water-snake unfearing glides,
Thus they whose hearts hide guile exposure fear,
But secrecy befits not the sincere."

Another poet seems to delight in sarcasm and invective on idol-worship, which is strange as coming from a Hindu poet. This writer calls the deity by the fine epithet "Shepherd of the Worlds." Mr. Gover's paper is one which is written in his usual picturesque and graceful style, and is an admirable description of a scene in Madras during the recent Mahometan festival of the Mohurram. But we have said enough for the present. We therefore close by strongly recommending our readers to patronise the *Indian Antiquary*, which is a magazine in every way creditable to Indian journalism.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 24. Dulbhar, —, Point de Galle.—25. Str. Arcot, —, Calcutta.—26. Str. Satara, —, Bombay.—27. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—30. Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Langlois, and Miss Bontemps. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. Deschamps, Rev. —, Gervier, and Rev. —, Delpeck. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cron, Miss Sappasarm, Mrs. Cortes, Mrs. Frion, and Mr. Pechout.
Per str. Arabia.—Col. and Mrs. Kells, Lieut. Dobbs, 2-10 Regt., Mr. W. H. Sim, Mr. B. I. Melville, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Cooper, Mr. R. Smith, Mrs. Kingsley, A. other-cary J. John, and Conductor Colquhoun.

DEPARTURES.

July 23. Hero, —, Coconada.—24. Sarah Barnycat, —, Calicutapattam; str. Strathelyde, —, Calcutta.—27. Str. Meinam, —, Galle.—29. Gauntlet, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gomez.
Per str. Arcot.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Elwes, Major and Mrs. Tennant and child, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Branson, and Mr. Bridgeright.

Commercial.

Madras, July 31, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11 3-16
" " at 3 months	1 10½
" " at sight	1 10½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	11½ to 12 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	6½ to 7
4 per cent.	...	...	1870-73	...
Ditto	1870-76	1½ to 2 p.c. pm.
Ditto	1872-73	...
Ditto	1873-75	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times of India* writes as follows on May 28:—

When Mr. Stanley arrived first at Zanzibar, nothing was known concerning the nature of his mission.—At his arrangements for starting towards the interior from the coast were accomplished in three weeks, and no one could have known that he was going on more than a sporting expedition.

Through the difficulty of obtaining porters on the coast he was detained for a month longer, but this was no fault of his.

After this was overcome he pushed on towards the interior, and his march to Ujiji is quite a new feature of African travel.

Mr. Stanley is not only an energetic traveller, but a shrewd observer, and his notes of travel, adventure, and explorations will, when published, form an entirely new chapter in such enterprises.

The quiet and energetic manner in which the *New York Herald's* correspondent fitted out, and carried through successfully, his expedition, was a striking contrast to that of the Lieutenants sent out in charge of the "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition."

Lieutenants Dawson and Henn were shamefully used by some parties, whoever they were. They evidently started from England on their expedition under the impression that on their arrival in Zanzibar everything would be ready for their immediate departure for the interior. Probably these gentlemen thought that there would be no trouble in this respect on their arrival, and that although the preparations were not forward enough, it was merely a matter of a few days.

Nothing, however, had been done or ordered to be done, and Lieutenants Dawson and Henn were cast on their own resources. It was painful to see and realise fully the sad position of these gentlemen.

Mr. Dawson, in an evil hour, had abandoned his position, as one of the most distinguished surveyors in connection with the English Navy, to find out Livingstone and relieve him merely for the glory of doing so, and to secure his own promotion.

Mr. Henn, a young man of twenty-five or so, who, it is stated, was so much interested in the suppression of the slave trade that he actually went in for learning Kisuheli, in order that he might check the interpretations of interpreters, never professed to have any more interest in regard to the expedition than to have some good shooting; while Mr. Livingstone was represented by both as being merely a decoy duck used at home to raise funds.

We have two expeditions; one fitted out by the proprietors of the *New York Herald*, and another by the people of Great Britain.

The one is a model of success; and the other, the latter, an example of utter failure on the part of all concerned.

The details regarding the "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition" may never come before the public, nor before the subscribers to the fund, but if they did so, the effect would be most damaging.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society ordered that a quantity of cowries should be in readiness for the expedition to take into the interior as means of exchange. If Sir H. Rawlinson could display such utter ignorance of what he was talking about, and not only recommending but ordering such things, nothing whatever could be expected from Messrs. Dawson, Henn, and Livingstone.

Sir H. Rawlinson might as well have ordered a supply of brick-bats or paving stones for the expedition. No newspaper correspondent could have been guilty of such folly. An expedition from Africa to England plentifully supplied with cocks' feathers to defray the expenses, would be equally sensible as that ordered by the President of the Royal Geographical Society.

The position is humiliating, but only to those actually engaged; the Carpet Geographers, loud in word, but impotent in deed.

STATION TALK.

MHOW, July 16.—To-day an important meeting is to take place at Indore on railway matters, General Daly, C.B., of course representing the British Government; Mr. Oag, the contractors, Messrs. Hood and Co.; and Ramjee, vakeel, H.H. the Holkar. It is hoped the vexed question of "Royalties" or "No Royalties" will now be decided definitely. Among the politicians at Indore much interest is excited by the proceedings of Major Evans Bell, who is fighting in England the battle of H.H. the Holkar. It is indeed a great pity that the energies of so able an officer should be misdirected to the defence of the new Revenue Settlement by which the unfortunate subjects of the Holkar are greatly oppressed. He seems to argue that General Daly has no power, or ought to have no power, to interfere in such matters—totally forgetting the most important fact that experience, whatever may be said in theory, has proved that, if we err in anything, we err in the too great an exercise of the policy of non-interference. The gallant Major knows as well as any body can tell him that in our relations with native princes we have two duties clearly to fulfil—one is to give them all legitimate support, and the other to see that they do not oppress their own subjects. Now the Holkar and his advocate, by insisting on the observance of the policy of non-interference, simply mean this, that the Holkar's subjects may be robbed by their sovereign to the fullest extent of his Highness' cupidity: that while this virtual spoliation goes on we are not only to remain quiet, but, if called upon, are to side with him, and, if necessary, lend him the aid of our troops to enable him to do what he likes. We all know that most of the native States, and especially that of the Holkar, could not be held together for a day, but that they have the benefit of our assistance and countenance. Were the British not in this part of the country the Holkar's subjects would have revolted immediately the new agricultural assessments were made; indeed, but for the presence of the British, he would never have dared to raise the rents. I give the Holkar all the credit Major Bell claims for him in not allowing a lot of his officers to continue to rob him; but because they did so is no valid excuse for enhancing the burdens of the poor ryot. Instead, therefore, of Major Bell finding fault with General Daly in the way he does, any disinterested party will see that this officer deserves the thanks and gratitude of the friendless in preventing the Holkar taking advantage of our presence in these parts—for it is clear that, were we not here, and he to attempt what he has done, would have simply cost him his giddy. No, Sir, it is bad enough that we ourselves should be enhancing the burdens of our own subjects, without countenancing the native States to follow our example. Captain D. W. R. Barr has been appointed to act for Colonel Gordon, Deputy Bheel Agent at Maunpore.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

GUZERAT, July 29.—You will be sorry to hear that cholera has reached Surat, and that Captain G. F. Birdwood, our Superintendent of Police, was carried off by it yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. He was an excellent police officer, an intrepid shikaree, and a man beloved by all (natives as well as Europeans) with whom he came in contact. He leaves a young widow and a son two years old to lament his premature departure, and all who knew him are to day sad at heart. Capt. Birdwood was popular because he was a man of kindly heart and large views, although belonging to "the services," he looked through—not a microscope but a telescope, and his defective eyes spotted out a gentleman whether inside or out of the magic pale of the "heaven born." European or native, covenanted, uncovenanted, or interloper, was all the same to him, so long as he was a gentleman. Many in Kandeish will mourn his loss. I believe that while Superintendent of Police of the G.I.P. Railway he made many friends both in the Traffic and Engineering Departments of that Company; and I understand he earned a medal and clasp during the Persian campaign of 1857, and that he was with the 23rd Regiment N.I. during the Mutiny. The rain fall up to date (Bulsar) is 50 inches 41 cents, so that one would not be a prophet if he said that this monsoon would either be a very heavy or a very hot one. Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer to Government, and Mr. Curry returned yesterday; Mr. Duxbury on Saturday, after a tour of inspection throughout the length of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I understand that they intend to establish salt depots at the principal stations on that line.

BUSHIRE, July 12.—I am glad to say that there is an end of famine, for the present, in most parts of Persia; and prices have considerably fallen, but poverty, as to be expected, still remains. It is reported

that his Majesty the Shah, while out shikarring about two months ago, managed to shoot a leopard, and on sending the carcass to the capital, the nobility and his officers had to send his Majesty as "Nauze Shast" or "bravo" fee, a round sum of krans 60,000! Would it not be advisable for our finance ministers in India always to have an English Prince at hand, and when the revenues run short to send the Royal personage to shoot half a dozen royal tigers, and thus put all financial matters to rights? The British subjects in Bushire are particularly obliged to you for the manner in which you have taken up their cause, but they hope that you will say more yet.—but little by little, and I hope at last to see matters mended.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—We regret to have to mention the departure of the Rev. G. T. Rea, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Gujarat. Mr. Rea has occupied the Borsud station for about five years. His health has been failing for some time; a visit to Mahabaleshwar failed to restore him; and he found himself obliged, by medical advice, to leave for Europe. He left with his family on the 12th instant. The Mission, already crippled by the death of the lamented Mr. Dixon, will feel his loss. By the same steamer, Mr. Young, of the Free Church Mission at Nagpore, proceeded home with his motherless children.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—We have had almost unprecedented weather of late; such continuous falls of rain, and such meteorological demonstrations as Kurrachee has experienced within the last fortnight are incidents out of the common in "young Egypt." The tanks are full to overflowing, and there can be no complaints now regarding the scarcity of water. The protracted drought we suffered from was beginning to be sensibly felt, and had the rain kept off much longer the consequences would have been deplorable. Providentially all such dire effects as were apprehended have been averted, and the falls we have had, and are having, will bring forth good fruit in due season.—*Our Paper*, July 26.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREMENHEERE.—A series of official farewell dinners have been given to Major General Tremeneheere, C.B., at Aden, and in mentioning this a correspondent says:—"I think they are a truer index of the general feeling of regret than such official affairs generally. Our late Resident (who sailed for England by the last mail) had made himself generally beloved by all who knew him for his open handed hospitality and genuine courtesy and kindness to all with whom he had anything to do. I have been in several stations at the time when the officers in command have been leaving them, but I do not remember a single occasion in which so much general regret seemed to be felt by all, high and low."—*Bombay Gazette.*

MILITARY BANDITS AT GOA.—We regret to have to announce that the house of a goldsmith named Raghoonath Shett Bhandio, of the village of Siroda, in the fourth division of the New Conquests, was a few days ago forcibly entered into by three sepoys of the police corps, a detachment whereof is on duty at Panchivady. The robbers were recognised by the party robbed, and on Lieutenant Minguel de Sa (the officer in command of the detachment) ordering a search of their boxes, gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs 400, which were the fruits of the little nocturnal expedition they made to the goldsmith's house, were found concealed therein. The sepoys have confessed their crime, and are now in *durance vile* at the barracks of their corps in the capital, awaiting trial.—*Gazette de Goa.*

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—It is well known that very great dissatisfaction has long existed in the Bombay Medical Department because of the caprice displayed in the distribution of its patronage, and other mismanagement in its internal affairs. These abuses are considered to have culminated, as it may be hoped, in the recent appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in place of Dr. Thom. Within the last few weeks appointments have been gazetted to six medical posts, of which only one is not open to severe criticism, either on the score of unfitness or great unfairness to better qualified men who have seen and done more service. The exception is the new Professor of Hygiene—an excellent selection in all essential respects. We are assured that in none of the other five appointments have seniority, distinguished service, professional or special ability been taken into consideration.—*Times of India.*

THE RANEE OF AKULKOTE.—The *Poona Observer* has the following:—"We understand that the Rane of Akulkote has petitioned Government regarding the ill-treatment which she is said to have received by the Political Agent, upon which the Bombay Government have ordered Mr. Havelock, the Police Commissioner, to inquire into the allegation made by the Rane of Akulkote, and report it to Government. Mr. Havelock, we understand, has inquired into the matter in presence of the Political Agent of Akulkote, when the Rane is said to have repeated before the Police Commissioner what she had written in her petition to Government. She also expressed a desire to have another Political Agent appointed to carry on the administration of Akulkote so as to keep the ryots happy as well as herself. We do not know whether her complaint is based upon facts, or whether it is maliciously made or not."—*Poona Observer*, July 30.

THE CHOLERA AT POONA.—We have much pleasure in announcing that, up to our going to press, no other case of cholera has made its appearance among the European troops at this station. This we are very glad of, as a camp stands erected on Yerowda plain for the 56th Regiment (Pompadors) to move into immediately another case presents itself. For the welfare of the regiment, and that of the community at large, we trust we have seen an end of the disease for this season. Up to the present there have been five fatal cases in that corps, and two in the 68th Durham Light Infantry Regiment. Energetic measures have been taken by the military authorities to prevent the scourge spreading. The married people living in the bungalows in which cases appeared have been moved into barracks, where the late general depot existed, and the move has been evidently attended, so far, with good results. The men quartered in the bungalows in which cases occurred have likewise been moved, but they have been placed under canvas, on the plain between the Ghorepore Band-stand and the Grand Stand on the Race course. —*Dewan Herald*, July 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 26. Str. Arethusa, Inchiostris, Trieste; China, Mossman, South Shields.—27. James Livesay, Clark, London.—28. Queen of India, Edwards, Liverpool; Stewart Lane, Jones, Shields.—29. Str. Himalaya, Heasman, Calcutta; Hydree, Ashton, Calcutta; Tennyson, Hawkins, Calcutta.—30. Str. China, Perrins, Hong Kong.—31. Str. Behar, Dundas, Suez; Night Hawk, McDermott, Chittagong. Aug. 1. Str. Assyria, Smart, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. Laing, Capt. R. Westmacott, Mr. A. J. Cowie, Capt. S. D. Shallard, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Melitus, Lieut. W. Fulton, Mr. E. A. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, and Mr. J. B. Bell. From Balindis.—Mr. Hudson, and Dr. Planck. From Aden.—Mr. Leitch. Per str. Assyria.—From London.—Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Ledyard, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Miles and nine children, Miss Martyns, Miss Richardson, Miss Dulling, Capt. Downing, Capt. Shower, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and child, Mrs. Moir, Mr. E. Claridge, Mr. Wither, and Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

July 26. Str. Ellora, Fraser, Aden and Suez; Ireland, Hughes, Bassein.—27. Tanjore, Johnson, Melbourne and Sydney; Lord Lyndhurst, Bain, Calcutta.—28. Str. Derby, Newman, Liver. col.—29. City of Paris, McDonald, Java; Sussex, Kinney, Rangoon; Cathay, Dundas, China, &c.—30. Toivo, Snell, Moulmein.—31. Str. India, Turner, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—Aug. 1. Str. Persia, Merello, Trieste, &c.; str. Bagdad, Templeton, Madras.—2. Orissa, Shallard, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa, Aug. 2.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Houtform and two children, Col. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. W. J. Miller, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. W. Harper, Mr. H. K. Gregory, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. C. Young, Mr. S. D. Turnbull, Mrs. W. Patterson and child, Mrs. Southwork and child, Messrs. Bleece, and H. W. Wheeler. For Balindis.—Col. Woods, Messrs. W. Turnbull and W. E. Craddock. For Vancice.—Capt. the Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A., Messrs. Stuart, C. Denton, and S. E. Ritta. For Aden.—Mr. J. Webb. For Suez.—Mr. Lawrence. Per str. Persia.—For MARSHALLS.—Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey and child, and Mr. C. G. B. Youles. For GENOA.—Capt. Rankin, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. M. Goldberg and family, Mary Schwartz and child, Signor Alberto, and Mr. A. Rose. For NAPLES.—Mr. B. Tiburton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. J. Gregory, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodstein. For Aden.—Mr. J. Arutshab, Mr. Bayer, and Mr. Schauff.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 2, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11 1-2d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 1-2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. Debits.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	8000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	2275
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6800 per share
Cornia Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—					
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8800 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)	...	...	...	...	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2125 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	1390
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	840
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 742 1/2
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 215

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 16s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton. To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—The Piece Goods market has relaxed into a state of extreme depression, and the total sales of all kinds of foreign makes amount to about 250 packages only. Yarns of all kinds are dull, and some counts of Grey have declined 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. Metals steady and unchanged. Coal firm and rising.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—Cotton: The market has been very quiet, but prices have slightly advanced, and may be quoted Rs. 2 to 5 per candy above last week's quotations.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—EXCHANGE: A very limited business has been done this week, but rates show no quotable change. The rate on China for sixty days' sight house bills continues at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

BEDFORD, C. A. S., to offic. as extra asst. comr. of Godda, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. W. Cosserat, or until further orders.

BOWSER, Dr. H. C., to be a member of, and sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs. July 22.

BRADBURY, J. F., asst. mag. of Khoolnah, on leave, is transf. to Backergunge. July 9.

BRETT.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,927, dated June 1, F. E. Brett, offic. extra asst. comr., resigned his appt., with effect from June 10.

BYRNE, E. S., is app. dep. account. gen., Punjab, but he will continue to be in charge of the office of account. gen., Punjab, and offic. as dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore Circle. July 27.

CARTER, J. H., asst. mag. and coll. N.W.P., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. To offic. as 1st grade mag. also.

CRAIG, R., supervisor, 1st grade, joined the Dacca div. on July 1. No. 272.

CRIVEN, J. A., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Monghyr Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries from June 28.

CUMMING, Capt. F. H. T. T., Bombay S.C., dep. supt. of the 4th grade in Mysore, reported his arrival at Bombay on May 27, and at Bangalore on June 26, on return from furl. to Europe. July 27.

DOBSON, F. H., to be supt. of the Moulmein central jail, in British Burmah, with effect from April 17. Mr. Dobson is also app. to offic. as supt. of the Rangoon jail until further orders.

DONOVAN—FINLAY.—Mr. Donovan, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, N.W.P., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; and Mr. Finlay, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. July 18.

ELLIOTT, R., asst. eng., 1st grade, Delhi dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway, is transf. to Bengal provincial estab. No. 385, July 12.

ELLIOTT—TUPP—FINLAY.—F. E. Elliott to revert to his position as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. Tupp to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade; and Mr. Finlay to revert to his position as asst. mag. and coll.

FINK, R. A., is confd. in the office of asst. to the account. gen., Punjab, in which he is officg. July 27.

FORSTER, Lt. col. T. F., dep. comr., Hissar, received charge as supt. of the jail at that station from Mr. C. P. Bird, asst. comr., June 27.

GAMBLE, J. S., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is transf. from Burmah to Bengal. Simla, July 5.

GARDINER.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, under Sect. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, to invest Mr. J. W. Gardiner, asst. comr., Kussowlee, with the powers of a coll. for the purposes of the said Act for the cantonment of Kussowlee and Kalka.

GOUGH, A., B.A., professor in the Anglo-Sanscrit College, N.W.P., to offic. as principal of the Benares College, during the absence of Mr. Griffith, on leave. July 18.

HARVEY, J. D. F., to offic. as special sub registrar of Burdwan, during the absence on duty of Babu Sanjeeb Chunder Chatterjee. July 16.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is app. to offic. as ex engr. of the Sutlej bridge div., with effect from May 17.

HEERNAN, R., exec. engr., 1st grade, Sutlej Bridge div., Indus Valley (State) Railway, to offic. as superint. engr., Mooltan dist., with effect from May 17 last. This cancels that portion of P.W.D. notification in which Major Bayly was app. to offic. as superint. engr.

HINDE, H. M., is appt. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Assam, and is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. July 11.

JACKSON—HYSLOP.—Mr. Sub engr. Jackson received charge of the Roorkee sub div., of the Meerut provincial div., from Mr. C. J. Lockwood, asst. engr., 2nd grade. Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Bareilly sub division, of the Bareilly prov. div.

JAMESON, Capt. C., dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad As. signed Districts, to offic. in the 2nd grade, from date of Mr. Cumberlege's permanent appt. to the latter grade until Capt. Lane, now absent on furl., returns to duty. July 27.

KEITH, Rev. T. J., of Gawalparah, is licensed to solemnize marriages between persons professing the Christian religion, and also to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians. July 9.

KELLCHER, J., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Narail, in Jessore. July 17.

KIERNANDER, C. R., to be an asst. to the acct. gen., N.W.P., but he will cont. to offic. as asst. acct. gen. in those provinces. July 27.

LARPERT, F. de H., is app. to be an asst. to the acct. gen., Punjab, but he will cont. to offic. as dep. acct. gen. in that province. July 27.

LARMORE, A. D., to be dist. superint. of police of Durrung, in the 5th grade, but to continue to offic. as dist. superint. of Hooghly. July 22.

LEMESURIER, Capt. (local maj.) C. B., com. at Jatogh, is invested with power, to be exercised within the cantonment of Jatogh, to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations, for such time as he may be in com. of that cantonment.

LILLIE, Rev. J., asst. chaplain, Church of Scotland, reported his arrival on July 9. The Rev. Mr. Lillie's servs. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. July 27.

LOGIN, E. W. S., to be asst. to the acct. gen., British Burmah, but will continue to offic. as asst. to the comr. of paper currency in Bombay. July 27.

MACKEY, J., is confirmed in the office of depy. acct. gen., Hyderabad. July 27.

MILLET, F. G., to be mag. and coll. of Bancoorah in the 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rungpore in the 1st grade. July 22.

MORRIS, J. H., C.S., chief comr. of the Central Provinces, returned from furl., and received charge of the administration of the Central Provinces from Col. R. H. Keatinge, c.s.i. and v.c., offic. chief comr., on July 6.

MOSS, T., offic. asst. acct. gen. P.W.D., is app. to offic. as controller of public works accounts, Mysore, during the abs. of Capt. Traill. Mr. Moss relieved Capt. Traill on June 13.

MACAULAY, C. P. L., M.A., to be member of the committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bancoorah. July 22.

MCGREGOR, Condr. D., sub eng., 1st grade, from the 3rd to the 4th Calcutta div. July 22.

MACKENZIE—WALKER.—Order confd., dated June 20, by the officer com. 7th N.I., app. Capt. C. Mackenzie to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., v. Lieut. col. E. A. Saunders, on leave. By the officer com. 9th N.I., app. Lieut. C. W. Walker to offic. as qmrm. without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt. from June 23, v. Lieut. W. Cooks, on m.c.

MARTIN—TUPP—KINSEY.—Mr. S. N. Martin, district and sessions judge, is posted to Allypore, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade in the N.W.P. Mr. Tupp, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the N.W.P. grade; and Mr. Kinsey, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade N.W.P.

MURRAY, Capt. J., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Dehra Doon div., is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. in the forest dept. of the N.W.P.

PATTERSON, W. H. P., surveyor, 1st grade, is app. to the temp. charge of the 1st div., Lower Prov. revenue survey, with effect from April 24.

PAULET, J., acct. of the Howrah collectorate, to be money order agent at that station, v. Doorga Prosunno Chatterjee. July 22.

REITON, Capt. H. M., dep. comr., to offic. as comr., Ajmere and Mhairwara, during Mr. Saunders's absence. July 27.

REYNOLDS, H. J., to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from June 14 last.

RIDDELL, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. Julundhar, during the absence, on priv. leave, of Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer.

ROBERTS, L. B., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the treasury at Doomka, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries. July 22.

ROBERTS—HAND.—The foll. officg. extra asst. comrs. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are app. to be extra asst. comrs. of the 7th grade:—L. B. Roberts, J. R. Hand.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., app. to offic. as asst. comr. in Ajmere by notification No. 1,312G. of the 2nd inst., reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of July 2. July 27.

RUDDOCK, E. H., offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade from Sept. 18 to Nov. 17, 1871.

RUSSELL, Dr. C. M., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Chuprah. July 22.

SAUNDERS—LUMSDEN.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, c.b., made over, and Col. P. S. Lumsden received charge of Hyderabad Residency on July 15.

SAVI, W. B., to offic. as district supt. of police, Cachar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. W. Daly. July 16.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Capt. C., canton. mag., Nusseerabad, to offic. as dep. comr., Ajmere and Mhairwara, v. Capt. Repton. July 27.

SMYTH, T. W., offic. dep. comr., Umritsur, is invested with magisterial powers. July 18.

STERNDAL, R. A., is apptd. to be an asst. to the comr. gen. July 27.

TRACY—DONOVAN—ROSS.—Mr. Tracy to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade; Mr. Donovan to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade; and Mr. Ross to revert to his position as asst. mag. and coll.

TRAIL, Capt. D. H., R.E., contr. of P.W. accounts, Mysore, is apptd. to offic. as contr. of P.W. accounts, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Brock. Capt. Trail relieved Mr. Brock of his duties on June 17.

WICKES, T. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Berhampore div. July 2.

WOODWARD.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, under the provisions of section 15 of Act XI. of 1865, to invest Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge, Small Cause Court, Umritsur, with the powers of a judge of Small Cause Court, to be exercised in the Small Cause Court of Lahore for purposes set forth in section 31 of the said Act and in the rules made in conformity therewith. June 18.

WRIGHT, Col. J. A., canton mag., Morar, will perform the current duties of the agency during Lieut. col. Hutchinson's absence. July 27.

PUNJAB POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

His Honour the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Mr. A. C. M. Macgregor, asst. district superint. of police, from Gurdaspore to Delhi district.

Mr. H. W. Jackson, asst. district superint. of police, from Loodianah to Gurdaspore district.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, offic. asst. district superint. of police, from Delhi to Hushiarpore district.

Mr. R. S. Bruere is app. to offic. as an asst. district superint. of police 2nd grade, 1st class, with effect from May 22, in the vacancy caused by Mr. Creagh.

His Honour the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. C. Barrow of his app. as offic. asst. district superint. of police.

Capt. L. S. Tucker, district superint. of police, from Peshawar to Ferozepore district.

Major R. H. Wall, district superint. of police, from Ferozepore to Muzaffargarh district.

Mr. W. Haslett, offic. district superint. of police, Muzaffargarh, to offic. as district superint. of police, Shahpore.

Mr. R. S. Bruere to offic. as a district superint. of police, 4th grade, in the Hushiarpore district.

July 23.—The following promotions of district superintendents of police are sanctioned:—

Mr. W. P. Davis, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Capt. R. P. Davis, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Lambert, from the 5th to the 4th grade.

Mr. W. Campbell to be dist. superint. of police of Shahabad in the 5th grade, but to cont. to offic. as dist. supt. of Beerbhoom.

The following asst. superintendents of police are promoted, viz.:—

Mr. C. Jennings, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr. T. G. Charles, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Munro, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

BARTON.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct that Capt. H. J. Barton, staff corps, sub. assist. commy. gen., shall be placed at the bottom of the grade to which he belongs in that dept. His name will accordingly be entered next below that of Lieut. G. L. Elliot in the list of sub. asst. commiss. gen. of the 3rd class.

BROOKE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 736 of July 17, Major and brevet Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, 109th foot, asst. adjt. gen., is posted to the Allahabad div. The above posting to have effect from July 30.

DAVIS, Capt. A. T., attached to the 5th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub. during the absence of Capt. E. H. Webb, on far. Dated July 13.

DAY, Lieut. F. J., R.E., asst. eng., 2nd grade, 2nd circle military works, is posted to the Lucknow div., with effect from June 26.

FREEBORN.—The C-in-C. in India is pleased to confirm the provisional app. of Capt. W. Freeborn, 2nd bat. 1st foot, as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. G. S. Montgomery, c.s.i., commanding Mhow division, Bombay. Simla, July 4.

FOSTER.—Kussowlee depot—Lieut. col. E. H. Foster, 2nd batt. 12th regt., to be comdt., v. McDonald, whose tour of service has expired. Dated July 23.

JACKSON, Capt. G. D'A., asst. eng., 1st grade, joined the Rawul Pindie div., 8th circle, mil. works, on June 7.

PALMER, Capt. A. P., S.C., 3rd squadron officer, offic. 2nd squad. officer 9th Bengal cavalry, is app. to offic. as brig. major at Mooltan, v. Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.c., whose tenure has expired.

SCHMID, Major A., asst. adjt. gen., is, at his own request, transfd. from the Allahabad to the Oude division.

DRESS.—Under instructions from the horse-guards, the Right Hon. the C. in C. is pleased to notify that staff uniform is to be worn by deputy assistant adjutant generals for musketry, in lieu of that laid down at page 106 of the dress regulations. This rule is not compulsory for those officers who are completing, in the above capacity, the unexpired portion of their original appointment as district inspectors of musketry.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in July) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. F. Duffin, S.C., 2nd in command 4th N.I., is permitted to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of June 17. Lieut. G. S. Ramsay, C battery 9th brigade R.A., from May 21 to Oct. 20. Capt. S. Barrett, 3rd hussars, for four months, from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. K. Fooks, 13th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. J. Stuart, 1st battalion 8th foot, to Bombay for one month, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) H. E. Jerome, 2nd battalion 19th foot, v.c., for one month, from Aug. 1, to Bombay, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. C. Hallows, 2nd battalion 24th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. C. Symons, 105th foot (instructor of musketry), to remain in Cashmere, from Aug. 6 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. R. A. Price, quartermaster 9th N.I., to remain in Tirhoot district, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, in extension, on private affairs. Col. J. I. Murray, staff corps, comdt. 14th Bengal cavalry, to remain at Bangalore, from July 10 to Sept. 26, in extension, on private affairs. Dep. inspector general of hospitals C. L. Cox (unemployed) to Bombay, from June 28 to July 28, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. A. C. Padday, R.E., executive engineer, employed on military works, Bareilly division, public works department, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. The furlough to Europe on private affairs for twelve months granted to Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. I. Murray, Bengal staff corps, commandant 14th Bengal cavalry (lancers) in G.G.O. No. 392, dated April 10, is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. M. S. Bell, R.E., having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, is directed to proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense, and to report himself on arrival thence to the deputy adjutant general R.E. at the horse guards.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen has obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Scott, executive engineer, Shoojabad division, is granted six weeks' privilege leave. Mr. R. Griffith, principal of the Benares College, has three months' privilege leave. Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., inspector of schools, 2nd circle, has thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. F. B. Walker, officiating executive engineer, Goojranwalla division, has availed himself of the three months' privilege leave. Mr. H. S. Thompson, first subordinate judge of Hooghly, for fourteen days, from July 8. Lieut. W. F. Trotter, officiating district superintendent of Police, Durrung, for one month, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave. Mr. A. W. B. Power, political agent, Hill Tipperah, for six weeks. Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, Cachar, for two months and ten days, from any date within the current month on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. F. B. Peacock, registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has leave for three months, with effect from the 16th June, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. Bell, officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on special leave. Capt. E. J. Butler, first assistant master attendant, for three months. Mr. A. W. Cossart, extra assistant commissioner of Godda, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed one year's leave of absence, together with fourteen days' subsidiary leave from August 1. Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., professor, Presidency College, is allowed five months' leave of absence on private affairs from August 10, together with subsidiary leave for one week. Mr. W. A. Billings, deputy controller of public works account, Buzal, six months' privilege leave, on private affairs, with effect, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. C. J. Lockwood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, for one year. Mr. Lockwood availed himself of the leave on July 12. Mr. S. Brock, controller of public works accounts, Madras, three months' privilege leave, with effect from June 18. Mr. W. G. Deare, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Narail, for six months, together with twenty days' subsidiary leave, from the date on which he may be relieved. Capt. W. Hopkinson, assistant commissioner of Hazareebaugh, for two months, from the date on which he may be relieved. Capt. W. G. Maitland, assistant commissioner, Seebasaur, for twenty-one days. Mr. D. W. McM. Testro, B.A., assistant magistrate, Backergunge, for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, commencing from the date on which he made over charge of his office at Burrisaul. Sir W. J. Herschel, officiating commissioner of Dacca, for fourteen days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the presidency. Dr. C. Palmer, marine surgeon, for three months. Mr. R. O'Flaherty, apprentice engineer, attached to the 24-Pergunnahs district, for three months, on private affairs, in extension, without pay. Surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., professor of midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, and superint. gen. of vaccination, L.P., for three months, from Aug. 2, or date on which he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, political agent, Gwalior, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the date in August next on which he may avail himself thereof. Mr. H. Ronaldson, assistant to the accountant general, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. F. de H. Larpent, officiating deputy accountant general, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for a fortnight. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, assistant to accountant general, Bombay, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Madras.

CIVIL.

COCKERELL, J. R., comr. of the Neilgherry Hills, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. July 26.

COCKERELL—RYAN.—Mr. J. R. Cockerell, comr. of the Neilgherry Hills, and Mr. J. Ryan to be Govt. members of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, in room of the late Mr. J. W. Brecks and Rev. H. P. James. July 26.

COX, A. F., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Godavery dist. July 26.

DANGERFIELD, Lieut. col. G., B.A., offic. comy. of ordnance, 1st class, att. to the arsenal of Fort St. George, resumed charge of the office of supt. of stationery on July 20. July 26.

EASTALL, Lieut. C. E. L., gen. list, to act as asst. superint. of police in Ganjam, during employment of Capt. Wilton on other duty. July 16.

FRANZ, R. R., English record keeper in the office of the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., to be marriage registrar of that dist. July 26.

MACGREGOR, A. M., dep. coll., 4th class, to be dep. coll., 3rd class, v. D. Timmapah. July 26.

MURPHY, Rev. J., LL.D., chap. of Cuddalore, to act as chap. of South Black Town during the absence of the Rev. R. C. W. Raban on leave. July 26.

NELSON, J. H., acting civil and sess. judge of Tranquebar, to be a lay trustee of Zion Church at that station. July 26.

PERNON, J., to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Cocanada, in the Godavery dist., the purposes of Act III. of 1871. July 26.

BOWLAND, C. H., is app. emigration agent at Madras for the Govt. of Trinidad.

MILITARY.

BIRD, Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. W., cadre 6th regt. L.C., to be capt., v. McDonnell, retired; dated March 30. July 26.

DARVILL, Lieut. J. W., cadre 2nd European L.I. (capt. in 105th foot), to have the position of capt., v. Bird, dec.; dated July 22. July 26.

STEWART, Col. A., R.A., dep. insp. gen., to be insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines from Aug. 1, v. Col. J. L. Barrow, C.B., resigned.

STUART, Capt. C. J., Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years service, to be major, from July 20. July 26.

MEDICAL.

MOOKERJEE, Asst. surg. P. N., to act as resident surg., general hospital, Madras, during absence of Asst. surg. Brookman on priv. leave.

WILLIAMSON, Surg. G., M.D., to act as superint. of Lunatic Asylum at Madras during absence of Surg. J. Murray, M.D. July 18.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major G. B. Bowen, staff corps, to sea, for three months, on private affairs, embarking at Madras. Capt. A. McGoun, staff corps, for two years; to embark from Madras.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. H. Thompson, staff corps, second assistant superintendent in the revenue survey, for two years; to embark from Madras. Mr. L. McIver, assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Canara, privilege leave for two months, from or after August 1 next. Capt. F. H. Thompson, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. Broughton, Government quinologist, privilege leave for forty-five days, from or after August 15 next. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., chaplain of South Black Town, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 1 or date of departure from his station.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Bangalore on July 5, Private H. Ormerod, 1st battalion 21st regt., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—1st charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Bangalore on May 28, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, offered violence against Lance corporal S. Frogatt, 18th hussars, assistant provost, by raising a spade with which he was working in a menacing attitude, at the same saying, "Go away you——— or I will cut you in two with this spade," or words to that effect, the said Lance corporal Frogatt being his superior military officer and then and there in the execution of his office. 2nd charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Bangalore on May 28, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, used violence against Lance corporal Frogatt, assistant provost, by throwing some coffee over him and then the tin-pot which contained it at him, which struck him on the leg, the said Lance corporal Frogatt being his superior military officer and then and there in the execution of his office. Finding—Guilty of all the charges. Sentence—The Court sentences the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, to commence at the expiration of punishment to which the prisoner has been previously sentenced. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—(Confirmed) FREDERICK P. HAINES, lieut. general, C. in C. Ootacamund, July 13.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., held the substantive app. of a 2nd grade judge from July 3 to July 10, both days inclusive. Mr. M. B. Baker resumed charge of his app. as acting senior asst. judge and session judge of Kulladghee on July 20, and made the necessary declaration of office.

BATTY, H., C.S., has been app. to act as professor in the Deccan College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence. July 24.

CANDY, E. T., has been app. to act as 1st grade asst. judge from the date of Mr. Tagore's making over charge at Poona. July 25.

CHATFIELD, K. M., B.A., has been app. as substantive *pro tem.* director of public instruction, with effect from May 27 last, the date of his taking charge of the office. July 31.

CODRINGTON—BONNOR.—Capt. G. H. R. Codrington, S.C., has been app. to act as supt. of police in the Tanna district; and the services of Lieut. col. R. M. Bonnor, S.C., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. July 24.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., to be superny. asst. to the coll. of Ahmadabad. July 24.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., superny. asst. to the coll. of Ahmadabad, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class in the Ahmadabad dist. July 31.

GRANT—EDWARDS.—The foll. appts. are made with effect from Oct. 27, 1871, to such date as that whereon G. S. V. FitzGerald, app. 1st asst. resident, may join his appt.:—Capt. C. Grant, 2nd asst. polit. resident in the Persian Gulf, to act as 1st asst. polit. resident. Mr. J. Edwards, uncovenanted asst. resident, to act as 2nd asst. polit. resident, and Mr. G. Lucas, head clerk and interpr., to act as uncovenanted asst. resident. July 26.

JERVOISE—EBDEN.—Under the authority conveyed by section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermttd. officers in the Canara dist., to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—A. C. Jervoise, 1st asst. coll.; E. J. Ebdon, acting 2nd asst. coll. Mr. A. C. Jervoise, asst. coll. and a mag. F. P. in the Canara dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talukas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate.

JACOB, P., supernum. asst. coll. and sub. mag. of the 1st class, in the Surat district, is invested with the powers of a mag. in that district. July 25.

KING—COOKE. — Under the authority conveyed by Section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. each of the under-mentioned officers, in the Kaira district, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—Mr. J. King, 1st asst. coll.; Mr. H. R. Cooke, supernumery asst. coll. July 25.

LARPENT, Baron de H., acting judge and session judge of Dhurwar, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866 on July 11.

LEACH, T. H., to be superny. asst. to the coll. of Nasik. July 30.

REID, G. B., an asst. coll. and a mag. F.P. in the Khandeish district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the criminal procedure code to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag.

ROYALS, W., sub conductor of the marine storekeeper's dept., to be acting conductor from June 10, inclusive, v. Crookwell, proc. to Eur.

SCHNEIDER, Brigadier gen. J. W., C.B., received charge of the duties of political resident at Aden from Major gen. C. W. Tremeneere, R.E., C.B., on July 17.

STACK, Lieut. E. V., assumed charge of his duties as boundary settlement officer between the Mahes Kanta and Baroda, on July 3.

TATE, J., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Begaree, from Mr. J. G. Single, on July 8.

THORNTON.—Major Thoyts, acting cantonment mag. at Karachi, performed the duties of city mag. of Karachi, in add. to his own, during Mr. Gibbons' abs. on priv. leave, from June 10 to 24.

WESTMACOTT, Capt. R., has been app. to act as dist. superint. of police in the Surat district. July 30.

WINGATE, A., to be supernumery asst. to the coll. of Puna. July 30.

WOODWARD, H., to be supernumery to the coll. of Puna. July 27.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

July 31.—Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers, in the Rutnagherry district, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a commissioner of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. A. K. Nairne, 1st asst. coll.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, 2nd asst. coll.

Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, supernum. asst. coll.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the under-mentioned officers, in the Dhurwar district, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a commissioner of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. G. Waddington, 1st asst. coll.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, 2nd asst. coll.

Mr. A. T. Ommanney, supernum. asst. coll.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, supernum. asst. coll.

Mr. J. C. Anding, dist. dep. coll.

MILITARY.

BELL.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 436, of July 6, Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, 58th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 18th N.I., is att. to the 2nd (grenadier) regt. N.I., as a tempy measure, until the opening of the season.

BERKELEY.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 345 of May 25 last, Lieut. Berkeley, 3rd hussars, performed the duties of adjt. during the abs. of Lieut. Nettles, in add. to his own duties as interpreter. No. 466.

COMYN—SETON.—Capt. Comyn offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Seton as wing officer, in add. to their respective duties, from July 15 to July 20. July 27.

CRISPIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 21, directing Capt. Crispin to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), in add. to his own duties. July 27.

CURRIE, Major J., staff corps, offic. wing officer 15th N.I., is confd. in that app., v. Capt. Barras, vacated on exceeding two years' furlough. July 24.

EBDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 18, directing Lieut. Ebdon, 23rd regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, with effect from July 16, v. Lieut. Watling, absent on other duties. July 27.

GLASSPOOLE, Major, officd. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his own duties, from July 6 to 14.

GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, directing Lieut. Gordon, 68th foot, to act as interpreter to the regt., with effect from July 6. July 27.

KILGOUR—WYATT—DAVIS.—Lieut. H. Kilgour, 1-5th foot; Lieut. G. N. Wyatt, 1-5th foot; and Serg. T. Davis, 1-5th foot, on June 1.

MANGLES.—20th Hussars.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, apptg. Lieut. C. Mangles to offic. as adjt. and qmr., with effect from April 29 to May 3, in room of Lieut. and adjt. H.H. Perkin, and Lieut. and officg. qmr. M. S. Saunders, absent on special duty at the High Court, Lahore. July 20.

MOCHLER, Capt. E., gen. list, officg. 2nd wing subalt. 5th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. July 24.

PALMER.—The undermttd. officer is perm. to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on Jan. 1, 1873:—Lieut. E. Palmer, 1-3rd foot. July 20.

SHELLEY.—With ref. to the notification issued by P.W.D. No. 387 of July 13, the services of Lieut. col. T. M. Shelley, of inf., late of the barrack dept., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

TURNER.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 537 of 17th inst., Dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals J. Turner, F.R.C.S., is posted to the northern div. July 24.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1872-73 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the quarter-master general:—

British Cavalry.

3rd Hussars, from Ahmednuggur to Mhow, leaving a squadron at Ahmednuggur.

15th Hussars, from Mhow to Meerut.

Royal Horse Artillery.

D Battery C Brigade, from England to Ahmednuggur.

E Battery C Brigade, from England to Mhow.

C Battery D Brigade, from Ahmednuggur to England.

E Battery D Brigade, from Mhow to England.

Royal Artillery.

No. 1 Battery 6th Brigade, from Mhow to Aden.

No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, from Bombay to Mhow.

No. 4 Battery 6th Brigade, from Aden to Bombay.

No. 5 Battery 6th Brigade, from Aden to Bombay.

No. 6 Battery 6th Brigade, from Bombay to Aden.

D Battery 9th Brigade, from Nusserebad to Kirkee.

D Battery 18th Brigade, from Kirkee to Nusserebad.

British Infantry.

60th Rifles (3rd Battalion), from Aden to England.

105th Foot, from Meerut to Aden.

Native Troops.

2nd Company Sappers and Miners, from Aden to Kirkee.

5th Company Sappers and Miners, from Kirkee to Aden.

2nd Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers), from Poona to Aden.

5th Regiment N.I., from Aden to Belgaum.

7th Regiment N.I., from Dharwar to Head Quarters, Kattywar, Wing Tanna.

12th Regiment N.I., from Belgaum to Dharwar.

15th Regiment (wing), from Tanna to Malligaum.

17th Regiment N.I., from Dhoolia to Poona.

NAVAL.

BRENNER, Lieut. J. (late Indian navy), is app. to the charge of the hydraulic lift at Hog Island, from the date of its being taken over by Government. June 24.

CAREW—HEWETT.—Lieut. G. O'B. Carew (late I.N.), to be a marine store-keeper; Lieut. G. B. Hewett (late I.N.), to be dockmaster. June 21.

SEARLE, Lieut. W. L. (late I.N.), to be master attendant and conservator of the port of Bombay. June 5.

WARNER, W. H. (late I.N.), is app. comdr. of H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*. June 26.

MEDICAL.

BUTLER, Surg. E. R., assumed charge of his duties as civil surg. in Kattywar, from Dr. Sexton, on June 19.

LONG, Asst. surg. D. B., is placed on gen. duty, Northern div. July 24.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REMUNERATION TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.—When the pay of civil medical officers of all grades was recently consolidated, and considerable increases made to that pay on the recommendation of the medical commission, it was understood that these officers were in future to undertake all the ordinary civil work of their respective charges without any extra allowance, except only travelling under special circumstances.

2. The papers forwarded by the financial department under their endorsement dated March 6, 1872, No. 1,789, raised the broad question what is ordinary civil work, it certainly includes attendance on the ordinary civil or quasi-civil officers, or all the civil establishments; on all strangers passing through the district, if in Government employ in some other district, and on all isolated officers or small parties of officers employed in or travelling about the district. Thus if a party of convicts is sent to work at out-door labour at a distance from the jail, the civil surgeon is bound to visit them at all reasonable times without charge, except under certain circumstances for travelling allowance.

3. On this point the only rule which the Governor general in Council is able to lay down is, that the civil surgeon of a district cannot claim extra remuneration for any duties appertaining to his charge, except those for which a special allowance may have been separately sanctioned, and H.E. in Council is averse to any increase in the number of special allowances which are now granted. When the civil surgeon's presence may be required beyond a distance of five miles from the limits of his station, he will in future draw travelling allowance.

4. It, however, seems questionable whether attendance at a distance of five miles should in all cases be required of a medical officer. H.E. in Council is of opinion that service of this nature should not be considered compulsory, except under extraordinary circumstances, and that, where journeys of this distance are frequent, provision should be made for the services of a sub-assistant surgeon.

5. As regards the question raised by the Inspector general of hospitals, Indian medical department, the Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that when an uncovenanted officer requiring medical aid lives at a distance of more than two miles from the officer or residence of the medical subordinate, and the latter has to hire a conveyance for the journey, the expense so incurred should be defrayed by the officer concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the financial department, with the remark that the applications submitted by the Public Works Department should be negatived under the orders now issued.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. L. G. Hynes, assistant mint master, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month. Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., acting chaplain of Byculla, privilege leave for eighteen days, from July 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. (local capt.) E. Gunter, to Khandalla, 59th foot, from July 17 to Sept. 16, on private affairs, in extension of priv. leave. Lieut. T. Teed, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, from June 6 to July 20. Lieut. F. O. P. Foote, B battery 18th brigade R.A., from July 1 to July 31, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to England; the leave granted on July 10 is cancelled. Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Mout, C.B., v.c., British Medical Service, to remain in England, from June 7 to Oct. 7. Staff surg. J. Parr, to remain in Bombay, from July 15 to July 31.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 22nd July:—Marathi, Mr. F. Birkbeck, Mr. P. Jacob, J. Pollen, H. Woodward; Hindustani, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford. Messrs. H. D. E. Forbes and James Ingle have passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati; July 24. Capt. H. de P. Rennick and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabi on July 10:—Lieut. H. R. Le M. Carey, P.W.D.; Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab infantry; and Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N.I. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—Private F. Scott, 11th busars; Capt. A. B. Pitman, 65th foot; and Hospital apprentice J. E. McFarlane, 65th Foot—on July 4.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Aug. 20.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. J. C. Kinsbant, who has resigned his position as a probationer for the Indian staff corps, from the superny. list, to be lieut., v. A. C. Gardner, prom. in 14th hussars; Aug. 21.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. W. H. Pollard, from the 22nd foot, to be surg., v. Surg. major G. F. Bone, M.D., deceased; Aug. 21.

1st Foot.—Lieut. F. Coningham to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. A. Moberly, prom.; July 25.

6th Foot.—Capt. J. E. Tewart retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. St. G. J. Bathbone, from 1st West India regt., to be lieut., v. W. D. Osborne, who exch.; Aug. 21.

24th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Syma retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Aug. 21.

39th Foot.—Lieut. E. Bruce has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; June 25.

60th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. F. Kennedy retires upon full pay; Aug. 21.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Egan retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 21.

63rd Foot.—Lieut. R. M. Smyth retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Aug. 21.

76th Foot.—J. R. King, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. W. Snell, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 21.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Cuthell, from 15th foot, to be lieut., v. R. P. Galwey, who exch.; Aug. 21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. Carroll, M.D., from the 9th foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. E. H. Roberts, app. to the 9th foot; Staff asst. surg. R. O. Hayden to be staff surg., v. J. R. Kehoe, app. to the 22nd foot; Asst. surg. R. Gillespie, M.D., from the 51st foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. D. Gunning, who exch.; Aug. 21.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. F. Kennedy, ret. upon full pay, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Aug. 21.

The commission, as colonel, of Lieut. col. G. W. Patey, 56th foot, to be antedated to March 31.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to major gen. of Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. B. Johnson, C.B., royal (late Bengal) art.:—

Capt. and brev. major G. O. Bowdler, 40th foot, to be lieut. col.; Major H. Strover, R.A., to be lieut. col.; Major F. Mould, R.E., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. E. Todd, h.p., late 81st foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; Aug. 1.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols.:—

Lieut. col. A. H. Cobbe, 17th foot; Oct. 30.

Lieut. col. V. H. Bowles, 63rd foot; July 28.

Lieut. col. H. W. Parish, C.B., 45th foot.

Lieut. col. C. McArthur, royal marines; July 31.

Lieut. col. C. K. Pearson, 3rd foot; Lieut. col. W. C. Bancroft, 16th foot; Aug. 14.

Lieut. col. H. F. Kennedy, 60th foot; Aug. 17.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, who have retired on full pay, to receive a step of hon. rank:—

Major T. J. Holland, C.B., Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. H. G. Trist, Madras invalid establishment, to be major; Surg. major J. B. Fleming, Madras army, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; Aug. 21.

Aug. 27.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. G. E. Grover has been placed on the temp. reserved list; Lieut. P. G. Tarbet to be capt., v. C. H. C. Halkett, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. H. Patten to be capt., v. E. M. Lloyd, placed upon the supernum. list; Aug. 28. The promotion to the rank of capt. of Lieut. A. K. Haslett to bear date Aug. 3, and that of Lieut. A. L. Buckle to bear date Aug. 4, and not as notified in *Gazette* of 2nd inst.

The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent:—

R. O. Lloyd, E. H. Cameron, and E. W. Cresswell. Jan. 8, 1870.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. C. B. de Butts, R.E., having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; Aug. 21.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—At Meerut, July 21, wife of S. C. Amesbury, B.M.S., daughter.

BIRCH—At Dacca, July 15, wife of J. Briscoe Birch, daughter.

BONAVIA—At Kalka, July 8, wife of E. Bonavia, M.D., Surgeon Bengal medical service, daughter, prematurely.

BYERS—At Dum Dum, July 26, the wife of Lieut. col. C. H. Byers, Bengal staff corps, son.

DALGLIESH—At Mozafferpore, July 6, wife of E. Dalgliesh, daughter.

DAY—At Chinsurah, July 24, wife of the Rev. Lal Behari Day, son.

GALLOIS—At Rajshye, July 16, wife of A. Gallois, son.

GROVE—At Calcutta, July 22, wife of Alfred Grove, daughter.

HANSON—At Cawnpore, July 20, wife of C. L. Hanson, inspecting post master, Cawnpore division, son.

HEARN—At Breach Candy, August 1, wife of Risley V. Hearn, son.

HEATH—At Nynsee Tal, July 19, wife of Lieut. col. Heath, R.A., daughter, still-born.

HENDERSON—At Simla, July 18, wife of Capt. P. D. Henderson, 2nd regt. Madras Light Cavalry, daughter.

LAMBERT—At Calcutta, July 21, wife of J. Lambert, daughter.

LANGLEY—At Sealdah, July 22, wife of P. R. Langley, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, daughter. [daughter.

LEACH—At Aliahabad, July 24, wife of J. C. Leach, pleader, high court.

LEVER—At Russellcondah, July 16, wife of Ensign and dep. asst. comsy. James Lever, D.P.W., daughter.

MELVILLE—At Malabar-hill, July 29, wife of J. Melville, son.

MILLS—At Dhubie Talao, July 23, wife of Thomas Mills, superint. of police, son.

MIGNON—At Deesa, July 27, wife of Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, brigade major, daughter. [born.

MOBERLY—At Chapauk, July 25, wife of Capt. C. M. Moberly, son, still-NETSCHER—At Madras, July 25, wife of M. Netscher, apothecary, son.

NOBLE—At Lucknow, July 24, wife of Capt. C. S. Noble, daughter.

OSMOND—At Calcutta, July 22, wife of W. M. Osmond, son.

PATCH—At Nynsee Tal, July 18, wife of Lieut. R. Patch, S. A. C. general, son. [of police, daughter.

RYVES—At Shahjehanpore, July 24, wife of T. J. Ryves, dist. superint.

SANDERSON—At Calcutta, July 26, wife of A. Sanderson, daughter.

STRANGE—At Nungumbaukum, Madras, Mr. L. Strange, daughter.

TAGORE—At Poona, July 26, wife of S. Tagore, Bombay S.C., son.

THEOBALDS—At Jubbulpore, July 19, wife of Surg. major J. R. Theobalds, 21st regt., Madras N.I., daughter.

WOOLDRIDGE—At Calcutta, July 20, wife of H. W. Wooldridge, daughter.

WRIGHT—At Trichinopoly, July 25, wife of W. E. Wright, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALL—MOORE—At Agra, July 17, E. C. Ball, to Esther H., youngest daughter of the late F. W. Moore.

BEGBIE—DE LACY—At Bangalore, July 23, E. W. Begbie, capt. Madras sappers and miners, son of the late Major gen. Begbie, Madras art., to Mary E., only child of the late A. De Lacy, county Cork.

BROWN—JOHNSTON—At Ootacamund, July 4, the Rev. R. Brown, of Nagapatam, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Johnston, 20th Madras N.I.

WIGRAM—RIDEOUT—At St. George's Cathedral, July 27, H. Wigram, Madras C.S., to Amy, second daughter of Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout, staff corps.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—At Calcutta, July 27, J. E. Barnett, aged 5 months 25 days.

BIRDWOOD—At Surat, July 28, Capt. G. F. Birdwood, Bombay S.C., supt. of police, Surat, aged 34.

EMILE—At Boolundshuhur, July 19, T. C. A., the dearly beloved child of H. H. and A. Emile, aged 9 months 26 days.

DALRYMPLE—At Sehore, Central India, July 23, H. J., infant son of Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple.

DALY—At Pondicherry, July 23, Pensioned apoth. C. J. Daly.

DAWSON—At Ootacamund, July 16, A. H., youngest child of G. A. R. Dawson.

LANGLEY—At Secundrabad, July 15, Anne C., the beloved infant daughter of Sub coudr. R. Langley, commissariat dept., aged 3 months and 7 days.

MUNTON—At Calcutta, July 22, J. Munton, aged 54.

PRITCHARD—At Calcutta, July 21, Mary I., wife of J. W. Pritchard, of Midnapore, aged 19.

WEDDON—At Dubwali, Punjab, July 17, D. C. B., infant son of C. A. Weddon.

WHITTENBERRY—At Calcutta, July 19, E. A., son of G. and C. Whittenberry, aged 2.

SCHORN—At Calcutta, July 23, Anna M., wife of T. C. Schorn, aged 67.
 STACEY—At Malabar Hill, July 26, F. M., infant son of G. B. Stacey.
 TAYLOR—At Calcutta, July 17, R. Taylor, E.B.R. Service, second son of T. Taylor, of Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Official Papers.

THE NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

To all commissioners and all magistrates of districts,—dated Calcutta, July 1, 1872.

I am directed to call your very particular attention to the new Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X. of 1872, which will come into force on 1st September next.

[The principal provisions only are herein given.]

2. The changes in the powers and position of magistrates effected by the Code are so considerable that it will be desirable to re-gazette all magistrates with the powers which it is deemed desirable to invest them with under the new law. The Lieutenant governor accordingly wishes to have submitted to him complete lists of officers and honorary magistrates, with the powers for which each is recommended. These are to be submitted by magistrates of districts through the commissioners.

3. Magistrates will now be first, second, and third class, and special Magistrates (section 42). Also power is taken, and will be very freely used, for the creation of benches of magistrates (sections 50 to 56), and powers of summary trial may be conferred on any first-class magistrate and on benches of magistrates (sections 222 to 230).

4. The powers of magistrates of the first and second class are considerably enlarged. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, false evidence, and some other offences hitherto exclusively triable by Courts of Sessions, may in future be tried by a magistrate of the first class; and very large classes of cases of common occurrence, hitherto triable by a first class magistrate only, are now made triable by a magistrate of the second class, who has also now power to pass a sentence of solitary confinement.

5. In fact, it may be said that almost all offences are now either entered in column 7 of the schedule as triable by the Court of Sessions, or are triable by a magistrate of the second class. Almost the only cases entered as triable exclusively by a magistrate of the first class are a very few offences by or relating to public servants (Penal Code, sections 163, 166, 169); and against public justice (sections 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216), which are not so much separate offences in themselves as offences occurring in the course of judicial proceedings. Practically, then, all sub-divisional officers and second class magistrates invested with power to commit for trial will have, either in virtue of their own powers, or as qualified to hold preliminary inquiry in sessions cases, jurisdiction in nearly every case that can occur; and there is not the same necessity as before for giving first class powers, except where an officer is in every way fully qualified for such powers, and there is real need for a magistrate of that rank.

6. A second class magistrate in charge of a sub-division has, as such, very large powers. Also, when in cases within his jurisdiction he deems a more severe punishment than he can give necessary, he can send on the file for orders to the magistrate of the district after completing the trial. And in those sessions cases which are also triable by a first class magistrate, if he deems that the case may best be tried by the latter officer, he can stop the preliminary inquiry at any stage, and send the parties and witnesses on to the first-class magistrate.

7. All magistrates in charge of sub-divisions will be able to hear on complaint, and to take up without complaint, cases within their jurisdiction; but the Lieutenant-Governor will invest all magistrates of districts with power under Section 48 to withdraw from any magistrate subordinate to him the cognisance of any classes of cases which he may think proper to reserve.

MITRAILLEUSE EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—A further series of experiments took place at the Royal Arsenal practice range last week with the English Gatling gun, the only mitrailleuse yet introduced into the service, and that but sparingly; the object being to ascertain the precise value of that arm as an auxiliary either of artillery or infantry, or both. From the opinions already submitted on the subject in official quarters, it is believed that the use of these mitrailleuses will, in the British service at least, be restricted to boats and fortresses, where the length and breadth of the space to be swept lies within very narrow limits, and when as heavy a fire as possible has to be concentrated on one spot—in such positions, for instance, as the flanks of a main ditch before a fortress, rendering its passage by an assailant almost impracticable, while the weapons themselves offer so small a mark, being placed low down, so as to bring a grazing fire on the ditch, that they can hardly be hit by the besiegers. It appears to be the general opinion throughout Europe that they cannot in any way rival artillery in the open, as grape and canister are far more effective against living objects, and shrapnel or common shell, besides being able to reach the enemy under cover, are much more destructive against resisting objects and at longer ranges. On the other hand, it is thought that they cannot compete against infantry either in usefulness for tactical purposes or in the number of effective shots per man, and, except in Russia, where fifteen batteries of Gatlings are being provided, one for each infantry division, they are not being introduced to any large extent by any European nation. Although the system has been under trial for about two years, there are probably at this time not more than a dozen mitrailleuses in the whole of England.

Home.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of successful candidates at the competitive examination held at Burlington-house, on the 12th August, for fifteen appointments as assistant surgeons:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Total No. of Marks.
1 ...	Brereton, S. ...	2,429
2 ...	Baill, E. ...	2,255
3 ...	Price, G. ...	2,233
4 ...	Moriarty, M. B. ...	2,215
5 ...	Dundas, G. A. ...	2,097
6 ...	O'Brien, B. ...	2,035
7 ...	Livinge, E. ...	1,985
8 ...	Rogers-Harrison, A. W. ...	1,893
9 ...	Ahmed, Z. A. ...	1,870
10 ...	Gilligan, W. A. ...	1,860
11 ...	Hill, H. W. ...	1,795
12 ...	Beech, L. ...	1,785
13 ...	Cullimore, D. H. ...	1,785
14 ...	Griffiths, W. E. ...	1,775
15 ...	Esmonde-White, H. B. ...	1,750

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN FORESTS.

Last week, before the British Association at Brighton, Dr. Brandis delivered an interesting lecture on "The Geographical Distribution of Forests in India." The character of forest vegetation, he observed, in all countries was influenced by soil, climate, and the action of man. In India the distribution of moisture was one of the most important elements. Explaining the advantage of considering India as divided into arid, dry, and wet districts by observation of the rainfall, he stated that in the west corner of India was what might be called the arid tract, extending from the coast of Cutch and from Scinde in the south to the Salt range in the north, and from the hills of Beloochistan in the west to the Aravalli range in the east. The average rainfall in this district was less than fifteen inches. Throughout this arid part of India the spontaneous arborescent vegetation was extremely scanty, although a thin sprinkling of low thorny scrub on the hills offered ample and interesting employment to the botanist. In this region the work of the forester was limited to those tracts which stretched along the Indus and its principal tributaries, watered by the annual overflow of the river during summer, or which could be otherwise irrigated. Thus in Scinde there were on both sides of the Indus river 352,000 acres of Government forest maintained solely by the overflow of the river and by percolation. The result of the deflection of a river from its course was that the forest near the old bed frequently perished. Outside this arid tract there were two belts, with a rainfall of between fifteen and thirty inches, which might be called the dry zones of India. The spontaneous arborescent vegetation was scanty, save in the moist lands along the great rivers, but it was better than in the arid tract. In the southern dry zone, comprising part of the Deccan, was the country of the sandal-wood, a small tree, which did not grow gregariously, and did not form continuous forests. Here, too, were the ancient irrigation works, tanks, and gigantic stone dams across rivers, and where water was thus supplied fields and gardens were most luxuriant. In the rest of India generally the rainfall exceeded thirty inches, but even in these moister parts of the country the conditions for forest vegetation were not everywhere as favourable in India as in Europe. Really thriving forests were only found where the fall exceeded forty-five inches, and luxuriant vegetation was limited to those belts which had a much higher rainfall. Within the moist regions with a rainfall exceeding sixty inches (in one place rising to 250 inches), and in Eastern India, there was a great variety of good forest. Of the Deodar forests of the North-West Himalaya a small portion only fell into this belt, the greater part lying in land where the rainfall was less than sixty inches. Between the dry and moist regions was a vast tract of country with an annual rainfall of more than thirty, but less than sixty inches, comprising the greater portion of the upper Gangetic plain, the whole of Central India and the western side of the peninsula. In this part of India the main obstacle to a luxuriant forest growth was, not so much an insufficient supply of moisture as its unequal distribution over the seasons of the year. The jungle fires were also most fatal to forest growth in these regions of India. The protection of forests against this scourge was not an easy matter; but thanks to the energy of Colonel Pearson, fires had been excluded from several forest districts of the Central Provinces ever since 1864, and the improvement in their condition was marvellous. Up to the present time, however, many otherwise observant people in India, and even officers connected with the administration of the public forests, had been of opinion that these fires were not mischievous, and might in some cases be beneficial. The action of man upon the forests of India had until within the last few years been directed towards their deterioration and destruction. It was indeed remarkable that in a great portion of the arid and dry regions of India large extents of forest land had been preserved by the native rulers. The beginnings of forest conservancy

were thus found where forests were scarce and grew under unfavourable conditions; but effectual conservancy was now only possible in those forests over which the Government had complete control. The operations of forest officers in India, therefore, must be directed towards obtaining a separation of private and public rights in the forest land. These public domains, clothed with forest, which, as a rule, it would not be the interest of the private proprietor to maintain, would not only serve to supply the future requirements of the country, but would be a source of strength, financially and politically, to the British Government in India.

Dr. A. Campbell read some notes he had made on the Loshais, one of the notorious hill tribes of India. They dry and preserve their dead; there is no distinction of caste; marriage may be contracted or dissolved at will; the men hunt, and the women work; hitherto they have been known to us as a savage and murderous race, but the expedition against them showed they were social in their habits, were mild in disposition, and had great aptitude for trade.

INDIAN COTTON AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A complete and highly interesting collection illustrating the cotton industries of India has been added within the last few days to the International Exhibition, and will be found arranged on the upper floor of the quadrant leading from the Western Gallery towards the Albert Hall. The collection has been made by Indian local committees, under the direction of the Government, with especial reference to the Exhibition; and the greater portion of the articles shown has been contributed by the Bombay Presidency, the chief cotton market of India. The Bombay collection was made under the instructions of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, the honorary secretary to the local committee, who has also taken a prominent part in the arrangement of the specimens at South Kensington. The Indian officials most active in the matter have been Mr. Dunlop, assistant-commissioner at Berar, and Mr. Wilkinson, of the Bombay Cotton Department.

The general plan of the Exhibition has been so arranged as to illustrate every stage of the cultivation, growth, treatment, sale, and manufacture of the cotton plant, and with this view the first place is given to a collection of some of the principal soils in which it is grown, and of the manures employed to add to their fertility. Most of the specimens of soil are from the Bombay Presidency; but a selection has also been sent from the central provinces and from the Berars, where the "Hingunghat" and "Oomraotee" varieties, two of the most favourably known of the Indian cottons, are produced. All these soils are in hermetically-sealed glass jars, and it is intended that the specimens shall be analysed, with a view to the better selection of the manures most appropriate for them. The boxes near the glass jars contain the rich black cotton soil, or "rigur," of the Deccan; and the various subsoils beneath it, down to the hard basaltic rock. The black soil itself consists of disintegrated trap-rock, and extends to a depth of about eighteen feet in practically inexhaustible fertility.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the soils place is given to a smaller series of manures, which consist exclusively of cattle dung and farm yard refuse. Chemical and artificial manures have as yet been scarcely introduced into India, except upon some of the Government experimental farms: and the natural manures are used but sparingly. The native cultivators are fully aware of their value, but in the cultivated districts fuel is scarce and dear, and the dung, which would otherwise be returned to the soil, is largely made up into cakes, and burnt for the purposes of cookery.

Above the soils and manures is suspended a large map of India, divided and coloured to show the chief cotton districts, and the relative quantities of their produce. According to this map the production is very widely diffused over the whole Peninsula; and a memorandum attached states that some 1,400,000 bales are annually exported, of which more than 1,000,000 bales are shipped from Bombay. In this quantity would be included 250,000 bales of the Hingunghat and Oomraotee cotton from the Berars and the Central Provinces, 75,000 of equal quality from Khandeish, and 130,000 bales of the Surat and Broach varieties from Guzerat. The map also shows the railways by which cotton can be conveyed from the several provinces for shipment.

Next in order comes a collection of implements for the preparation of the ground for the crop. Among these a full sized "nagar," or heavy plough, of primitive construction, occupies the most prominent place. This nagar is drawn by three pairs of bullocks, and is only used on land which has been long fallow, or where weeds have gained a great ascendancy. An adjoining implement, the "bukhur," a sort of light grubber, is more generally employed, and is sufficient under ordinary circumstances. The sight of these clumsy tools would suggest to many visitors that the agricultural machinery with which we in England are familiar has a great mission in the East. Perhaps this may be so; but the time is not yet. In its rural and agricultural districts, India is a vast aggregate of village communities, not only independent of, but even isolated from each other. Those who, in a different state of civilisation, are competing tradesmen, are in an Indian village hereditary officials paid from the common stock, and not especially

by those who require their services. The hereditary village smith and wheelwright have had their offices handed down to them from a remote ancestry; and they make and repair the necessary implements of husbandry for their neighbours. To introduce implements which they could neither make nor repair would be to destroy their functions and positions, and to break up, like a house of cards, the whole system of which they form a part. Time and education will probably produce a desire for change and for progress; and when that desire is once felt, the Hindoos, like the Japanese, will be prompt to acquire and to master the mechanical contrivances of the West. But such things cannot be forced upon them, and would not take root as exotics. The labours of Dr. Forbes Watson will probably introduce machine ginning into the cotton districts; but the cultivators must send their produce to be ginned at factories under European supervision, or the Government must provide itinerant artificers, to go from village to village mending the gins.

A large collection of cotton seed will be found in a case to the right of the implements. Most of this seed brings with it some amount of adherent fibre from the gin; and it is prepared for sowing by being rubbed in damp cow dung. The sowing is done after the first fall of rain, or about the first week in June, and the prepared seed is poured down bamboo tubes and suffered to run into furrows left by the "bukhur" already mentioned. When first sprouting the young plant has not only to contend against vicissitudes of weather, but also against a rapid and luxuriant growth of weeds. To remove these the farmer employs the pair of implements resembling small bukhurs, which run between the rows. A complete collection of the principal weeds has been sent to the exhibition, ready to be fitted with "barbarous binomials" by any who may be desirous of the task.

Of the mature cotton plant itself numerous pressed and dried specimens have been sent, but there is only space to exhibit a few of them. Major Trevor Clark's plants, grown under his own superintendence, are in height somewhat above the average of those of the ordinary native field, but are less sturdy than they ought to be. They show expanded flowers, and one pod of cotton ripe for picking. The picking is done about October and November, but generally very carelessly, on account of the scarcity of labour. On a shelf on the left-hand side of the gallery will be found cases containing examples in the seed of nearly every kind of cotton that is grown in India; and, before the produce is marketable, the seeds must be separated from the fibre. This "cleaning" process is accomplished, in Dharwar and the adjoining country, by the iron foot roller, of which a model is shown; and in other parts of India by a double wooden roller or "churka," of which there are two models, a single and a double-handed implement. The foot roller is found to tear the staple of the cotton and to detract from its market value; but the churka is a wonderfully simple, cheap, and effective machine, and may be regarded as the parent of all the various gins which have been invented to supersede it.

The rest of the collection falls naturally into two divisions—the first illustrative of the uses of the portions of the cotton plant which are left after the removal of the fibre; the second, illustrative of the uses of the fibre which is retained in India.

The stalk of the cotton plant is used extensively for fuel, for thatch, and for baskets, specimens of which are shown. The seed, over and above what is required for sowing, is used as a food for cattle, and so is the cake left after the extraction of its abundant oil. The fibre adherent to the husk is among the many substances that have been used for papermaking; and the increasing value of all these applications has led to recent endeavours to utilise them to the fullest possible extent.

The last process shown is the manufacture of cotton cloth, with models of the looms and photographs of the work. One of the chief seats of this manufacture is at Nagpore and its neighbourhood, where are made not only the coarse cloths worn by the cultivators themselves, but also the fine varieties, with borders of crimson silk and gold thread, which are sent all over India for the use of the more wealthy classes. The industry was greatly fostered by the late Rajah of Nagpore, but has somewhat declined since the annexation of the province and the dispersion of the court.

The collection of woven fabrics is very rich and varied, and extends from the coarsest calico to the cloud like and exquisite Dacca muslin, of which a most beautiful specimen is exhibited. In addition to the unbleached, the coloured and printed cloths are deserving of special notice. Dr. Bhawanoo Dajee, of Bombay, has contributed a valuable collection of the dyes employed, with explanatory notes; and near these dyes will be found a large number of the engraved blocks used for the production of patterns. The process of stamping is shown by photographs.

We have reserved to the last the mention of the most attractive feature of the whole exhibition, which consists of a series of exquisite water-colour sketches by Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, Bombay, to illustrate the manner in which the various fabrics are worn or used by the natives. Some of these sketches are in the cases which contain the fabrics themselves, others will be found similarly placed in the Indian Court. That they are accurate representations of Indian life is, perhaps, their least merit, for they

have a perfection of drawing, a harmony of colour, and a bold individuality of treatment which can be adequately described by one phrase alone. They are emphatically works of genius, and they should be visited as such by every lover of art, however much or little he may be interested in the growth of cotton.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The applications for mortgages up to this time have been highly satisfactory, and an allotment will be made in the course of a few days.

MILITARY.—The Duke of Cambridge has selected Colonel E. Seager, half pay late 8th Hussars, to receive a distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant General Kerr Ross. Colonel Seager rose from the ranks, having received his commission as Cornet and Adjutant from Sergeant Major in 1841. He served in the Crimean campaign, and in Central India in 1858-59. He has received the Crimean medal with four clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidie, Turkish medal, and the war medal for India.

DEATH OF AN EX-INDIAN JUDGE.—Mr. Richards, ex-Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, who has just died aged eighty-two, was educated in Trinity College, and called to the bar in 1811. He was one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, but resigned in 1835, became Solicitor-General for Ireland, and succeeded Sir Michael O'Loughlin as Attorney General in 1836, and became a Baron of the Exchequer in the following year. He was appointed chief commissioner under the Incumbered Estates Act in 1849, and resigned his seat on the bench in 1859. He was succeeded by the late Baron Hughes.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The exports of bullion to India for the month of August by the P. and O. Company's steamers have been extremely small, amounting to not more than £8,000 in gold, which was required by Bombay; about £2,200 in gold by Madras; and £8,500 in gold by Ceylon. To Calcutta, £1,000 in silver was sent. These were the exports up to the 23rd of August last. By the steamers of the Messageries Impériales £720 in gold was exported to Pondicherry, and £1,680 in silver to Madras. The latest quotations of the price of silver are subjoined:—Bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; Mexican Dollars, old die, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new die, 5s. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

ABYSSINIA.—Information has been received with regard to the internal state of Abyssinia. The country is parcelled out amongst different chiefs who are at present on pretty good terms with each other. Probably they are nearly equal in strength. Dejaz-Kassei, who has assumed the ancient title of the Emperors of Abyssinia, has, since his coronation, changed greatly for the worse. The Roman Catholic missionaries have been expelled the country, whilst the Europeans who still remain in his service are treated very badly, and are said to be in a starving condition. The barbarous punishment of amputation of the hands and feet is becoming common, and there have been recent instances of the whipping of women, some of them persons of position, and connected with Europeans. In fact there is a complete disregard of European opinion and influence; and it is said distinctly that it is extremely unsafe for any European to travel in Northern Abyssinia at the present time.

DR. HOOKER'S INDIAN MILITARY SERVICES.—In a letter to the *Standard*, signed "G.", the following account is given of the military services which Dr. Hooker has rendered to the country:—"In 1861 the Indian Government, for the second time, organised a field force to punish the Rajah of Sikkim (a small State among the highest spurs of the Himalayas, enclosed by Tibet, Bhotan, our own borders, and Nepal), for acts of violence and aggression on our territory. On the first occasion, in 1849-50, a large force had been assembled at Darjeeling to punish the same Rajah for having imprisoned and ill-treated the Governor-General's agent and Dr. Hooker, but the general officer, who had served with distinction in the Nepal war, reported the country 'impracticable for British troops,' in which opinion he was borne out by Sir C. Napier. ('Life of Napier,' vol. iv., p. 240. 'Himalayan Journals,' vol. ii., p. 239.) The force was consequently broken up, and the Governor-General's menace came to nothing. In 1859-60, on my way between Calcutta and Darjeeling, I studied Dr. Hooker's most interesting and valuable work, 'Himalayan Journals,' which I found to be a most perfect staff officer's report, containing accurate information on every point that could be useful to the commander of an expedition, regarding hills, valleys, elevations, distances, rocks, soil, trees, vegetation, roads, rivers, bridges, productions, inhabitants, their character, climate, seasons, &c., and accompanied, moreover, by an excellent sketch map, which the Government copied and furnished for our use. For the time that the force was in the field the work was as hard as has ever been performed by any force; but the rapidity of its movements, and the complete success of the expedition, which elicited the warm thanks and highest expressions of approval of the Governor-General in Council and of Lord Strathairn, who was then commander-in-chief, were owing in a very large degree to the perfect information regarding the people and country afforded by Dr. Hooker's work, and which was not obtainable from any official source."

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £640,700; to Bombay, £1,000; and to Madras, £8,300. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 50 per cent., and on Bombay at that price in full. The average rate was 1s. 10¾d.

FAILURE OF A GREAT INDIAN FIRM.—The failure was announced last Friday morning of Messrs. Gledistanes and Co., East India and China merchants. The liabilities will, it is thought, represent about £1,500,000; but as a large portion of this amount is in acceptances by other firms, the total will be very considerably reduced. One of the principal causes of the suspension was the loss sustained through late operations in cotton, tea, and other Eastern produce, and when the event transpired great excitement was created, as the stoppage was believed to have arisen entirely through misfortune in business, and not in consequence of over speculation. General sympathy was manifested for the house, which had been long established, and possessed high credit. The members of the firm are connected as directors with some of the leading banks and insurance companies in the city. The following circular was sent out this evening to the creditors:—"26, Austin-friars, London, E.C., Aug. 22, 1872. We deeply regret to inform you that we have found it necessary to suspend our payments. We have placed our books in the hands of Messrs. Harding and Co., of the Old Jewry, accountants, and will submit a statement of our affairs to you at the earliest possible date. —We are, your obedient servants, GLEDISTANES and Co."

VIA "BRINDISI AND THE SUEZ CANAL."—A two-hours' entertainment, which, if not actually novel, at least proves very attractive, is now being given by the Messrs. Hamilton in the concert room of the Agricultural Hall. The audience in the course of the evening perform an imaginary journey from London to Calcutta by the new Brindisi and Suez Canal route, the scenes through which they successively pass being illustrated by a magnificent movable diorama, while the incidents of the journey are described and the scenery explained. The first of the views represents the Horticultural Gardens, bounded by the International Exhibition, with the Albert Hall in the background. From thence the traveller is taken to the starting-point of his journey—the terminus at Charing-cross—where the life and bustle of a crowded railway station are vividly depicted. The next step in the route is Folkestone, followed by the graphic delineation of the horrors of the Channel passage. The striking representation of the deck of a Boulogne steamer excited prolonged applause from the audience. After a brief stay at Boulogne, Paris is reached. The various places of interest in this beautiful city are almost brought bodily before the eye of the spectator by the facile brush of Mr. W. Telbin and Mr. A. Hamilton. The Mont Cenis Tunnel next occupies the traveller's attention, and, in default of seeing the tunnel itself, sightseers should certainly go and witness Mr. Hamilton's reproductions upon canvas of this marvellous engineering feat. Susa and Turin are next visited, the traveller making a slight detour to see Rome, after which Brindisi is reached. Here is depicted a splendid sunrise effect, by Telbin, with the departure of the *Mirzapore* for Alexandria, painted from photographs given by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The opening of the Suez Canal, the Pyramids and the Sphinx, Alexandria and Cairo next come in for a share of the traveller's attention, after which, by a rapid transition, he is landed at Bombay. Calcutta follows, and the incidents of the arrival of Her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, and visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh are represented. The views here comprehend the commander-in-chief's camp at Bahr, religious festivals, snake charmers, the city of Benares, the Festival of Duwalle, winding up with a scene representing the dance of the Nautch girls. Of the paintings it is impossible to speak too highly. The grand and striking effects of colour and grouping are not more noticeable than the marvellous attention to detail and the minute accuracy of the scene. Mr. Hamilton has a capital knowledge of stage effect.

India Office.

August 24, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. B. Peile, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. T. Eves.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. O. Daniell, 6 mo.; Capt. C. Roche, 6 mo.; Col. A. Boyd, 6 mo.; Capt. H. W. Clarke, 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. G. Hutchins, 6 mo.; Staff Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Osborn, 6 mo.; Major H. A. Woodhouse, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Harvey, Col. F. H. Smith, Capt. E. G. Clayton, Major R. Cadell, Capt. J. G. Barlow, Capt. H. W. Clarke, Conductor R. Busher.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. S. Kemball.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

- CAPPER**—The wife of W. C. Capper, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Aug. 15.
- C. LARKE**—On board H.M.S. *Himalaya*, proceeding from Portsmouth to the Cape, the wife of Capt. E. D. Clarke, 75th Regiment of a son, July 25.
- MACANDREW**—The wife of Lieut. Colonel J. F. Macandrew, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Stotfield, near Elgin, Aug. 13.
- WAGHORN**—The wife of Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at Anerley, Aug. 15.
- WELCHMAN**—The wife of Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son, at Leamington, Aug. 17.
- WHISH**—The wife of Major General Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, in London, Aug. 18.

MARRIAGES.

- MACDONALD—SHAW**—Norman William, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Archibald Macdonald, K.H., Adjutant General H.M.'s Troops in India, and nephew of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Macdonald, O.C.S., Adjutant General H.M.'s Forces, to Annie Isabella, elder daughter of the Rev. William Shaw, of Wood-hill-place, Bath, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Aug. 22.
- MCNEILL—MCNEILL**—Alexander McNeill, Esq., of the Middle Temple, youngest son of the late Malcolm McNeill, Esq., of the Carran, county Antrim, to Hester Law Howard, second daughter of the late Forbes McNeill, Esq., and widow of the late John McNeill, Esq., Lieut. 3rd Bombay Fusiliers, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Aug. 26.
- MOUAT—KARANGZOFF**—Henry Archibald Mouat, Resident Engineer, Pona Section Poti and Tifis Railway, to Katherine, second daughter of Adam Karangzoff, of Douchet, Caucasus, at the Greek Church, Shia, Caucasus, June 16.
- TANNER—BEDFORD**—Henry Thomas Tanner, Executive Engineer, India, to Eliza Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Bedford, at Allesley, Aug. 22.
- TYNDALL—WALSH**—Edward Hume Townsend Tyndall, Captain H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Euphemia Isabella, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Prendergast Walsh, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, at St. Paul's, Upper Norwood, Aug. 16.
- WILMER—EWEN**—Capt. William Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Lieut. Colonel Wilmer, of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Harriet Agnes Letitia Ewen, only daughter of John Leman Ewen, Esq., of Beydon, in the county of Suffolk, at St. James's, Paddington, Aug. 20.

DEATHS.

- ARCHER**—Colonel David Archer, Retired Officer of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of the 106th Regiment of the Line, at Ashridge-wood, Wokingham, aged 73, Aug. 15.
- CRIPPS**—Sarah Elizabeth, the widow of George Hinde Cripps, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service.
- DAVIES**—Martha Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Alban Thomas Davies, 57th Bengal Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., at Ty Glyn, Cardiganshire, aged 41, Aug. 17.
- PHILLIPS**—Fell overboard, on his outward-bound voyage to Calcutta, Harry, eldest surviving son of Lieut. Col. Phillips, on the Retired List H.M.'s Indian Forces, aged 18, May 14.
- SPRING**—Henry Stuart Spring, Assistant Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey, third son of the Rev. F. J. Spring, M.A., Vicar of Corton, and late Senior Chaplain, Bombay, at Pisgaum, Woon, East Berar, aged 26 years and 10 months, June 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Argo, Akyab; Centaur, Akyab; str. Belgian, Bombay; Prince Patrick, Bombay; Erling Skjalgoen, Rangoon.—17. Str. Penguin, Calcutta; Tanjore, Akyab; Napoleon, Calcutta; William Aber, Akyab; O. F. W. G., Rangoon; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Vernon, Calcutta.—18. Velocity, Akyab.—J. T. Giuseppe, Rangoon; South America, Rangoon.—21. City of Seringapatam, Calcutta; str. Xantho, Bombay.—22. Slave Donard, Calcutta.—23. Huntley Castle, Madras.—25. Aberg, Akyab; Isabella Kerr, Calcutta.—26. Martha Augusta, Singapore; Vanguard, Penang; Dover Court, Colombo; Forlanshire, Calcutta; Pembrokehire, Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16. Glenavon, Madras; Helicon, Bombay.—17. Vero F., Rangoon; Panchito, Bombay.—19. City of Perth, Calcutta.—20. Cleopatra, Bombay.—21. Str. Dublin, Calcutta.—23. Eagle, Galle; Star of Scotia, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Aug. 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Brockman, Ensign and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. W. Haywood, Capt. Hindle, Mr. J. E. Fraser. For MALTA.—Mr. A. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner Ingram, Mrs. Ingram, and two infants, Miss O'Donnell, Mr. E. Leigh, Rear Admiral Ingfield, Mr. G. Lytleton, Dr. and Mrs. Cousin and child, Lieut. Colonel Beaumont.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hans, from Rangoon, June 16, 35 S., 16 E.
Chinsura, for Calcutta, July 19, 13 N., 27 W.
Slave Donard, from Calcutta, Aug. 5, Flores bearing E.S.E.
British Sovereign, for Calcutta, July 13, 10 N., 25 W.
Jamssetjee Cursetjee Botelobohoe, for Rangoon, July 13, 10 N., 25 W.

York, for Madras, July 19, 13 N., 27 W.
Sarah Hignett, for Calcutta, July 13, 6 N.
City of Seringapatam, from Calcutta, Aug. 17, 49 N., 5 W.
St. Alban's, for Bombay, July 18, 3 N., 54 E.
Inspector, from Akyab, June 18, 23 S., 59 E.
Glee Maiden, from Rangoon, June 4, 32 S., 31 E.
Seringapatam, from Calcutta, July 2, 31 S., 10 E.
Wm. Wilcox, from Calcutta, May 27, 1 S., 92 E.
Ardzowan, from Calcutta, July 6, 22 S., 4 E.
Eastern Queen, from Rangoon, July 6, 24 S., 3 E.
Alexandra, for Calcutta, July 4, 6 N., 27 W.
Juma, for Calcutta, 45 N., 15 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lord Clive (s.) was in collision with the A. curus in the Thames, Aug. 11, when the latter sustained damage. The Lord Clive was slightly damaged. She had previously run into a brig, which sunk off Woolwich.
The Good Hope (s.), from Akyab, has arrived at Gibraltar, with boiler leaky.
The Scindia (s.), from Calcutta, for Lon Ion, after leaving Malta, grounded on the north side of Gozo, but was got off without assistance. She must discharge part of her cargo to get at the damage, and go into dock for repairs and survey. Extent of damage not yet ascertained.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mr. F. S. Growse.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Jackson, and Mr. F. Jones.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Cordeaux, Mr. D. Tund, and Miss Roberts.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Kisser.
BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Gowland.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CRYLON.—Miss Lloyd.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. H. Playfair, Mr. W. Holland, and Mr. M. F. A. Fraser.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson, and Surg. and Mrs. Watson.
BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bellingham.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson, and Mr. F. Handley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. V. Lambert, and Capt. Hitchcock.
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. H. Haleman.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Hawthorthwaite, Lieut. V. S. and Mrs. Mathias, and Miss Smalleross.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Masott, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Jameson, and Mr. W. Bell.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. H. Haggard, and Mr. W. A. Hayes.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. E. C. Todd, Miss Cockburn, and Miss Gathwaite.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Archer.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Col. and Miss Mann, and Mrs. King.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Jobbers, Madame Z. Serrino, Mr. T. Bennett, Capt. Garstin, Mr. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Thornhill, and Miss Bliss.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, Capt. J. C. Hay, and Mrs. T. Saunders.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Haggard.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Clarke.
BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenn.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coleman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Shattell.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CRYLON.—Mr. W. W. Moss.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Rowlett.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Gordon.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Muir, Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, Major Church, and Mr. Coventry.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. J. Frew, and Mr. Stafford.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meade, Mr. F. C. Child, Mrs. Liddard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, Mr. McAlpin, Major Martin, and Miss Harrison.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Whensley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO KUSSAHER.—Mr. E. Davies.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Oallis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, Major and Mrs. Cadell, and Mr. Atkinson.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vergereot, Mr. G. G. Turner, Mr. W. Colvin, Miss Pursant, and Mr. and Mrs. Lovell.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. Major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. R. Cumming, Miss Belchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phean, and Mr. Young.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonell, and Dr. Macdonell.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, and Mr. J. Henderson.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Col. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. A. Anderson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sewell, and Mrs. Drever.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Short.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. H. Short, and Miss Gellatt.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Weddeburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montague, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haswell, Col. Trescott, Mr. Behr, Mr. Welshman, Mr. J. E. Harris, and Mr. Strachan.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, and Mr. J. Bird.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, and Mrs. Herrold.
SUZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, and Col. and Mrs. Rawlins.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. E. Creswell, Mr. T. Eisenholz, Col. and Miss Dunbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, and Col. F. W. Peile.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Moore, Hon. J. Jackson, and Mr. C. Jackson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blechenden, and Mr. D. C. Macmorison.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter.
 BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.
 BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Marshall.
 BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. S. Sinclair, and Mr. M. Murray.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Misses France.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, and Mr. E. H. Langdale.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, and Mr. G. W. Allen.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE PRIMATE AMONG THE "HEATHEN."

The *Daily Telegraph* observes Archbishop Tait has taken a striking, and we cannot say an untimely, mode of demonstrating to the enlightened people of Carlisle the need for missionary enterprise. Travel in remote lands is no longer necessary for the purpose of seeking and finding "specimens" of the heathen; Dr. Tait has just drawn attention to them in our midst, and made known their presence to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's constituents with more zeal, perhaps, than diplomacy. The Ambassadors from Japan are stamped with the ancient appellation, and if they can read English we wonder what the Mikado will think of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then there are, the Primate erroneously says, sixty Hindoos who study in our Inns of Court, and remain heathens "in the centre of civilisation;" although, considering that these dark gentlemen intend to go home and hope to regain caste privileges, and to live with kindred and friends, it is not so surprising a circumstance, after all, that they retain their character; while the letters in which two of their number have repudiated the name "heathen" are not without justification. "Every specimen of such strangers may also be found," the Archbishop laments, "in the Oriental Home; the streets are beset by them; they glitter at Court; they adorn the banquet of my Lord Mayor." It is natural and becoming that his Grace of Canterbury should be officially impressed by this influx of "Parthians, Medes, Elamites;" nay, he thinks that, "unless we take some steps for converting the heathen, the heathen will be converting us." No doubt it is an awful picture! Imagine a Brahman in Lambeth Palace, and a Buddhist high-priest, perhaps the Mikado himself, head of the Province of York. The Archbishop assures us that the idea is not imaginary; for already in our great seminaries of learning the young men feed on Eastern philosophy, and its echoes are heard in our literature. Men of learning "tolerate," and even venerate Menu-Sakya-Mouni, and Confucius! They read and analyse the Puranas and Shastras, and welcome even a bundle of bamboo laths covered with the teachings of Pali sages. Perhaps the Archbishop's method is the best way of bringing the existence of this fact home to the Cumberland intellect; but we must remark that we hope our Oriental guests of all sorts will not think his Grace really implies anything unkind by calling them "heathen," or that he underrates the noble poetry and philosophy of the East. Meantime, the tale told by Stanley from Livingstone's lips—we mention it because all England rings with the facts therein narrated—affords stronger evidence that large fields of missionary labour exist than the arrival of a foreign Embassy or the presence of Indian law students in the Temple. The truth is that the greater part of the earth's crust sustains the "heathen," and that Queen Victoria rules over a very large proportion of them. Dr. Tait's motives are excellent; but the discretion and broad tolerance which are the well-known characteristics of his Grace, must rouse themselves to shake off phrases and to grapple with far graver facts than this sprinkling of Eastern costumes and countenances in the world of London.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 29.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 6.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101 ½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101 ½	101 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	101 ½	101 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101 ½	101 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96 ½	96 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96 ½	96 ½
3 ½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as equivalent to 100.	99 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96 ½	96 ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	101 ½	101 ½
4 ½ per Cent. of 1870 ...	99 ½	99 ½
4 ½ per Cent. of 1872 ...	91 ½	91 ½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	107 ½	107 ½
5 ½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.
Madras ...	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.	1s. 10 11-16 ¾ d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	—	—	5s. 0 ½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 9-16 d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	—	—	4s. 11 11-16 d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		203 to 205
	India 5 per cent. ...		110 to 111
	India 4 per cent. ...		106 ½ to 107
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent. ...		98 to 97
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872 ...		107 ½
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5 ½ per cent., 1879		107 to 108
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		
	" " " 1859		102 ½
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		102 ½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		103 ½ to 102 ½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103 ½ to 103 ½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103 ½ to 103 ½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868		102 ½ to 103 ½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100 to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		25s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	106 ½ to 106 ½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	25.0	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 ½ per cent. ...	100	108 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	East Indian ...	100	109 to 110
20	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Do. (new) ...	12	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Do. ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Do. (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 ½ per cent.) ...	100	96 to 98
Stock	Do. 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	106 to 108
Stock	Do. (gu. 4 ½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	106 ½ to 106 ½
10	Do. 5 per cent. ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106 ½ to 106 ½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	8 ½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16 ½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	86 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44 to 44 ½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180
10	British Australian ...	all	7 ½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11 ½ to 11 ½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10 ½ to 13 ½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	8 ½ to 8 ½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10 ½ to 10 ½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11 ½ to 12 ½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6 ½
10	Do. 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 ½ to 12 ½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8 ½ to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6 ½
5	Do. New ...	4	3 ½ to 4 ½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
20	Jorhaut Tea Company ...	20	37 to 40
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	100 to 102
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	7s.	1-16 to 3-16
60	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 52
50	Do. Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, made in a Cause STUART against STUART, the CREDITORS of ROBERT RODNEY STUART, late of Kamptee, in the Presidency of Madras, in India, a Major in the First Madras Light Cavalry, who died in or about the month of September, 1870, are, on or before the ELEVENTH Day of JANUARY, 1873, to Send by Post, pre paid, to WILLIAM HENRY MILES BOOTY, of the Firm of Messrs. Booty and Son, of No. 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, the Solicitors of the Defendant, MARGARET STUART, the Administratrix of the Deceased, their Christian and Surnames, Addresses and Descriptions, the full Particulars of their Claims, a Statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Every Creditor holding any Security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS, at his Chambers, situated No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1873, at Twelve o'clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1872.

J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.

TRAVELLERS' TELEGRAM TICKETS.—The TELEGRAPH DESPATCH and INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (Limited) ISSUES TICKETS to enable Passengers to Telegraph their Arrival Abroad to their Friends at Home. America, 5s. India, 2l. 1s. Australia, 2l. 10s.

No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street; Messrs. H. S. KING and Co., 65, Cornhill, London; and all Passenger Agents.

TO OFFICERS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

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LONDON.

Fashionable West-end Clothing, at Moderate Prices, to Gentlemen who Pay Ready Money.

Accoutrements, Uniforms, and every description of Regimental Necessaries supplied.

THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in his report to the Admiralty (13th Aug., 1870) on Forty Chronometers entered for annual competition, says of **M. F. DENT'S CHRONOMETER**, "This is the finest Chronometer that we have ever had on trial."

M. F. DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock-maker to the Queen, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

M. F. Dent's Patent Log Chronograph, as supplied to and used by the Admiralty.

GUNS, RIFLES, SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.

ROBERT S. GARDEN

Invites inspection of his varied, extensive, and well-selected STOCK of

SECOND-HAND GUNS AND RIFLES,

By the most eminent Makers and at moderate prices. He has also on view Breech-loaders, with the latest improvements, and Sporting Ammunition of every description.

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20, PICCADILLY, adjoining St. James's-hall, and immediately opposite the long-established premises of GARDEN and SON.

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CAPITAL, £200,000, in 40,000 SHARES of £5 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE, £100,000, in 20,000 SHARES of £5 EACH.

£1 Payable on Application.
£2 " on Allotment.
£2 " Three Months after Allotment.
—
£5 leaving no further liability whatever.

In any Further Issue, preference will be given to Existing Shareholders, pro rata.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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SECRETARY.—JOHN DAVIES, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—6½, AUSTIN-FRIARS.

PROSPECTUS.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of supplying what has been long and painfully felt as a want by all Departments of the Indian Services, as well as the Anglo-Indian public generally. The Business it will undertake will consist of Banking and Agency in all its Branches connected with the East, at adequate Commissions. Success will depend more on the Credit and Character of the Company than upon a large Capital; and, as the business will be at once safe and comprehensive, the profits ought to admit of handsome dividends being realised for the shareholders.

The Banking operations of the Company will be conducted with the view principally of attracting the more profitable Agency business of the Civil and Military Services, and the accounts of professional and other persons who are not engaged in large commercial transactions, coupled with the Insurance Accounts, and other Agencies, which must follow such a line of Business.

The Civil and Military, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, Servants of the Indian Government are now a very large body, and the different Members of the Government Services in that country are in receipt of liberal Incomes. Many of these gentlemen frequently require temporary accommodation, which they have difficulty in obtaining, unless at usurious rates; and to make such advances, when covered by adequate collateral security, will be one of the principal objects of this Company; in the different Presidencies there are a large number of gentlemen, European and native, in receipt of moderate allowances, which are paid with the greatest punctuality, and who might be advantageously assisted under the careful system of management which will characterise the Business to be conducted by this Company.

A moderate Commission on the collection of Furlough Pay, and Pensions of the Indian Government Constituents will, in itself, afford a good income.

The following classes of Business will also be undertaken by this Agency:—

- 1.—To receive and remit Pay, Salaries, Pensions, Dividends, Fund Allowances, and every other description of Income.
- 2.—To undertake the Agency of H.M.'s Service (Army and Navy), and others, both in India and England.
- 3.—To make remittances to and from India at the Exchange of the day.
- 4.—To keep Current Accounts on the principle adopted by London Bankers, with or without Commission, and with or without an allowance of Interest, according to Agreement, and to receive Fixed Deposits at agreed Rates.
- 5.—To secure Passages by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Austrian Lloyd's, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Societa d'Adriatico Italiano, and by all other Vessels running to and from India.

6.—To execute orders of every kind, both at home and in the East, including the Transport and Warehousing of Furniture and Baggage, taking houses and apartments and similar services.

The completion and opening up of the Railways throughout India, and the large increase of through traffic between the two countries since the opening of the Suez Canal, show clearly the wide field for this part of the Company's operations.

Co-operative Store Departments, under the direction of this Agency, will be established in India. As this is a field, up to the present time undeveloped and much required, it is only reasonable to anticipate that a success equal to that achieved by such establishments in England will result, and a large connection will in consequence be secured for the Company. Many Indian families in this country reside in the West-end of London; it is therefore proposed to open a Branch there also, and to secure accommodation for the especial reception and warehousing of Baggage, &c., &c.

A portion of the Shares will be reserved for Subscribers in India.

No promotion money is payable, but 1,500 fully paid up Shares have been appropriated for the benefit of the Founders of the Company, as provided in the Articles of Association.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association to be seen on application to the Solicitors or at the Company's Offices.

Applications for Shares addressed to the Directors in the enclosed Form will be received by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London, Bankers to the Company; by JOHN DAVIES, Esq., Secretary to the Company; and by I. H. DUDGEON, Esq., at 6½, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, E.C., where the offices of the Company are (*pro tem.*), of whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be Retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of THE EAST INDIAN CIVIL, MILITARY, AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £
being a Deposit of £1 per Share, I hereby request you will allot me
Shares of £5 each in The East Indian Civil, Military, and
Commercial Agency (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares,
or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

Usual signature
Name in full
Address in full
Date

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, August 9; Agra and Madras, August 7; Calcutta, August 6.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla on the 1st of August, Mr. Hobhouse was allowed to introduce a Bill postponing the legal date of the Criminal Procedure Act from September 1872 to next January. It appears that Lord Northbrook has heard of the complaints expressed on all sides at some provisions of the Act, and still more at the hurry with which it was passed. Whether the changes effected by the Act in the Criminal Procedure Code were all for the better or no, his Lordship has done wisely to insist upon further delay before the Act is made law. On another point however he seems to have let himself be overruled by Sir R. Temple, who pleaded hard against delay in the matter of the Burmah Spirit Duty Bill, mentioned in our last issue. His Lordship finally agreed to suspend the standing order requiring the previous publication of the Bill in the *British Burmah Gazette*; but he added that in future he should cause a record to be made of the progress of every Bill, so that none of the rules affecting its successive stages should be broken through. Two or three other Bills were advanced a stage.

THE Agricultural Department has issued an encouraging report on the weather and the crops down to the end of July. Rain had at length fallen everywhere, and almost everywhere the crops promised well. Sind has suffered somewhat from floods, which had also impaired the otherwise cheering prospects in Orissa and Ganjam. In Bengal the Bardwan and Presidency Divisions have suffered from the opposite cause, a want of water; and at one time there was reason for anxiety in the North-West Provinces, owing to a prolonged break in the rains. Since the 26th July however a general downpour has relieved all fears. We regret to learn that fever is increasing in Bardwan, Balasor, and two or three other places. Dengue also was still prevalent in most parts of Bengal, and cholera, which was disappearing from Jalpiguri, still prevailed in Darjeeling and Cuttack. The

Englishman fears for the rice-crops of Bengal, unless the deficiency of rain be soon made up.

WE are glad to hear that Lord Northbrook's coming tour through the Punjab and Sindh will probably settle the long-pending question as to the union of those two provinces under one Governor. It has long been evident to any one with eyes to see, that such a union of countries watered by the same rivers, and having a common interest in the same harbours and the same railway system, ought to be carried out with the least possible delay. Another point which the Viceroy is likely to consider by the way, is the expediency of attaching the whole or some part of the Central Provinces to their natural partner, Bombay. His Lordship also intends to arrange a meeting with the Khan of Khelat, who seems to be always at issue with his feudal chiefs. On his way back to Calcutta he will invest the Begam of Bhopal with the Order of the Star of India.

AT the last meeting of the Bengal Council, Mr. G. Campbell referred with some pride to the Municipal Bill of this year, and the Road Cess Bill of 1871, as forming between them a complete code of local self-government for Bengal. That province, he said, would now have a system of local self-rule which will help to cover it with roads, canals, and other means of communication; and by degrees it would also enjoy a good system of municipal self-government. Under the new Bill a municipal system "of an advanced and complete character in cities, of a less complete and expensive character in towns, and of a very simple character in rural villages" would be set at work. The Lieutenant-Governor then pointed out the two-fold principle underlying recent legislation in Bengal. For purely material improvements, adding to the value of fixed property, immovable property alone would be taxed; but "for all other matters, for education, for conservancy which affected health, and for other benefits which were the result of intelligent self-government, taxation should extend, not only to immovable property, but to all kinds of property." The Bill dealing with education empowered the Government to insist on the establishment of primary schools in those places which were rich enough to pay for them, while with regard to rural villages the time for compulsory education had not yet come.

MR. CAMPBELL has probably given new offence to some classes of his subjects by maintaining, what is no doubt true, that of all the provinces in India Bengal is still the most lightly taxed. Its Government, as he truly remarked, had long ago "surrendered an enormous land revenue in favour of a private proprietary, which had been created and sprung up under British rule—that enormous proprietary class who derived a great income from the land and paid hardly any tax at all." In spite of this, however, no new provincial taxes had yet been laid on Bengal, and the Municipal Bill would furnish only a very small modicum of local taxation. In fact, said Mr. Campbell, with a side hit at some Indian Governors, it would have served the grumblers right if he had brought in several very heavy Bills to frighten them, and then earned their gratitude by withdrawing those Bills. He concluded an able speech by expressing a hope that no more local taxation would be required for a long time to come.

THE Indian Government has just sanctioned the scheme proposed at Bombay for establishing a kind of Court of Conciliation in Katiwar, for the settlement of all disputes regarding

land between the Chiefs of that country and their Girassias or feudal landholders. The Rao of Cutch has started a Council of his own for the speedier settlement of all important questions of State.

THE controversy in India regarding Mr. Cowan seems to have roused in the hearts of some of his admirers the worst passions that could disgrace our modern civilisation. Mr. Cowan himself is much to be pitied, no doubt. He has paid a hard penalty for an act of cruelty committed with the best intentions under a mistaken view of the exigencies of his position. We have no reason to suppose that his summary execution of so many Kuka prisoners was regarded by him as anything but a painful necessity. Some of his supporters however seem to have felt a savage pleasure in contemplating the actual results of his rash severity. Among the subscribers to the Cowan Testimonial was one gentleman who put down his name for Rs. 49, with these words added in explanation—"A rupee for every Kuka killed." The *Friend of India*, not without reason, calls him "a cowardly brute" for so doing. It may be that the giver of the present wrote the offensive words, rather out of mere bravado, than from a brutal delight in bloodshed. But the kind of feeling which inspires such language prevails, we fear, to a lamentable extent in India. Too many of our countrymen seem to care for the life and honour of a native as little as they would for the life of a fly. One of the most scandalous outrages we ever heard of forms the subject of a poem written by the author of the "Chutney Lyrics." A collector, a colonel, a major, and several other English gentlemen, are described as going to a hall given by a rich Parsee, enjoying his splendid hospitalities, and then ducking him in a tank because he was a Parsee and a "nigger." The author, who tells the tale with much relish, expressly declares that his poem is founded on fact, and that the Parsee was turned out of his own hall for being a "nigger." If it is shocking to think that English officers and civilians could have thus disgraced themselves, what shall we say of the bard who smacks his lips as it were over their brutal fun? From the Punjab to Madras the same kind of feeling towards the "nigger" would seem, from these two incidents, to prevail. In view of such things, can we wonder at the ill-will or the coldness felt by many natives towards their English masters?

A RECENT telegram informs us of the arrival of an ambassador from Khiva at Calcutta. His coming had been expected for some weeks past, as the Bombay papers had already announced the completion of his mission to the Amír of Kabul, and his intention to "make certain representations" by word of mouth to the Indian Government. The probable object of his visit to Calcutta is to sound the intentions of our Government with regard to Russia's renewed advance on Khiva, and to enlist if possible our active sympathies in behalf of one of those border Khanates which Russia has long been threatening to absorb. According to the telegram already quoted, the Russians are said to have appeared in force before the capital itself. It is not likely that the Indian Government will depart from its former policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Khanates; but there are ways of indirect interference which may possibly be tried with some effect, if, at least, it be deemed expedient to interfere at all at this late stage of the dispute between the Khans and their old assailant.

WE regret to learn from latest telegrams that the cholera, which last week was raging in Cashmere, has now broken out again with fatal violence in the Punjab. At Meeanmeer seventy men of the 37th Foot are stated to have perished, and of two hundred attacked in Lahore more than half have succumbed to the dreadful scourge. We would fain hope that the figures have not been correctly given; but the *Times* correspondent who sends the message speaks of the attacks as being "sudden and alarming." The disease, as one of our correspondents lately pointed out, appears to have been propagated by the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar. Its present virulence may be owing to the heavy rains of July. Kassowlie and other stations have also been attacked.

A CALCUTTA telegram of September 1 states that down to the 24th August 161 English soldiers, twenty-one women, and forty-five children, have died of cholera this season. Eighty deaths occurred in Lahore alone. Of the native troops at Kohat twenty-five have died in a few days out of thirty-five attacked. A great many other natives have also died.

THE troops for the Camp of Exercise are to assemble on the 1st December.

THE telegraph brings news of the abatement of dengue in Calcutta. Elsewhere however it is still very severe, especially in Madras, where prayers for its abatement have been offered in many of the churches.

THE sentence on Liakat Ali, according to a recent telegram, has been confirmed.

THE failure of a great Indian trading firm for something over a million in the flush of general prosperity at home seems at first sight as strange and startling as a thunderbolt in a clear sky, or the sudden death of somebody who had looked like living to any age. In the midst of life we are in death; and in the midst of an expanding trade and of boundless money making, an old house goes down which to casual observers had appeared safe to stand for ever. In the case of Messrs. Gledstones however the mystery of their sudden failure is in part explained by the extent of their losses in the crash of 1866, and of their recent speculations in certain staples, such as cotton and indigo, liable to frequent fluctuations of value. The state of the cotton market has never been quite sound since the American War; and a new element of uncertainty has lately been added by the growing number of cotton mills started in Western India. It is needless to speculate however on the causes of Messrs. Gledstones' failure at this stage of the affair. We shall learn all about it by-and-by. For the present, too, we must remain in the dark as to the probable effect of such a collapse on other houses in the Indian trade. The *Times* in its City Article holds out a strong hope that the failure in question will not lead to the stoppage of any other house either in London or in the country, and that even in Calcutta no great embarrassments need be feared. A great many of the firm's acceptances have already been taken up, and many more are likely to be met ere long in the same way.

IN a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Sir G. Jenkinson combats the objections raised by that journal to the proposed guarantee from England on behalf of the Euphrates Valley Railway. England's direct share in the execution of that scheme would, he reminds us, be almost nominal, for Turkey is ready to raise the loan, pay the interest, build the railway, and offer certain securities for the payment alike of interest and capital. England's risk in short would be confined to "backing the bill;" and past experience shows how steadily Turkey has hitherto fulfilled her financial pledges. As for the argument used by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that no one would care to travel eight or nine days in summer across so hot a country as Mesopotamia, we need only ask how it is that so many Englishmen go by rail from Calcutta to Umballa, Lahore, or Bombay, all of them much longer distances by railway than from Scanderoon to Koweit. If the journey to Umballa takes only a day and a half and that to Bombay less than two days, what reason is there for setting down eight or even four days as the time required between Scanderoon and the Persian Gulf? Mr. Farley proposes to run trains on a narrow-gauge line longer than that recommended by the Select Committee at thirty-five miles an hour, a rate which for the 920 miles to Koweit would give a total of about twenty-six hours. Take the lower average of thirty miles an hour, and still the journey would be finished in thirty-one hours. It may be a moot point whether a train on the metre gauge could be run with safety at thirty-five miles an hour; but it is pretty certain that one on the Indian gauge could keep up an average of forty miles, and thirty-five would be easy going on the ordinary English gauge. Mr. Farley by the way is ready to construct his line to Basrah for five millions sterling, or about three and a-half millions less than the cost of a broad gauge line of 5ft. 6in., as estimated by Mr. Maxwell, C.E. But it is worth noting that a new branch of the Bombay and Baroda Railway has been made on the Indian gauge for only £7,000 a mile, while Mr. Fowler, C.E., has reckoned the cost of making a line from Kotree to Mooltan at only £6,367 a mile. Mr. Fowler's estimates have been carefully considered, and the Euphrates Valley line, a few miles only excepted, would be one of the easiest in the world to make. There is no good reason therefore, if cheap labour can only be secured, why a light line on the broad gauge from Scanderoon to Koweit on the Persian Gulf need cost more than seven millions at the most. It is a question well worth considering whether a long railway on the Indian or the English

standard gauge would not better serve all needful requirements of speed, comfort, and public convenience, than a line on the metre gauge, even though the latter might save a first outlay of one or two millions. Room and speed are of prime importance for a line intended to carry troops, mails, and goods, through countries where the heat in summer is very fierce.

In recounting the calamities that have befallen Orissa, Dr. Hunter seems to have somehow overlooked the dreadful hurricane of October 1831, in which 22,500 people are said to have been drowned in half an hour. From a letter addressed to the *Spectator* by Mr. H. Ricketts, formerly magistrate and collector of Balasor, we learn that on this occasion the sea swept inland for nine miles, and breached a road which there passes through the province. All living things were drowned and left in heaps, eight and ten feet high, against the road. South of Balasor Mr. Ricketts once stood under a tree with the only survivor in a village containing 700 or 800 inhabitants. This old man was up in that tree when the storm-wave swept around him, and twice the sea came over his head. When he got down again, "all was dry, but, as he expressed it, not a cat left." Some of the villagers had proposed to go further inland, but the younger ones, who had not witnessed the storm of 1823, could not believe in the likelihood of any danger, and so all were drowned. In 1853 Mr. Ricketts found many places densely peopled, where not a soul had been left in 1831. He sought in vain at Balasor for the map he had once made of the country flooded from the Subenreeka River to the Dumrah. Had the wind in 1832 blown on shore as in the former year, "the sea would have gone to the hills of Neilghur, and some day to the hills it will go." He thinks that the storm-wave was "very near" last month, when the pretty station of Balasor was again demolished, and thousands left houseless without food. Some day, he writes, "a spring tide and a hurricane from the east will again come together, and then one in a thousand . . . will ride on his *choppah* (roof thatch) into Neilghur, and all the rest will be victims of one more calamity in Orissa." A like prediction has been made, we know, regarding St. Petersburg, whenever a strong wind shall blow the waters of the Gulf of Finland up the Neva; but no precautions, we believe, have yet been taken to avert so dire a contingency. If the danger in the present case be really as great as Mr. Ricketts seems to think it, by what means can it be averted? The risks of river-floods may be greatly lessened by some of the plans which have been laid before the Government; but how is the combined action of sea and rivers to be counteracted at a reasonable cost?

In his reply to an address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, touching the advantages of trade between England and Burmah, and the need of carrying out Captain Sprye's scheme for a railway from Maulmain to Western China, the Chief of the Embassy declared that his Royal master was going to appoint consular agents in various parts of his kingdom, who would report to their Government all matters of importance bearing on the commercial well-being of Burmah. What he added regarding that country, of which we still know so little, may as well be given in his own words:—

"Burmah is very rich and fertile. It possesses the finest teak forests of the world, its mines of rubies and other precious gems are unequalled, its wells of petroleum are the wonder of foreigners, while coal and iron are to be found in great abundance. Gold and silver are also among its mineral productions. The soil is very productive. Cotton, tobacco, tea, indigo, cutch, and seeds of all sorts grow luxuriantly, whilst in the forests are found the india-rubber plant, sticklac, and vast quantities of gum-bearing trees."

Few things in these days are more remarkable than the tendency of trade to hark back to old routes. The long-sea voyage to India is fast becoming obsolete. The Suez Canal has revived the old traditions of trade through Egypt. It will not be long before the trade of Asia will once more pass by the Euphrates Valley towards Europe; and Italy has already resumed her old functions as the main channel of European traffic with the East. It has even become possible for Venice to dream of superseding Brindisi as the true point of departure from Europe to the Levant and Egypt. The Queen of the Adriatic has already witnessed the novel sight of a large P. and O. Company's steamer entering her lagoons in quest of passengers and merchandise for the East. A few days ago one of these vessels, drawing about twenty feet of water, lay off the Palace of the Doges, a point of attraction for admiring crowds who

had never before seen a vessel of the *Tonah's* size enter the canals of Venice. Such a phenomenon has only been made possible by extensive dredging; but it is to be hoped that Venice may in due time offer a commodious harbour for vessels of the same class. The attractions of a route through the most renowned of Italian cities will no doubt tempt many old Indians, with spare time on their hands, to take Venice on their homeward way, with the choice of continuing their journey by one of several inviting roads to England.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Lieut. col. G. S. Stanhope, H.E.I.C.S., at Eccleshill, near Leeds, Aug. 26, aged 81.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Capt. R. Vaughan, R.A., late of Bengal, at Ilfrcombe, Aug. 21.

BOMBAY.—Alfred Mosenthal, Esq., H.M.'s 96th Regiment, at Kussowlie, of cholera, July 29.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Vancutten and two infants, Mr. H. M. Raily and child, Miss Malchus, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland, Mr. J. Nelson, Mrs. Oakes and infant, Dr. Mathew, Mr. Doggett, and Mr. McNeil. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Tennant and child, Major C. M. White, Mrs. R. Parker Little, Mr. P. Orr, Brig. gen. J. D. Mein, Miss Mein, Col. J. L. Barrow, Lieut. col. R. W. Keating. From GALLE.—Dr. Daughish.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SUEZ.

From BOMBAY.—Serg. major Homan, Capt. E. J. Butler, Mrs. S. V. Stephenson, Lieut. K. Stephenson, Mr. W. P. Mather, Capt. Fletcher, Sub lieut. H. T. Wyatt, R.N., Mr. F. Adams, R.N., Mrs. Browell and two infants, and Mr. R. Foster.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 2, 1872.

INDIAN SURVEYS IN 1870-71.—I.

IN his abstract of the Survey Reports and other Geographical Proceedings in India for 1870-71, Mr. Clements Markham carries on the good work begun in his "Memoir" and continued systematically in his Abstract for 1869-70, the first of a series of yearly statements which we hope will not soon be let drop. No regular system of marine surveys has yet been finally adopted by the Government; but the importance of the question is everywhere "strongly felt," and meanwhile something has been done for the survey of the Persian Gulf by Mr. Girdlestone, who started in March 1871 in "an old sailing-schooner of 180 tons, with no good boats, no steam launch, and an insufficient staff of officers." He was more than three months in doing what with a steamer he could have done far more cheaply in five weeks. In spite of all hindrances however he completed a careful chart of the large inlet of Khour Raps, between Jask and Charbar, on the Mekran Coast, besides other useful work. Driven home by ill health, he returned in the autumn to Bombay; but soon returned to his regular duties under Colonel Thuillier, in disgust at the rejection of his demands for a better equipment. Mr. Chapman however took command of the schooner, and has since been doing his best to survey the Bahrein reefs. During Mr. Girdlestone's absence he had already taken a set of soundings in the Gulf of Oman, with the bearings of well-known points on shore.

The completion of the survey of the Persian Gulf and the publication of large-scale charts are urgently needed, and so is some improvement in the spelling of Arabic names. Mr. Badger's system of spelling is generally deemed the best, and two good authorities, Sir Arnold Kemball and Captain Felix Jones, strongly urge the need of printing one set of charts in the Arabic character for the use of native sailors in those seas. The latter also recommends the printing of one set of charts both in English and Arabic. Judiciously placed, the double set of names would never lead to indistinctness or confusion. Mr. Parkes, Consulting Engineer for Kurrachee Harbour, examined the ports at the head of the Persian Gulf last autumn, with a view to test the possibility of finding a harbour fit to accommodate large steamers in connection with the Euphrates Valley Railway. The choice lay between Basrah, Core Abdalla, and Koweit; but the absence of a systematic survey prevented him from speaking confidently with regard to Core Abdalla. The need for extending such a survey to all parts of the Indian Coast appears to be very great.

The coast of Orissa was surveyed in 1868 and the two following years by Mr. Harris, who has had long experience in surveying the rivers of Bengal. Of the nine charts prepared from his survey, only that for False Point was reserved for publication by the Admiralty Hydrographer. In September 1870 Mr. George Robertson, C.E., began his inquiries into the condition of some of the harbours on the Indian coast, and his Report contains descriptions of the anchorages at Aden and various places on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, with suggestions for improving some of them. Captain A. D. Taylor's Report on the proposed ship-canal between Ceylon and India has also been published. All these surveys have been undertaken by the local governments from time to time, "without any combined plan, with inadequate means, and with a view merely to satisfying local wants." Good reasons have also been urged by the Asiatic Society of Bengal for a system of deep-sea dredging in the interests of science and navigation. The same society has urged the need of systematic observations with regard to the temperature of water in the Indian seas, the various currents, and the physical character of the sea-bottom. Its proposals have been cordially accepted by the Government, and pending the settlement of certain questions therewith connected, a sum of £200 has been granted for the purchase of necessary appliances.

During the year under review six series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey have been carried forward. The Brahmaputra Meridian Series was continued by Mr. Beverley, whose labours issued in a junction with the Assam Longitudinal Series. Mr. W. C. Rossenrode carried on the Assam Eastern Frontier Series under very great difficulties. The plains are covered as far as the eye can reach with grass twelve feet high; dense forests clothe the hills, and the rivers are lined with belts of trees. From January to April the smoke of the burning grass hangs over the valleys like a pall, lit up at night by the flames that feed the smoke. To work in such an atmosphere over ground so difficult was no easy task, and the neighbourhood of countless tigers and wild elephants added heavily to the dangers and discomforts endured by the surveying party. In spite of these drawbacks, and of the fever from which everyone suffered, the progress made was very creditable to all concerned.

On the death of Mr. Shelverton, the Bidar Longitudinal Series was carried on by Mr. H. Beverley over a total distance of 181 miles. The Biláspur Series, under Mr. H. Keelan, was extended 52 miles through one of the wildest parts of India, while Lieutenant Rogers and Major Branfill between them advanced the Bangalor Meridian Series 227 miles. The southern section was taken across the Palni Hills, and the heights were measured of several peaks from 5,000 to 7,550 feet above the sea, which are not even indicated on existing maps.

Under the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey topographical surveys were carried on in Gujrat, Katiwar, and the Kosi Valley. The Gujrat party under Lieutenant M'Culloch, who succeeded the late Lieut.-Colonel Nasmyth, surveyed and mapped an area of 534 square miles. In the course of their labours they came on many signs of recent encroachment by the sea. The Katiwar Survey made good progress under Lieut. Trotter through a country part of which is populous and fertile, while other parts are haunted by lions; Katiwar being one of the few places in India where lions are still found. Lieutenant Hill's survey of the Kosi Valley has helped to decide the question of a railway up the valley. The slope of the valley appears to be well within the mean gradient of a railway, but the valley itself is bounded by high mountains, and the gorges through which the river winds are very narrow. Latitude observations under the meridians of 78 deg. and 75 deg. were carried on respectively by Captain Herschel and Lieutenant Trotter. The Russian and Indian surveys correspond with each other through the employment of common terms aided by an interchange of instruments. Cape Comorin is already connected with two stations north of Changchemmo, and if the Russians bring their surveys to their outposts on

the Tian Shan, the two surveys will be parted only by 400 miles of practicable country.

In September 1871 Colonel Walker ascertained the longitude of Teheran by telegraph from England through the line of the Indo-European Company. Signals were sent from London by Colonel Walker and from Teheran by Major St. John. In spite of the great length of the line, 3,870 miles, and of other drawbacks, the entire retardation of the electric current was found to average less than half a second. When the needful instruments arrive in India, it will not be difficult to determine accurately the different longitudes of the Greenwich and Madras Observatories, as well as the stations on the arcs of parallel of the Indian Survey.

A gap in the Staff of the Great Survey was caused by the untimely death of Captain Basevi, who had left Dehra towards the end of March 1871 to complete his pendulum observations in Ladák and Thibet. After spending six days and nights in work on a tableland 15,000 to 20,000 feet above the sea, he got wet through in a snowstorm near the Pangong Lake. Overwork and exposure brought on a bad cough, while he lay under a thin canvas tent on a plain 17,000 feet above the sea. On the 17th July he died in the midst of brave efforts to get up and resume his work. The Indian Government, the India Office, and the Royal Geographical Society all came forward with regretful tributes to his great worth.

Mr. Lane pursued his levelling operations for 308 miles from Gorakhpúr to Barbhanga. Mr. Hennessey completed the "Reduction of the N.W. Quadrilateral," in accordance with Colonel Walker's plans. This process includes the greater part of Upper and Western India, and forms an important step towards the second volume of the "History of the Great Survey," the first volume of which was brought out last year. In a letter of thanks to Colonel Walker, the Duke of Argyll expressed himself as deeply struck with the amount of labour and concentrated thought bestowed on "this first volume of a great work which, as a record of accurate geodetical measurement and of arduous services well performed, will yield to none that has hitherto been published by any European nation, either in interest or in scientific importance."

Correspondence.

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"Before three weeks were over, the Punjab stations had been so denuded of troops that the officer commanding at Meerut could with difficulty supply a guard of twenty-four bayonets for the Lieutenant-Governor."—"Our Indian Mussulmans," by W. W. Hunter, LL.D., page 31.

SIR,—It is now generally admitted that railroads are essential for developing our military strength in India. A retrospect of fifteen years shows what a melancholy figure we cut when we attempt war without the assistance of the rail.

In 1857, when the lives of the wives and children of Englishmen were at stake at Cawnpore, ten miserable carriages, with ten more miserable ponies at each stage, dragged fifty soldiers daily towards the scene of war. In 1863, in the Umbeyla Pass Campaign, we could not muster more than nine thousand regular troops to save us from defeat and disgrace, notwithstanding that we had so denuded the Punjab of soldiers as to leave the inhabitants almost defenceless, and the Lieutenant-Governor with only twenty-four bayonets! We were then fighting, not against a great Power, but against undisciplined mountain tribes, who for weeks kept us at bay, and nearly checkmated us; for the Government actually contemplated a retreat, as can be learnt from the official account, published by Dr. Hunter. When Major James had effected by diplomacy what our arms had failed to enforce, the Boneir chief, after kindly escorting some of our soldiers to burn down Mulka, threatened the surrounding mountaineers *with the vengeance of Boneirees* if they did not submit. The vengeance of the British Army was not taken into account, as it had been foiled for so many weeks by these intrepid descendants of Osiris.

That humiliating Umbeyla Pass campaign would be invaluable to us if we would only profit by the lesson it teaches.

It teaches us two facts—1st. That to secure our power in India we must have good railroads to convey our soldiers, our war materiel, and commissariat stores; we require two railways from Attock to Mooltan as well as to Lahore, so as to be able to communicate with Peshawur in the event of our Sikh subjects failing to guard effectually the Lahore-Peshawur line.

2ndly. We must have a Militia recruited on the responsibility of the land-owners, to defend our loyal subjects at times when we may find it necessary to denude of troops our rich and disarmed provinces.

Let us take a lesson from the Russians who are displaying their wisdom in constructing railways to all strategical points. A Russian gentleman the other day at the British Association in Brighton seriously proposed the construction of a railway from Saratov on the Volga to Peshawur!!

Our Governors are too fond of their bureaucratic capitals, and over estimate their importance. The Governor of the Punjab doubtless thinks that his chief object should be to connect Lahore with the sea at Calcutta and Kurrachee. Now it can easily be proved that Lahore is a place of but little worth. Umritsar far surpasses it as a manufacturing town; for commercial purposes Mooltan is a much more eligible site; Delhi is of greater political consequence, and Attock in a strategical point of view; but because a direct railway from Mooltan to Attock would not run through the Governor's capital, this inestimable line of communication for soldiers and merchants is pooh-poohed.—Your obedient servant, T.

CANTONMENT RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—From your issue of the 21st inst. I find under the heading "Rather Harsh" that cantonment rules have been enforced at Bolarum, with, as it appears to me, much unnecessary severity. Being myself well acquainted with the subject, and at the same time desirous of putting the Home authorities in full possession of certain facts relating thereto, I trust I may be allowed an opportunity of so doing through the medium of your valuable columns.

It appears, then, that should any person, be he a European or a native, living within the cantonment boundaries, give the least offence to the commandant of the troops there stationed, he is, *instantly*, compelled to leave his dwelling; his goods and furniture being thrown after him into the street. The pretext usually assigned for so tyrannical an act is that the house was required for a certain officer, who in case of alarm would not be able to join his corps, as he was then residing at a considerable distance from it.

Now, the commanding officer being invested with this arbitrary discretionary power, exercises it in a manner as unjustifiable as it is unfeeling.

I know it as a fact, that a shopkeeper having sued an officer for debt, a plan was at once concocted in the mess-room for ejecting him from his house, a committee being formed to fix the rent to be paid by the next occupant.

Again, a European merchant having declined to accept the price offered for his carriage by a commanding officer, this gallant son of Mars incontinently ordered him to quit his house within a specified time, or otherwise forcible possession would be had recourse to. As the party was aware of the utter inutility of resistance, he obeyed, but immediately laid a complaint before the Commander-in-Chief, and after suffering much anxiety and inconvenience he was reinstated in his house, as soon as its temporary occupant could find a suitable bungalow. Subsequently, however, he was subjected to so many spiteful annoyances as to be compelled to sell his house and move elsewhere.

The natural consequence of such proceedings is that no respectable European civilian or native gentleman now ventures to reside within the cantonment line. It is well known that officers generally reside at several miles distance from their own regiments, nor is it ever heard that any one of them has been ordered to hire a bungalow in its immediate vicinity, or that officers of different regiments who chum with those of the cavalry or artillery, are compelled to remove to the neighbourhood of their corps.

These facts, Sir, fully suffice to expose the shallowness of the pretext by which it is hoped to justify such tyrannical proceedings.

It remains for his Grace the Duke of Argyll to cause a searching inquiry to be made as to the correctness of my statement; and should its truth be, as it will be, established, to deprive commanding officers in India of the power of riding rough shod over those whom it is one of their special duties to protect.—Your obedient servant,

Aug. 29.

A NATIVE OF HINDOSTAN.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

COFFEE-PLANTING IN INDIA.

The *Madras Times* remarks that the wretched fate of numbers of estates in Coorg and Wynaad has been the chief means of deterring enterprise in the coffee line in South India. Fever, borer, drought, lack of labour, wind, lack of proper Government support and co-operation, and many such like drawbacks, have, it is true, exercised a deleterious effect upon coffee cultivation in India. It is also true that in Ceylon there are rare advantages held out to the coffee planting community. But if it be remembered that India is a vast continent, and Ceylon but a small island, and that Coorg and Wynaad are but small portions of India or even of this Presidency, it will be seen that comparative failure in such localities in India, and success in so small an island as Ceylon, leaves the question as yet undecided as to which is on the whole, and in the long run, the finest field for coffee. We are perfectly well aware that as yet Ceylon has proved itself the best, but on the other hand we cannot help noticing that the island is wearing itself out. Old plantations are being constantly abandoned, or sold for trifling sums, or kept on at an expense of manuring which nearly equals the profits. New plantations, on the other hand, are being opened up—but opened up in districts at enormous distances from the sea, and at enormous cost, seeing that land and coolie labour are becoming every year dearer in Ceylon. Now turn to India as a whole. It is true it has been the scene of local failures, but look what land yet remains—even to be explored. The price of land is yet nominal. The coolie supply is inexhaustible. Evidences have not been lacking to show that certain single estates in India can vie with good Ceylon ones. The area influenced by the coffee-planting enterprise is extending in India. It is of virgin forest land that we hear of some being cleared by the Government, or of estates forty years old. And when we read of new Indian coffee-plantations being opened up, we do not hear of tens of thousands of rupees being spent on handy-roads, seeing that most of such plantations are not far from localities already populated by Europeans, or can temporarily dispense with other than mere inexpensive bridled-paths. To those young Europeans who come out to India, have a small capital in hand, and don't know what to do with themselves, we should advise them rather to embark in coffee in India than coffee in Ceylon. Of course there is one difficulty at first sight. Their own ignorance of coffee-planting will be anyhow seriously in the way, and they will have to pay for learning the profession ere they can set up on their own account. But suppose this has been somehow overcome, then we should say planting in India is in many ways much more preferable than planting in Ceylon. It is certainly cheaper. Only men with more than a lakh of rupees have any chance in Ceylon. Beginners will, if comparatively poor, be overborne by the great wealth of the coffee interest in that island. In India it is different. A man with ten thousand rupees, judiciously aiding himself by means of moderate loans from time to time, may double that property easily in seven or eight years, and afterwards get a very handsome per centage for his money, even supposing he employs a superintendent. Of course a great deal depends on the locality he primarily selects. If he goes to districts plagued by borer or wind, or chooses an elevation lower than three thousand feet above sea-level, he must of course take the consequences. But with common precautions a beginner need not, as some who have failed in coffee speculations would have us believe he is certain to do, throw away his money to the four winds recklessly, and without adequate return.

THE UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The *Times of India* remarks that significantly enough, just as Parliament closes, comes the Secretary of State's telegram regarding unemployed officers. Round by Simla we have the news that confirms our last advices from home on the subject, to wit, that his Grace declines to offer any more inducements to officers to retire; that those who are "of unimpeachable character and sound health"—mark those conditions—shall linger on in India until they attain the "substantive" rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; after this stage is reached they shall have the option of "residing out of India on British pay, such time being allowed to count towards retiring pension and Colonel's allowances." These absentees must hold themselves in readiness to return to India if required. Here then is a denial—a denial rather to the tax-payer than to officers themselves, who can still count on the falling in of Sir C. Wood's ruinous acceptances. There is also the concession of unlimited furlough, which, while it will relieve the finances of a few thousand pounds per annum, will afford im-

merse satisfaction to a few scores of field officers and their families who may happen to be possessed of some little private income. But now comes the penal portion of the India Office's ill-advised and short-sighted "decision," which decides nothing. We will here quote from our telegram again:—"Unemployed officers ineligible from misconduct, or proved mental or physical inefficiency, must send in application within three months to retire upon such pension as they are entitled to under regulations. Failing this, they will be removed to the pension list." This is the news, and these orders are announced as a "final decision." His Grace or his successor will find this a miscalculation. There can be no finality about orders which on one hand obstinately ignore the financial burden which is hereby attempted to saddle on the country, and, on the other, seek to deprive hundreds of faithful servants of the State of their guaranteed and chartered rights. It now remains for those officers, and the tax payers of India, to marshal their respective forces for battle.

MR. F. STEPHEN'S PLAN OF JUDICIAL REFORM.

The *Times of India* observes that the details of his suggestion may be thus shortly described:—A certain number of the candidates who succeed in the competitive examination, say two or three in each year, should remain in England till they are called to the bar. On their arrival in India they should be appointed to be Deputy Government Advocates and public prosecutors, and should be bound, in consideration of their pay, to take up all Government cases, both civil and criminal. They might also be allowed to take private practice. Their promotion should not necessarily be confined to the judicial line, but they would have the chance of becoming Advocates-General at the presidencies. In time there would be no need at all to send out barrister judges from England to the high courts. On the other hand, lawyers not being civilians should be enabled and encouraged to receive judicial appointments. The objections to such a plan are manifold. As far as the proposal is concerned that two or three of the successful candidates in the competitive examination should be called to the bar before they come out, there is in reality no novelty. As a fact, there are now in every year's batch one or two men, who come out with the privilege of writing "barristers-at-law" after their names. They are not necessarily candidates for judicial employment. They have probably been told at home that it is a good thing "to eat one's dinners," and they think that if they do enter the judicial branch the title will stand them in good stead. When, however, they land in India, they are not kept at the presidency towns and made "Deputy Government Advocates," but they are sent into the mofussil, in order that they may learn the language, understand the people, and see something of the way in which the country is governed. Mr. Stephen does not propose that the barrister civilian should wait at home till he has had some experience and practice. That would be to defer his arrival in this country to an indefinite period. Of what possible use then to Government would such a young barrister civilian be as a "Deputy Government Advocate" at the presidency town? None: and he would be of still less use as a Government prosecutor in the mofussil. He would be ignorant of the language, the provincial regulations, and the customs of the country. Even supposing he got private practice in the presidency town, that would only fit him in time to become Advocate-General at the same place. What possible fitness could he have either for executive or judicial appointments in the mofussil? Mr. Stephen simply ignores the fact that knowledge of the language and country is a *sine qua non* to the mofussil officer, whether he be judge, collector, or magistrate; and that this knowledge is not obtainable in the presidency town. It is surely unnecessary to demonstrate this fact, which ought to be self-evident, though the legal member of the Supreme Court manages to get on without such special experience. On this point we may refer as an authority to Colonel Chesney, who, though himself in all his career an office man, shows that an essential condition of qualification for an Indian District Judge must be a knowledge of the language of the suitors. It is equally clear that an acquaintance with the customs and usages of the people and the tenures of land is necessary. These essential conditions will always stand in the way of the second portion of Mr. Stephen's plan being carried out. If there were a mofussil bar worthy of the name, at which an English barrister would find it worth while to practice, then the case would be different. But this will not come to pass for many years, if at all; for it is contended, and with great truth, that the fees in a District Court would never be remunerative enough to tempt an English lawyer to settle down in the districts and learn the language and customs of the country. In advocating the encouragement of civilians to be lawyers, Mr. Stephen points to the fact that the Government has in its hand a vast amount of legal patronage, for which it has to pay a very large rate of expense. He says:—It has a vast amount of legal business of all sorts, both criminal and civil cases, and educational work in the shape of Professorships at the Universities, and it has to retain the services of Advocates-General, Government-Advocates, and private barristers on all sorts of occasions. Mr. Stephen would utilise the civilians for this purpose. We agree with him fully in this suggestion. We have shown that young civilians do sometimes come out as "bar-

risters-at-law," and no doubt a hint at home from the Civil Service Commissioners would provide holders of that title in abundance. But we would not keep them in the presidency towns as Deputy Government Advocates, nor would we send them into the mofussil to be public prosecutors, for which post they would be then incompetent. Let them learn the language and customs of the country as Assistant Collectors; they could have no better training, and then let them, after a certain period, have the chance of entering the judicial line, in which should be included the chances of those legal prizes which Mr. Stephen mentions.

Bengal.

TRIAL OF LIAKAT ALI.

For the defence the prisoner's counsel called "Amy Bennet," 33 years of age, residing with her father, Captain Horne, in Calcutta. Witness said that she was in Cawnpore in May, 1857, having gone there for safety from Lucknow. She was taken from a boat and carried before Liakat Ali, who resembled the prisoner, but he was not then grey. He asked her if she would become a Mahomedan or forfeit her life, and she said that she was willing to die, upon which he ordered her to be taken away and fed. She did not think that the Moulvie intended to take her life. Afterwards, when the news came that the British had recaptured Delhi, witness was taken to Futteh-gurh, and was to have been blown from a gun, but her life was saved by a sowar who took her away at night. She did not think he could have done so without some higher authority. In reply to the Government Advocate, witness stated that when she was captured, and taken away, the boats were being fired on, and that her stepfather, her mother, and five brothers and sisters, the eldest of the children only ten years old, were in the boats at the time. In escaping, witness rode a saddle horse like a gentleman, because if she had ridden like a lady she would have been detected. The sowar took her to Lucknow. The Residency was at that time besieged by the rebels. She lived in the city "by herself" in a native house—"the sowar alone being there." She remained there several months, and afterwards, when the Residency was relieved, went away with the sowar to a village named Goothea, near Allahabad, on the north of the Ganges, where the sowar had a house. There were several native women there, but witness did not know whether they were of the sowar's family or not. At length the man gave her liberty, ten months after the massacre, and sent her to Allahabad, to her uncle, Mr. Flowest. Witness "did not," she said, "bother her head" about the sowar's place of residence. "She had no inclination to reward him, and did not feel inclined to make him any return for the kindness he had shown her."

On the Court resuming, two depositions, taken before the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, were read out, and medical certificates of the inability of witnesses to attend the court were put in. The first deposition was by Mrs. Sabina White, the wife of a commissariat conductor in Calcutta, and daughter of the conductor (Coleman) who had charge of the boats with stores from Calcutta to Delhi at the time of the capture. Mrs. White stated that she remembered well the 8th of June, 1857, when her father, mother, herself, and several sisters were taken from the boats by order of the Moulvie Liakat Ali. They were conveyed by a "very circuitous road," through Allahabad, and afterwards to Khoeldabad Serale, to the presence of Liakat Ali, who spoke kindly to witness's mother, and asked the cause of some blood on Mr. Coleman, who had been wounded seriously on the way, in pure wantonness it would seem. On being informed of the fact the Moulvie ordered the darogah who had inflicted the wounds to have his hands cut off, and afterwards to be hanged, which sentence was inflicted immediately. The Moulvie's conduct, the witness said, was not rough, nor in the least abusive. The prisoners were put in a room nearly filled with linseed, and were regularly fed till the 18th of June (ten days after capture), when the building was deserted by the rebels, and the Colemans and some others, being left to themselves, made their way to the English fort, three or four miles distant. In the meantime, among other prisoners brought in to the Serale, were Ensign Cheek, badly wounded, a native Christian missionary and his wife, and two women—a Miss Crump and a Mrs. de Castro. When the prisoners left the Serale for the fort Mrs. de Castro parted company with them, and Miss Crump went away afterwards before they arrived at the fort. Ensign Cheek had been refused food, and died about four hours after his arrival at the fort. The missionary had been severely beaten, and the woman de Castro had been compelled to do sweeper's work, very disgraceful in India; but no proof was given that anything of this was by order of the Moulvie. Another sister of the witness gave like evidence.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA July 25.—"While we seek mirth and beauty, and pleasures light and gay," our excellent Viceroy would appear to meditate a journey in camp to Yarkhund and other strange regions in the direction of the North Pole. At least a portion of his baggage was sent

in advance yesterday. The Kooka intelligence of to-day may cause a change in the proposed arrangements. We learn that serious uneasiness is felt regarding an intended outbreak near Amritsur, or between that holy place and Hushiarapore, and the authorities are "on the alert." We are always "on the alert" at Simla, and take much greater care of his Excellency than his Excellency altogether seems to like. Every suspicious, square shouldered, murderous-looking ruffian is unceremoniously collared and questioned as to his birthplace and ancestry. He is peremptorily bundled off to his birthplace with a caution that in the event of his returning to Simla he will run a remarkably near risk of being consigned to his ancestry. India cannot afford another victim to the epidemic of assassination. Not only is our deputy monarch carefully guarded, but every man of mark is well looked after by a quiet cordon of bobbies, whose business it is to spot any conspicuously unpromising specimens of Arvan brotherhood, especially men with petitions in one hand and the other hand seeking the folds of a grimy *kummerbund*. These gentlemen might well spare themselves the expense of a visit to Capua.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

JOODHPORE, July 21.—His Highness the Maharaja, and Major Impey, our Political Agent, with Dr. Hendley, came here two or three days ago from Aboo. His Highness leaves the city to day and encamps outside its walls, where all the necessary arrangements for the siege of Nagpore will be made. I understand his eldest son and brothers accompany him. How Nagore will act I cannot say, but I am informed that the Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singjee is ready to withstand the forces of his Highness, and I am afraid without bombshells nothing will be done. Major Impey held a durbar yesterday morning, and reminded the Sirdars and subjects of his Highness of their loyalty, and told them that if they joined the standard of rebellion they would forfeit all their privileges, houses, cattle and lands, and be also under the displeasure of the British Government. I was not present at the durbar, but what I have given you is from a friend who was there. I understand Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singh's action in this matter has arisen from a desire to be the acknowledged heir of the Marwar *guddee*. He does not claim it by primogeniture, but according to the customs ruling in Rajpootana; but as this is a matter for the Government to determine upon the advice of its Political officials, I will not enter minutely into the affair.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

GWALIOR, July 31.—The event of the week is the formation of a small camp of exercise of Maharaja Scindia's troops at Nyogaw, a convenient plain situated at a distance of about nine miles from the capital on Agra and Bombay roads. All of the adjacent districts' troops have been invited for the occasion by the Maharajah Scindia; however, it has been distributed into three columns, one under the immediate command of Scindia; the second under his Highness's General, Bappoo Awar; and the third under the Dewan, with those of the State Sirdars. But I am told that sham fight, which is corrupted here into the name of birgutte, is not commenced yet; but it appears that the assault of arms will make its first appearance tomorrow, i.e., Bappoo Awar, with the Dewan, will make their attacks on his Highness's Kotee or palace. At Cumpoo, however, his Highness entered the capital very suddenly to make the defence. Scindia seems a tactician, as well as his officers of the troops, who are manoeuvred with a commendable precision, moving the cavalry and infantry in single ranks. The camp of exercise is not on a magnificent scale, as was proposed. Our local gentry will witness the military *tamasha* on Thursday or Friday. We have heavy showers of rain throughout the capital; in some of the districts the cultivators are deprived of sowing their seeds.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

THE KUKAS IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Pioneer* says:—"We find that there is no truth in the statement that the Kukas are giving trouble between Umritsur and Hushiarapore. The sect has everywhere been perfectly quiet of late. We fear our 'own' Simla correspondent has had much to do with the propagation of the false report." This is just what we expected.

CHOLERA IN THE HILL-STATIONS.—Up to Tuesday there had been sixteen deaths from cholera at Kussowlie, and three men, one woman, and three children were still under treatment. A portion of the depot has been removed into camp on the Subathoo road. We regret to hear that cholera has appeared at Dugshai also.—*Times of India, August 9.*

RHEA FIBRE.—A long time has elapsed since anything has been heard about the trial of the machines for separating the Rhea fibre. When Lord Northbrook was on his way to Simla a machine was exhibited to his lordship that did its work in a completely satisfactory manner; and it is surprising that nothing has been done since in a matter which is of great importance to a large number of planters in all parts of India. They would be extremely glad to know when it is likely to be decided which is the machine best adapted to the purpose of separating the fibre, and the successful inventor would doubtless be equally anxious to know when the prize of £5,000 will be awarded.—*Times of India.*

RETIRING OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.—The following appears as a special telegram to the *Pioneer*:—"Artillery officers retiring on the extra annuity will receive the equivalent of their full pay and allowances until their retirements are officially notified."

THE EXTRA ANNUITY OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A special telegram received by the *Times of India* from Simla informs us that the Secretary of State has telegraphed that the following officers of Artillery are permitted to retire on extra annuity:—Bengal—Maxwell, Lewis, Bouchier, Voyle, Fooks, Cookeworthy, Debn, Hunter, Rybot, Delane, Simeon, Presant, Gillespie, and Butt; Madras—Barrow, Quinn, Nutball, Molesworth, Grant, Merton, Dangerfield, and Lawson; Bombay—Conybeare, Hexton, Mellersh, Beamish, Stevenson, Hardy, Twiss, and Sheppee.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.—The Commander-in-Chief in India being of opinion that the same qualifications which render soldiers at home and in the colonies eligible to have their names placed on the married roll should be required from those serving in India, his Excellency has directed that in future trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file shall not be permitted to marry until they have completed seven years' service, and are in possession of at least the good conduct badge. No non-commissioned officer or soldier will be placed on the married roll or be entitled to any of its advantages unless he had obtained the consent of the Commanding Officer to his marriage before it took place.

THE BETHUNE SCHOOL.—Recently the Government of India reduced its grant to the Bethune School from 900 to 500 rupees a month. This, however, included a grant to the Bethune Female Normal School, which has been abolished, so that the absolute reduction was only from Rs. 617-8-0 per month to Rs. 500. Still, this reduction would very seriously impair the value of the Bethune School and an appeal has been made, by Kali Krishna, Rajah Bahadur, for native help to maintain this excellent school in its present efficiency. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has promised Rs. 200 a month provided other 200 can be raised from Native gentlemen in Calcutta. This we think is perfectly fair and right, and there ought to be no difficulty whatever in raising the money. The following contributions have already been received, and we hope they will be the seed of many more:—His Highness the Maharajah of Pudukota, Rs. 500, Maharajah Surnomoyee of Berhampore, Rs. 1,000 (by Mr. H. Woodrow). Rai Mahima Ranjan Chowdhry of Kakania in Rungpore, Rs. 1,000, and Baboo Poolinbehari Sein of Berhampore, Rs. 25.—*Friend of India.*

THE REBELLION OF JOODHPORE'S SON.—His Highness the Maharaja, and Major Impey, our Political Agent, with Dr. Hendley, came here two or three days ago from Aboo. His Highness leaves the city to-day and encamps outside its walls, where all the necessary arrangements for the siege of Nagpore will be made. I understand his eldest son and brothers accompany him. How Nagore will act I cannot say, but I am informed that the Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singjee is ready to withstand the forces of his Highness, and I am afraid without bombshells nothing will be done. Major Impey held a durbar yesterday morning, and reminded the Sirdars and subjects of his Highness of their loyalty, and told them that if they joined the standard of rebellion they would forfeit all their privileges, houses, cattle, and lands, and be also under the displeasure of the British Government. I was not present at the durbar, but what I have given you is from a friend who was there. I understand Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singh's action in this matter has arisen from a desire to be the acknowledged heir of the Marwar *guddee*. He does not claim it by primogeniture, but according to the customs ruling in Rajpootana; but as this is a matter for the Government to determine upon the advice of its political officials, I will not enter minutely into the affair.—*Jodhpore Correspondent of Pioneer, July 28.*

AFGHANISTAN.—The official budget of Cabul news, from June 28 to July 4, does not contain many items of interest. Nowraz Khan has succeeded his father as chief of Lallpura, and received a *khilut* from the Ameer. Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, eldest son of his Highness and Governor of the province of Cabul, was down with fever, and the Ameer had paid him a visit to inquire after his health. Of the three prisoners sent from Turkistan on criminal charges—General Baba Meer Khan, Colonel Nijrab Khan, and Colonel Madad Khan—General Baba Meer Khan has been admitted to bail and fined Rs. 5,000; and to obtain the release of Colonel Nijrab Khan his brother has gone to Warlak to bring Rs. 3,000 imposed on him as fine. The Turkistan tribes interceded with the Ameer on behalf of General Baba Meer Khan, and for Colonel Nijrab Khan his brother became his security. Nothing has yet been decided about Colonel Madad Khan. The new Chief of Budukshan had expressed a wish to chastise the Chief of Chitral for refusing to pay tribute; but Sultan Moorad Khan, Governor of Khoondez, has been prohibited by his superior, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, from waging war. But the trusty Naib appears to have had an object in doing this. He lately sent an agent to the Meer of Budukshan to receive "presents" on his own account of the value of Rs. 15,000, and he probably feared that in case of war the Meer's treasury might be soon drained. The two Candaharee regiments which sided with Yakoub Khan during the late rebellion have been absorbed in different regiments, and their pay is held in abeyance. They are said by the news-writer to be much disliked by the other infantry regiments. The only remaining item is that owing to the illness of Mustowfee Audee-

bullah Khan, the Accountant General, cheques for the grant of allowances have not been issued this year. Consequently, "the beneficiaries and other allowance-holders are much annoyed," as, indeed, they have every right to be.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 30. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle: str. Abyssinia, Gray, Moulmein; Rattle-snake, Nacoda, Galle.—31. Lady Egidia, McNabb, Mauritius.—Aug. 2. Akbar, Lawson, Bombay.—3. Str. China, Gardner, Hong Kong; Callirhoe, Irwin, Liverpool; British King, Jenkins, Liverpool.—4. Golden Fleece, Fife, London; City of Edinburgh, Smith, Glasgow; Culzean, Pirnie, Queenstown; Carnarvon Castle, Christie, Mauritius; str. Sattara, Ballantine, Bombay.—5. Nepal, Ballistint, Pondicherry; Durham, Sotham, London; str. Historian, Tutton, Hong Kong; str. Busheer, Ewart, Kyouk Phyo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—Miss Bontemps, Mr. Langlois, Mrs. Gomez, and Mr. G. Georgiadis.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. G. Lockie, and Mr. H. W. Miller.

Per Lady Egidia.—Mr. Leary, Mr. T. Leary.

Per str. China.—Mrs. Gardner, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. C. Apcar, Rev. B. Antons, and Mr. and Miss Welner.

Per Carnarvon Castle.—Mrs. Christie.

Per str. Sattara.—Mrs. Ballantine and child, M. D. Leoparda, Mr. J. P. Lonston, Capt. J. C. Russell, Mrs. Latimour.

Per str. Busheer.—Mr. W. Coosh, Mr. W. Price, Mr. W. Dutt.

DEPARTURES.

July 31. Str. Arratoon Apcar, str. Orchis.—Aug. 1. Str. Dacca.—2. Str. Scotia; Woodburn, City of Madrid, Ethel.—3. Sikh, Zanzibar.—4. Str. Penang; Marietta, Ellen Stuart.—5. Str. Meinam; William Lindsay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Mr. Cooper and child, and Mr. R. Tucker.

Per str. Dacca.—From CALCUTTA.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Thompson.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

By str. Abyssinia: Barque Colonel Baily, of Rangoon.
By British King: Colmonell, from Liverpool, bound to Calcutta, in lat. 30-15 S., long. 36-30 W.

By Culzean: Ship Sparkler, from London to Calcutta, in lat. 31 S., long. 34 W.; ship County of Nairn, from Glasgow to Batavia, in lat. 32 S., long. 31 W.; ship Colmonell, from Liverpool to Calcutta, in lat. 26 S., long. 86 E.

By Historian: Ship Vermont.

Commercial.

Calcutta. Aug. 6 1872

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	112 2 to 112 6
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	104 4 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	410 to 412x.d.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1415 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	125 to 128
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	203 to 205
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	41 to 42
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	78 to 79
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	180 to 190
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	300 to —
Nasmyth's Pl. Pressing Company ...	500	790 to 800
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	115 to 118
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	76 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	410 to 415
Punjab Bank ...	100	95 to 96
Simsa Bank ...	500	575 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	112 to 113
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	31 to 32

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £2 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

IMPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.—During the week business has been somewhat dull, at a further decline in prices.

EXPORTS.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.—Jute has taken an advance of three annas. Saltetre: The market has again declined, and there has been but little business done. Rice: Fallun has declined about two annas; some second quality Setta has been shipped for England, at from 3-2 to 3-5. Linseed: The market has a downward tendency, though a fair business has been done. Raw Silk: The produce of the rainy bund is beginning to arrive. 115 bales of native Commercally, March bund, have changed hands, at from 14-0 to 16-12.

Madras.

SOMETHING LIKE A DIVIDEND.—The Madras Brunton Press Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 28 per cent. per annum for the past half year, making, with the *ad interim* dividend paid in January last (of 12 per cent. per annum), a total of 20 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1872.

AN ANNUAL PRIZE.—Certain members of the native community of Madras are taking steps to establish a prize in the Presidency College, in honour of Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, who proceeds to Europe next October on the expiry of his period of service. The prize will be awarded annually for the best composition in English on a given subject, the essay to be written in the examination room by students in the higher departments of the Presidency College.

MURDER BY A SEROY.—Bellary has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. A havildar of the 16th N.I. deliberately fired at the Subadar Major of the regiment, but missing fire, he clubbed his musket and felled the Subadar to the ground with it. Before he could be seized he fired again at the Havildar of the Quarter Guard, but the latter jumping aside the ball struck the sentry, who died a little time after.

THE FORGED BANK NOTES.—Captain Weldon, the Royapettah Police Magistrate, has been deputed by Government to enquire into the forgery of the bank notes. He is to visit any part of India for the purpose, except the Bombay Presidency. During his absence Captain Lys will preside at the Royapetta Police Court.

SANITARY.—The weather has not improved much during the past week. We have had several showers, but not enough to cool the atmosphere, which is very close at times. What we want is a good downpour, and till we have that we need not expect any great change in the weather. The dengue is still on the increase. It has visited every part of the place, and has laid up a great number of people. In some offices nearly every man has had it. It is spreading in every part of the Presidency. Some cases have terminated in typhoid fever and proved fatal. In Burmah not only has it attacked man but it has also attacked the lower animals, and especially the dogs. There is a good deal of cholera in some parts of India, especially in Lahore.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 7.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.—There is a probability, we learn, of early measures being taken towards the construction of a breakwater in our roadstead. The disasters which took place during the cyclone of the 1st of May have forced the matter on the attention of the local Government, by whom the Government of India has lately been addressed on the subject. The sum of £140,000 sterling is required to be placed at once at the disposal of the local Government for the purpose of providing steam-tugs, barges, and other necessary appliances for commencing the work, and sanction for the allotment of that sum has been asked for. The total cost of the breakwater is estimated at about £1,300,000 sterling, and its construction, it is thought, will take about six years.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION DEPARTMENT AGAIN.—The following (says the *Madras Times*) will give a slight idea of the rule of red tape in this Presidency. A short time ago the colonel of a regiment that was on the point of marching from one station to another, wrote to the Quartermaster-General, Madras, to send a chest of arms to the new station. But cholera having broken out in the regiment, it did not march, and the colonel sent a telegram to say that the chest of arms was not required. This telegram was received just half an hour before the train was to start, so that the Quartermaster-General sent a serjeant to the station to bring back the chest, and as the time was short the man was ordered to go in a carriage, the charge for which was one rupee. The serjeant went to the station and brought back the chest safe and sound, but then a great difficulty arose as to how the carriage hire was to be paid. The Quartermaster-General could not pay it, so he sent the bill to the pay office. This office said that, according to the prescribed regulations, it could not pay, as the carriage did not go five miles from the fort. The bill was sent back to the Quartermaster-General with a long explanation, and he, with one still longer, sent it on to Government, requesting at the same time that he might have a small sum left at his disposal in order to meet such trifling expenses as they arose. The Governor in Council, after considering the matter and calling for a long explanation, came to the conclusion that the rupee might be paid, but that the whole case was to be considered a very exceptional one, and they could not think of allowing the Quartermaster-General a small sum to meet such cases. Thus a man who may have it in his power to spend at one time lakhs of rupees is not allowed at another to spend sixteen annas. We should like to know the value of the paper that was used, besides the printing and other expenses.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The Bank of Madras held a meeting on the 5th instant, when the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie took the chair. The chairman said the profits were more this year than the last. With regard to mercantile bills, there had, he said, been a great falling off. The chairman then referred to the large amount taken from the reserved fund, which the Bank was obliged to take on account of the losses that it had sustained, especially at Alleppy, where

the people would neither pay nor the Courts give any satisfaction to the Bank. Having alluded to the discontinuance of the Government with the affairs of the Bank, the chairman then moved that the report and affairs of the Bank be considered as satisfactory, and that the report be adopted. Mr. Job Solomon, as usual on such occasions, got up to make a speech. He held that the Board was illegally constituted, and had no right to issue a report. To this the chairman replied that the Advocate General had decided the question; but Mr. Solomon would not give up his point. After this speaker had finished, Mr. J. D. Mayne rose. He said that he could not consider the report to be satisfactory, as the capital had come down to a premium of five per cent., and the dividend had to be paid out of the reserve fund. He then expressed his opinion very freely upon the affairs of the bank, and finished up by complaining that the report was wanting in candour. The Hon. Mr. Rameingar said that he considered the report was not satisfactory, and that he wondered that the bank should ever have thought of establishing some of the branches, as there was no trade in some of the places, and one of them, Alleppy, was in a foreign state, and he proposed that the word "satisfactory" should be omitted from the resolution put by Mr. Mackenzie. This was seconded by Mr. Mayne. After a little discussion, Mr. Mackenzie proposed "that the report and statement of affairs submitted be adopted." This was carried. Mr. A. F. Browne having been elected a director, the meeting broke up.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 31. Hyderabad, —, London.—Aug. 4. Str. Mirzapore, —, Calcutta.—6. Str. Peshawur, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS and back.—Mr. H. Pearce. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli. For SURZ.—Sir W. and Lady Herschell and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Vancutzen and two infants, Mr. H. M. Raily and child, Miss Malchus, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Miss S. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Mr. J. Nelson, Mrs. Okes and infant, and Dr. Matthew.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Wright and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Burland, and Capt. Elder. For SURZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. King. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Drew, Miss Gardin, and Mr. Wemholt.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1. Str. Calcutta, —, London.—4. Allum Ghire, —, Calcutta.—5. Wittor, —, London; str. Mirzapore, —, Suez; str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Tennant and child, Major O. M. White, Mrs. R. P. Little, Mr. P. Orr, Brig. Gen. J. D. Mein, and Miss Mein. For BRINDISI or VENICE.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Keatinge, and Mr. J. L. Barrow. For GALLE.—Capt. R. N. Taylor.

For str. Arabia.—From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Major H. E. B. Barnett, Major E. Cave, and Capt. Walsh. For COCONADA.—Inspector Milles. For RANGOON.—Miss Clarke.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Pearce, Lieut. W. A. Ridgeway, and Mr. Gould.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 7, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 11 3-16
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 20 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	...	11½ to 12 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-67	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	1870	...	6½ to 7
4 per cent. ...	...	...	1832-33	...	} 1½ to ½ p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	...	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

SHAHABAD, Aug. 1.—That dire scourge cholera morbus is amongst us, and out of the five or six Europeans resident here, one has been taken away. The wife of Mr. Witts, the locomotive foreman, was seized with it on Sunday morning last. She weathered out the attack, which was not a very violent one, but died on Tuesday afternoon from the subsequent exhaustion and inward inflammation combined. She leaves two young children to the care of her disconsolate husband. The cholera first broke out in this locality twelve or fifteen days ago

at Chittapoor, the first station on the Nizam's State Railway. Since that time upwards of 400 people have died—taking railway work-people and village residents together. It has steadily spread to the surrounding villages, and in the case of Shahabad has travelled direct in the teeth of a cool west wind. Within the past six days about twenty villagers and twelve of the railway employes have died. It is not of a very bad type, as fully one-half recover, and it takes some twelve hours from the seizure to the end of fatal cases. An abundant supply of medicine is left in care of the station master for all who like to apply, and yesterday the agent sent a European apothecary, to stay until it makes its disappearance. It has not made its appearance at Kistna or Raichore yet, but in the other direction there have been some few cases at Goolburgah.

BHOSAWUL, Aug. 6.—The new viaduct over the Taptee was tested and formally opened this morning amidst rejoicing customary on occasions of this kind. As to the viaduct itself, it has been described before, but for the benefit of such of your readers as may either not have seen the account or forgotten it, it may be useful if I give you a condensed account of this excellent piece of engineering work. The bridge consists of thirty-three spans of Warren's girders carried by cylinders of boiler plate riveted together in tiers of about six feet in height, each tier formed of eight segments, strengthened by inner and other joint plates, and internal vertical joint strips of strong T section, running from top to bottom: the cylinders so formed being filled with cement concrete to within five feet of their tops, where that depth of ashlar is set, upon which the bed girders are fixed by "holding down" bolts. There are in all 68 of these cylinders disposed in two rows, some of them 80 feet high and of varying diameters, diminishing by offsets from 10 feet at the bottom to 8 feet at the top, one row carrying the up road, and the other intended for the down. This is the first instance, on this side of India, of this method of construction having been adopted, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the bridge has been erected speaks greatly in its favour, where rapidity of execution is essential. The work has been only twelve months in hand, from the time of founding the first cylinder to the lifting of the last girder. This celerity—provided the work issued, of which we entertain no doubt—reflects great credit upon Mr. Gutersloh, the engineer, and on the contractors agent, Mr. T. P. Clarke, who has had charge of these works. Such is the new viaduct over the Taptee, erected by Messrs. Glover and Co., the well known Bombay contractors. This morning at twenty minutes to seven six powerful engines, the front one driven by Mr. J. Fox Bell, Locomotive Superintendent, left the Bhosawul station with several first-class carriages attached, containing officials of the different departments. Amongst those present were Captain Oldham, R.E., Government Inspector of Railways; Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager; Messrs. Dangerfield, Ward, West, Edwards, Davies, Howden, McGlasham, Collister, and Gutersloh, of the G. I. P. Railway, Engineers' Staff; Mr. Sandford, Civil Engineer; Messrs. Swan, Middleton, Maurice, Dewey, Shaw, and others belonging to the traffic department. Messrs. Geddis and Clarke represented Messrs. Glover and Company, the contractors. Mr. Reid, our new railway magistrate, was also present. A few minutes after seven one engine and tender proceeded over the viaduct at a slow pace, greeted all the way across by a *feu de joie* of fog signals, and afterwards the whole six engines and two tenders—weighing in all over two hundred tons—proceeded slowly across the viaduct, stopping over the centre of each girder sufficiently long to enable the several engineers stationed on the old viaduct with their levels to test the amount of deflection on each girder and pier. The result was everything that could be wished, and must give great satisfaction to Mr. Clarke, who has had the entire management and supervision of the works, and to Mr. Gutersloh, the Company's Engineer in charge of the viaduct. The greatest deflection on any of the girders was on the large openings or spans—decimal 10 or about an inch and a quarter. On the smaller opening the deflection was 06, or about ¼ of an inch. In every case, on the removal of the weight, the girders resumed their former level, or nearly so. After this all the six engines were run backwards and forwards at the rate of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, without making any perceptible difference. This concluded the ceremony, and the viaduct was declared open. The company then returned to Bhosawul, where a splendid breakfast was prepared at the station refreshment rooms, to which about forty people sat down and did ample justice.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

JAMSETJEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The subscription to the Rustomjee Jamsetjee Memorial Fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.—We understand that Rao Bahadoor Bechardass Ambaidass, the opulent merchant of Ahmedabad, will be appointed one of the members of Council at the approaching nomination.—*Bombay Argus*.

THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL.—The *Samachar* learns that the Maharajah of Nepal is to come this year to Nassick with one thousand *gossais* (monks) and three thousand sowars, for the purpose of rendering homage to the god there.

NASSICK.—The celebrated Godaveri fair will commence on the 13th of September next, and will last thirteen months. This fair is held every twelve years in honour of the god Trimbuck. It is expected that the gathering will be very large this time, owing to the extension of railway.

GRAND HORSE SHOW AT POONA.—Poona is for the first time to be favoured, this season, with the interesting spectacle of a Horse Show, which is to be held on Monday, the 23rd September, and will be kept open for six days. Intending exhibitors are requested to give notice to J. E. Oliphant, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, on or before the 1st proximo. As the Exhibition will take place during the Deccan Monsoon Race Meeting the event will be sure to prove a highly interesting one, and we trust that it may attract many exhibitors of the finest specimens of this noble and useful animal. —*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 5.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Poona on July 27, at which the principal business had reference to the Bombay Municipal Bill. Government have conceded greater electoral privileges. The municipal corporation is to consist of sixty-four members, half elected by the ratepayers, sixteen by the bench of justices, and sixteen by the Government. The Town Council will consist of twelve members, of whom eight will be elected by the corporation, and the remaining four, including the chairman, by the Government.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL PATEY.—Colonel Patey, commanding H.M.'s 56th Regiment, met with a severe accident on July 30, whilst going his rounds as field officer of the day. It appears that the horse shied, and on being pulled up by the rider, stumbled, and in doing so threw the unfortunate gentleman over his head on to the road and fell upon him. The *Poona Observer* of August 1 says, "There are, we believe, no marks of external violence visible, but up to yesterday evening he has remained almost entirely insensible, showing evidently that some injury is done to the brain or spinal column. He has, we hear, partially recovered his reason, but has on doing so immediately fainted off again. Everything that medical aid can do is being done for him, and no pains are being spared to effect his recovery; but we hear that at present little hopes are entertained of doing so."

NEW THEATRE FOR BOMBAY.—Though not yet fully matured, a scheme is on foot for erecting in Bombay new buildings which will serve for a theatre, masonic hall, concert and lecture rooms, ball rooms, and accommodation, when they may wish it, for the Asiatic and Geographical Societies. In bygone days it was almost impossible to get good theatrical representations in Bombay, there being no demand for them, but of late the theatrical taste has greatly developed. The Bombay Theatre Company, which is being formed, proposes to erect spacious buildings in a centre locality, on improved principles, and after the style of modern European theatres. Among the principal subscribers to it are some of the leading members of the native community, and it is to be hoped that Government will agree to give a site on the Esplanade, as this is the condition upon which about a lac of the funds have been subscribed. There is also a lac of rupees given by the Kattywar chiefs which Government is at liberty to devote to this purpose. It is more than a year since this scheme was first proposed, but lately it has taken more definite shape, and is now being developed with good prospects of success.

THE S.S. "ATALANTA" DISABLED AT SEA.—On the 5th August Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. received the following telegram from the P. and O. Company's agent at Galle:—"Captain White, of the S.S. *Peslaeur*, reports having spoken the S.S. *Atalanta* on the 31st July in north lat. 8 deg. 38 min., west long. 69 deg. 40 min. The *Atalanta* was completely disabled. Her screw was revolving on the shaft; the cutter having fallen out on the 24th July, while in north lat. 11 deg. 58 min., long. 68 deg. 10 min. She was unable to steer, and was drifting towards Galle in the track of outward steamers." The *Atalanta*, Matthews, master, left Bombay for Liverpool, on the 20th July, with a cargo of 7,127 bales cotton, and 1,696 bales wool. She also carried as passengers Messrs. Beynon, Rogers, Sinclair, and Duly. Her cargo comprised the following shipments:—Knoop and Co., 142 bales; N. M. Petty and Co., 1,000 bales; Lyon and Co., 1,350 bales; H. B. Touche and Co., 190 bales; Leggatt and Co., 1,000 bales; D. Sassoon, 46 bales; Campbell and Co., 104 bales; King and Co., 597 bales; R. J. L. King and Co., 295 bales; Finlay Scott and Co., 350 bales; Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, 950 bales; Killick Nixon and Co., 104 bales; and native shippers 2,695 bales.

SIND.—(Official report for the week ending 25th July).—The dengue fever, which prevailed extensively at Gwadur, has entirely disappeared. The disease has not spread elsewhere beyond the coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Kej and in the Dashi, and the Dashi river has overflowed. There will be a very abundant harvest of dates this season; they are not yet ripe. Rain has fallen in Upper and Lower Sind. The quantity registered at Kurrachee up to date is 6 inches 3 cents. The houses in the town and suburbs of Kotri have sustained some injury both from the heavy rain and the floods which came down from the adjacent hills. The Kashmir floods have reached Jacobabad, and breaching one of the canals, entered the family lines of the Rifle Regiment. Great exertions are being made to cause a diversion in the current and to protect pro-

perty from being further damaged. Nothing worthy of record had been heard from Kholat since last report, excepting that it is stated his Highness the Khan had become very anxious in regard to the way his late proceeding would be viewed by the British Government. Rain has fallen generally in the southern part of Beloochistan, to the great advantage of the people, whose cattle had suffered much from the prolonged drought.—W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel, Commissioner in Sind.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We understand that a friendly contest has been arranged between representatives of the Bengal Presidency and those of Bombay, to be shot at Poonah during the annual rifle meeting in August. The match has arisen from a challenge sent through the secretary of the Northern India Rifle Association, which was at once accepted in a most courteous spirit by the Bombay riflemen. The numbers we understand are to be three (if practicable four) on either side, and the conditions of the match as follows: Seven shots at 200, 400, and 500 yards with Snider or Enfield rifles and Government ammunition; pull of trigger 5½ lbs.; any position. The second stage will be shot with any (match) rifles—7 shots at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards; pull of trigger 3 lbs.; any sights except telescopic and those debarred at Wimbledon. We understand the N.I.R.A. representatives will be H. S. Nicholletts, Esq., the present champion; Dr. Hamilton, R.A., ex-champion; and Captain Hill, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who shot second for the championship in 1869, so that the honour of this presidency is in good hands. A match with the Southern India Rifle Association is also on the tapis, to take place in September, the same conditions being observed, except that the Southern Indians prefer to use Martini-Henri at the longer ranges, claiming points (either seven or nine) for the difference in weapons. Matches such as these tend much to spread the taste for rifle shooting, about the most useful accomplishment the European in India can possess, and while wishing success to our own men, we can only hope the match may be a good one, and the best team may win. The terms of this proposed match are, we observe, much more trying than those for the Elcho Shield, as at Wimbledon there are only three distances, and thirty shots, all with one rifle, while here two rifles are to be used, six distances shot at, and forty-two shots fired in the match, making the test a more severe one in every way.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee.—4. Str. Sir Bartle Frere, Hibbert, Aden.—5. Str. Cella, Jaffrey, Liverpool.—7. Str. Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.—9. Str. Euphrates, Hutchison, Bussorah; Leticia, Nacola, Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Major Oakes, Mrs. King, Mr. Hants, Miss Hants, Mr. F. G. Croad, Capt. J. Murray, Staff sergt. Shortt, Mrs. Short, Mr. W. Tomlinson, Mrs. G. Ferns, and Mr. Walter. Per Brindisi.—Mr. N. S. Atkinson, Mr. F. O. Mayne, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. A. Colver, Mr. F. G. Mayne, Mr. J. C. Davidson, Mr. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. ... Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Rogerson, and Mr. Okelly. From Aden.—Col. Smith, C.B., and Mrs. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2. Str. Orissa, Shallard, Aden and Suez, &c.—6. Canute, Mathias, Calcutta.—7. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee; Benefactress, Gibbs, Zanzibar.—8. Str. Himalaya, Heusman, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Altera, Harvey, Basscin; Munseory, Lorenzie, Moulmein; Winged Hunter, Panno, Calcutta.—9. Mail str. China, Perrins, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. W. P. Mather, Capt. Fletcher, Mrs. Kellard, Mrs. G. Stevens, Mr. F. Barry, Mr. J. H. Barclay, Surg. major Homan, Mrs. Browell and two children, Mr. W. Foster, Capt. E. J. Butler, Mr. H. Barrett, Mr. Tullot, Mr. E. Run, and Lieut. Coulson. For Brindisi.—Mrs. A. Money, Capt. D. G. Pitcher, Mr. Evans, Mr. H. Bell, Capt. Manderson, Mr. C. Ward, Mr. G. Lockie, and Mr. S. G. Jones. For Venice.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. E. Hawkes, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. J. Lindlay, Mr. W. G. Dearl, Mr. C. Sage, Mr. B. W. Pringle, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. Melville, Mr. H. Anstruther, and Major MacDonald. For Suez.—Mr. J. V. Vinay. Per str. Neera.—For Liverpool.—Lieut. J. A. Drought, Mr. C. R. Fagon, Capt. Greenland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wallinger and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Avern, Dr. and Mrs. Cline and three children, Capt. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Court, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Michael, Mr. Smith-Dickson, Mr. Saul, Mr. Dayley, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Semple, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Mara, Mr. Adams, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Fry, Mr. Charnley, Mr. Carter, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Davies.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 2, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11 1-2d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1-2d. ditto bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	8000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	2275
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 6800 per share
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.



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CIVIL.

ABERCROMBIE, A., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca div. as a temp. arrangement. July 25.

ALLNUTT, G. K., asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, Topographical Survey dept., is perm. to resign his app. from June 1.

BEAUFORT, Hon. F. L., is app., with his own consent, and as a special and temp. arrangement, to offic. as superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs. July 30.

BIRD, C. P., asst. comr., Hissar, received charge as superint. of the jail at that station from Lieut. col. Forster. Aug. 1.

BRETT, A. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, to have charge of the sub div. of Begoo Serai during the abs. on leave of Mr. O. A. Wilkins. July 24.

CLARKE, R., asst. comr., Lahore, is app. to charge of Montgomery dist., *pro tem.* Aug. 1.

CLARKE, H. R., offic. judge of Mynpoory, to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. during abs. on leave of Mr. Lane. Aug. 1.

COURT, H. M., C.S., has been perm. to resign the service from April 1.

HAND, J. E., to offic. as an asst. sub deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency. July 27.

HARRINGTON, W. B., exec. engr., 2nd grade, returned from priv. leave, and resumed charge of the Mooltan div., 8th circle military works, on July 6.

HARRISON, H. A., offic. mag. and coll., Furruckabad, is transf. to Shah-jehanpore, during leave of abs. of Mr. Colvin.

HOGGAN, E. R., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the irrigation branch, Bengal. Aug. 3.

JACKSON, H. W., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Gurdaspur, during abs. of Capt. Conolly on leave.

JAMES, A. H., to offic. as dep. comr. of the Naga Hills, in the 4th grade, during the abs. on priv. leave of Lieut. J. Butler. Mr. James is vested with the powers of a dist. and sess. judge, and the powers of a dist. superint. of police, during Capt. Butler's abs. on leave. July 29.

JENKINS, Major C. V., offic. dep. comr., Sealkote, to offic. as cant. mag. of that station, in add. to his own duties, during abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Norgate, and is invested with powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes. Aug. 1.

LACKERSTEEN, M. R., asst. engr., 1st grade, 4th circle military works, is transf. from the Jullundur to the Ferozepore div. Mr. Lackersteens joined the latter div. on July 11.

LANCE, Major W. H. J., to offic. as dep. comr. of Kamroop, 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Major T. Lamb. Mr. Lance will also offic. as subord. judge of that dist. during that period. July 30.

LANE, T. B., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div. during absence on leave of Mr. C. T. Buckland. July 25.

LARMINIE.—The lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. S. C. Larminie of his app. as an asst. superint. of police in Bengal. July 29.

LETHBRIDGE, E., M.A., professor, Hooghly College, is transf. to the Presidency College, and is app. to offic. in Mr. O. H. Tawney's place during the latter's absence on leave. July 30.

LILLIE, Rev. J., asst. chaplain, to offic. as chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Allahabad, during absence of Rev. J. Williamson at Calcutta.

LLOYD, H. J., to offic. temp. as sub dep. opium agent at Azimgurh, with effect from June 15.

MACONACHIE, J. R., asst. comr., Amritsar, is invested with powers to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

MEDLEY, E. B., exec. engr., 4th grade, is app. in charge of the Ghotkie div., in consequence of the death of Lieut. Fridden, R.E. Aug. 3.

MENZIES.—The following app. is made, with effect from April 8:—Captain O. Menzies to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, v. Col. Tronson, offic. as depy. insp. general.

MOREWOOD, Rev. J. B., to perform the duties of chaplain of military cantonments, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of the Rev. R. Colquhoun, with effect from April 1.

MURRAY, J. A., depy. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, to be depy. conserv., 2nd grade. July 25.

ORCHARD.—H.H. the lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following app., with effect from March 30:—Major J. W. Orchard to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, v. Col. Tronson, on leave.

ORCHARD, Major J. W., to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, v. Major Bamfield, offic. as depy. insp. gen. July 25.

PULLAN, Capt. A., Bengal S.C., on his ret. from furl. to Europe, rejoined his app. as asst. superint., 1st grade (Great Trigonometrical Survey), on Dec. 10, 1871.

Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—

(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 8500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	640 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2125 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1380
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	840
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 742½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 215
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 2580 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1950 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 101½
" " " 1842-43	" 104½
" " " 1854-55	" 112½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silv. r. 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107
Sycee Silver	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 15s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

IMPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 9.—The Piece Goods market has been steady. Twist has given way about a ¼ anna per lb. Metals are in very moderate request, and prices are barely maintained.

EXPORTS.—BOMBAY, Aug. 9.—Cotton: We have to quote a decline on the week of Rs. 2 to 4 per candy, exporters showing little disposition to operate. In other articles of Export there is no change worthy of note.

MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Aug. 9.—EXCHANGE: Rates have shown a weaker tendency at our closing rates, which are as follows:—Bank Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11 3-16d.; on demand, 1s. 10 1-2d.; Credits, 1s. 11 5-16d.; Document Bills, 1s. 11 1-2d. per rupee. The rate for 60 days' sight Bills on China may be quoted at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

MILITARY.—102nd Fusiliers.—The advance party left Aldershot on Monday for Parkhurst, where the regiment is to be stationed after the Manœuvres.—104th Fusiliers, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Harris, was inspected on Tuesday on Southsea Common, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Templetown, commanding at Portsmouth. The men, who have done wonders under a smart young adjutant since their arrival from the East, acquitted themselves admirably.—106th Light Infantry: The depot companies left Dublin on Monday for Newry, where the 1st battalion 20th Regiment, to which they are attached, is to be stationed until further orders.—108th Regiment: The depot companies moved on Tuesday from the Curragh Camp to Dublin, to join the 97th Regiment, which proceeded there last week. Lieut. G. Allen, recently transferred from the Royal Dragoons, has been placed under orders of readiness to embark for India in October, doing duty with a draft of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment during the voyage. Major Bradford has an extension of leave from India, to remain in England until March 4, 1873.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS' PAY.—It is notified that officers of the British service in India exchanging into or transferred to batteries or regiments proceeding to or under orders for India, and allowed to remain in India until their corps arrive, have no claim to receive any pay or allowances from Indian revenues till such battery or corps is brought on the strength of the Indian establishment. Officers so circumstanced are not to be placed on duty of any kind.

REPRIMAND OF NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Frequent complaints having been received of the idleness and inattention of many of the native medical students who, under the provisions of para. 41 of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868, are attached to the medical schools and colleges for the prescribed course of study, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the principals of schools and colleges to withhold or to withdraw the increase of pay given after the first year's residence from those medical pupils who, from idleness or other misconduct within their own control, have failed to make due progress in their studies. Each case in which this authority is exercised is to be reported through the Local Government for confirmation by the Government of India in the Military Department.

MEDAL FOR GOOD SHOOTING.—The Right Hon. the C. in C. has directed the publication of the following extract from Horse Guards' letter No. C 4,289, 38 General No. 432 of June 17, transmitting the medal awarded to Private G. Bryant, of the 62nd foot, as the best shot of the Army for the year 1870-71, under clause 62, Army Circulars, 1869:—"H.R.H. sincerely trusts that this mark of the Queen's appreciation of the skill in shooting displayed by Private Bryant, will stimulate other soldiers in their endeavours to attain proficiency in shooting, and although but few can hope to gain the distinguished position occupied by the abovenamed soldier, yet all who earnestly try to do so will have the satisfaction of feeling that they have done their best to render themselves efficient in the use of the rifled musket."

PATTERSON, A. B., asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, to be a settlement officer of 3rd grade, from April 1.
 REYNOLDS, W. H., asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to be asst. conserv., 2nd grade. July 25.
 ROBERTSON, A., dep. registrar, chief court, Punjab, to offic. as judge of small cause court, Ludianah, during the abs. on leave of J. E. Rowe. Aug. 1.
 ROCHFORD, M. B., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Rajshahye, during absence on furl. of Major Fagan; Mr. Rochford will offic. in the 3rd grade of dist. superints. of police. July 27.
 ROWE, F. J., B.A., professor, Daoca College, is transf. to the Hooghly College. July 30.
 TUCKER, W. T., to be additional dist. and sessions judge of Burdwan, retaining his present app. as dist. and sessions judge of Bancoorah. July 30.
 WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. as a secretary to the board of revenue during the absence on duty of Mr. T. B. Lane. July 25.
 WILLIAMSON, J. C., dep. mag. and dep. coll., under suspension, is restored to his app. and posted to the Rajshahye division. Mr. Williamson is vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, 1st class. July 30.

PUNJAB POLICE.

The following appointments are made, with effect from June 13 :—
 Lieut. col. T. Staples to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Major Boddam.
 Mr. J. McAndrew to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Staples.
 Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on 700 rs., v. Capt. Ramsay.
 Mr. E. A. Marshall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Horsford.
 Mr. W. Ward, dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Hoshiarpur to the Peshawar dist.

ALLOTMENT OF FURLONGS.

July 15.—The following statement regarding the allotment of furloughs to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service is published for general information :—

Total number of civilians under the orders of the Government of Bengal	241
20 per cent. of this number is	48
Total number of officers absent on furlough or special leave	50

Excess over the sanctioned percentage

2
 The undermentioned officers are expected to return from furlough by Nov. 1, 1872, viz.:—Mr. P. D. Dickens, on July 7; Mr. A. Smith, on Aug. 2; Mr. J. J. Livesay, on Aug. 4; Mr. J. Anderson, on Aug. 30; Mr. G. E. Makgill, on Oct. 11; Mr. J. F. Stevens, on Oct. 31; Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, on Nov. 1; Mr. P. Hurley, whose leave expired in May last.

Leaving out the first two to meet the number of absentees in excess of the sanctioned percentage, there will remain only two furloughs available by the end of August next.

The applicants for furlough for the second half of the current year are as follows:—Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Mr. H. Beverley, Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, and Mr. A. Manson.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to grant to Mr. Bell six months' leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, as a special case.

The return of officers who are immediately due will make room for Mr. Bell in the furlough list; and as it is understood that another officer, Mr. Testro, is about to apply for furlough on medical certificate, having obtained subsidiary leave to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency, all the furloughs likely to be vacant till the end of September next will in this manner be absorbed.

Unless, therefore, officers return unexpectedly in excess of those obliged to leave on medical certificate, no more furloughs can be allotted till October next. The furloughs allowed to the following officers cannot be taken at earlier dates than those mentioned against their names, viz.:—

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, for two years, from Oct. 11 last.
 Mr. H. Beverley, for two years, from Oct. 31.
 Mr. A. Manson, for two years, from Nov. 11.

MILITARY.

GOWAN.—Abbottabad station order confd., dated June 27, app. Capt. W. E. Gowan, 5th Goorkha regt., to offic. as station staff officer during the absence on duty of Lieut. L. R. Battye.
 MORTON.—JOPP.—Messrs. A. Morton and D. A. W. Jopp, asst. engr., 2nd grade, 4th circle military works, are posted, the former to the Jullundur, and the latter to the Ferozepore div. Aug. 3.
 REID, Ensign D., of No. 6 or the "Toondla" company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the East Indian Railway volunteer rifle corps. Aug. 3.
 SHELLEY.—With reference to the notification issued by the P.W.D. No. 387, of July 13, the services of Lieut. col. T. M. Shelley, of inf., late of the barrack dept., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.
 STEWART, Major A. McL. (new prom.), Bengal S.C., is posted to Agra, for gen. duty, and directed to proceed to that station.
 SYM.—BATTYE.—The following orders are confd., 5th Goorkhas :—Consequent on the departure of Capt. Codrington on duty to join the 3rd Punjab cav., Capt. J. M. Sym, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer during the absence of Capt. Unwin on leave. Lieut. L. R. Battye, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, during the time Capt. Sym may offic. as wing officer. Aug. 1.
 TULLOCH, Major A., depy. asst. qrmr. gen., is to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., v. Lieut. col. C. M. McGregor, app. to offic. as 1st asst. qrmr. gen., with effect from April 17.

WATLING.—The services of Lieut. J. T. Watling, Bombay staff corps, adjt. 23rd regt. Bombay L.N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept., Calcutta. Aug. 3.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermen- tioned officers :—

Capt. B. L. Gordon, R.H.A., to be major, from June 12, 1870.
 Lieut. L. Downes, R.A., to be captain, from June 19.
 Capt. G. P. de P. Falconnet, R.E., to be major, from June 8.
 Lieut. F. F. Cotton, to be captain, from June 8.
 Lieut. C. de J. Græme, 1st batt., 5th regt., to be captain, from July 3.
 Lieut. W. B. Burton, to be captain, from July 3.
 Lieut. H. M. E. Brunker, to be captain, from July 4.
 Lieut. S. Cargill, 55th regt., to be capt., from July 4.
 Lieut. W. F. H. Jones, 56th regt., to be captain, from July 4.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS AND BREVET.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal warrant dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. col. A. T. Etheridge, Bombay S.C. July 13. Lieut. col. J. D. Williams, Bombay S.C. July 14.
 Lieut. col. J. A. Angus, Bengal S.O. July 15.
 Lieut. col. E. L. Scott, Bombay S.C. July 25.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal S.C. having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c. July 20.

The following brevet prom. is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet.—To be Captain.

Lieut. E. A. Money, Bengal S.C. July 16.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Ens. (now lieut.) M. R. Spence, of the 1st batt. 3rd foot, 2nd wing sub. 14th (the Ferozepore) regt. of N.I. May 26, 1871.

Ens. (now lieut.) M. R. Spence, of the 1st batt. 3rd foot, 2nd wing sub. 14th (the Ferozepore) regt. of N.I., admitted to the Bengal S.C. in G.G.O. No. 765 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from May 26, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Aug. 3.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieut. A. W. Gairdner, 109th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; April 4, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) E. J. G. Lewis, 62nd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; June 10, 1871.

Lieut. T. J. Baynes, 2nd batt. 24th foot, offic. asst. comr., British Burmah; May 10, 1869.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified :—

Major (brevet col.) A. B. Johnson; July 27.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the date specified :—

Lieut. col. J. Smith, Bengal staff corps; July 29.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

July 24.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, administrator gen., reported his return from the leave granted him in notific. of this department No. 2,374, dated May 17 last, and the resumption of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Mr. J. H. Morris, chief comr. of the Central Provs., returned from furl. and received charge of the administration of the Central Provs. from Col. R. H. Keatinge, c.s.i. and v.c., offic. chief comr., on July 6, in the afternoon.

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL TO SOLDIERS.

Under the provisions of the regulations (G.O.s 131 of 1871, 201 of 1871, and 27 of 1872), the Right Hon. the C. in C. is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal service and good conduct, and the gratuity on discharge specified for long service opposite their names :—

Sergeant major W. Harrison, Nynsee Tal convalescent depot (on the rolls of the 4th hussars), discharged in England 1871, £15; Sergeant major W. Cresswell, 10th regt. N.I. (on the rolls of the 104th foot), discharged in England 1870, £15; and Surgeon major E. Carter, Landour convalescent depot (on the rolls of the 20th hussars), discharged in England 1869, £15, provided they have not received the gratuity or annuity with medal from Imperial funds, and on proof of their existence from the date of this order.

Sergeant major W. H. Cowling, 32nd N.I. (pensioned by G.G.O. No. 1,167, dated Dec. 9, 1868, and No. 1,260, dated Dec. 17, 1869), £15.

Sergeant major E. Walters, Kussowlie convalescent depot, £15.

Sergeant major H. Newson, 6th N.I., £15.

Qrmr. sergeant G. Jones, Landour convalescent depot, £15.

Hospital sergeant T. Gilfoil, Nynsee Tal convalescent depot, £15.

Corporal C. Neale, veteran company, £10.

Gunner C. Tichen, European invalid battalion, £5.

Private W. Bearcroft, European invalid battalion, £5.

Drum major J. Chatterton, 29th N.I., £10.
 Drum major J. Norris, 35th N.I., £10.
 Bugle major G. Smith, 25th N.I., £10.
 Fife major H. Lawson, 37th N.I., £10.
 Drummer W. Scott, European invalid battalion, £5.

MEDICAL.

ASHTON, Staff Surg. W., M.B., is brought on the strength of the fixed establishment of British Medical Staff Officers for Bengal, from May 29, 1872, in succession to Staff Surg. J. J. Henry, invalided.
 DOWNIE, Assist. Surg., M.B., 36th N.I., is app. to med. charge of Ulwur political agency, during Dr. Mullen's absence to Europe.
 DUNCAN.—With reference to the notice issued by the Home Department No. 2,928, dated July 19, 1872, the servs. of Asst. surg. W. Duncan, M.B., of the med. dept., late civil surgeon Oonao, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.
 ETESON, Surg. A., sappers and miners, is confirmed in the med. charge, v. Walker, app. depy. insp. gen. of hospitals, dated July 13.
 FARRELL.—The following extract from station orders issued by the officer commanding at Edwardesabad, No. 373, dated June 21, is confd.:—At the recommendation of the deputy insp. gen. of hospitals, Rawalpindes circle, Surg. G. Farrell, R.E.C.S., 2nd Punjab cavalry, is app. to the med. charge of the civil duties at Edwardesabad, with effect from Feb. 14.
 GRANT.—Jullundur brigade order confd., dated July 5, directing Asst. Surg. A. G. Grant, M.B., 7th N.I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 12th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties, from July 4.
 IRVING.—Meerut division order confd., dated June 17th, directing Staff Asst. Surg. L. A. Irving, doing duty at Delhi, to proceed to Agra for duty with the 65th foot.
 KIDD, Dr. H. A., civil surg., Mandla, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of the med. duties from Hospital asst. L. Singh, and that of the gaol from Mr. B. Datt, extra asst. comr., July 5.
 McKENNA.—McDERMOTT.—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated July 1, directing Asst. surg. C. J. McKenna, 26th Punjab N.I., to proceed to Fort Shubkuddur, and assume med. charge of the Doaba outposts, until relieved by Staff asst. surg. J. McDonnell; and directing Surg. J. J. McDermott, M.D., 15th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 26th N.I., during the absence of Asst. surg. McKenna.
 MACKENZIE.—Order confd., dated June 24, directing Asst. surg. G. P. Mackenzie to take over med. charge of the 6th Punjab inf., from Asst. surg. J. Lloyd, 3rd Sikh inf.
 REILLY.—ATKINSON.—POTTER.—The following orders are confd.:—Sealkote brig. order, dated April 1, appt. Asst. surg. J. O'Reilly, M.B., 58th foot, to the med. charge of the milly. prison at Sealkote, during the absence of Asst. surg. W. Cherry, 5th lancers. Dated May 30, directing Asst. surg. J. Atkinson, 5th lancers, to take med. charge of the milly. prison at Sealkote, until further orders. Dated May 31, appt. Surg. H. Potter, M.D., 17th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, in addition to his other duties.
 STRAHAN.—Rajpur station order confd., dated May 31, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Strahan to take over med. charge of the detachment, 2nd Punjab inf., from May 25, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. G. C. Ross, proceeded on priv. leave.
 TANDY.—GUNN.—Oude div. order confd., dated June 29, placing the services of Surg. E. O. Tandy, 13th Bengal cav., at the disposal of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Lucknow circle, for civil employ. Surg. E. O. Tandy is appt. to offic. as civil surg. of Lodianah. July 18. Dated July 1, appt. Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, 9th N.I., to the med. charge of the 13th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties.
 WILSON.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated May 18, apptg. surg. W. D. Wilson, M.B., 107th foot, to the med. charge of the detachment 27th N.I., in addition to his other duties, no med. officer of the Indian Medical Service being available.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.—PROMOTION.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 1.—No. 163.—With reference to G.O. 152 of 1871, the following Horse-guards' G.O. is republished for general information and guidance:—

H.E. the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, in directing the immediate attention of general officers commanding districts and divisions to the above General Order, has remarked that, in no less than twenty-six regiments serving in the three Presidencies, officers have failed to take advantage of the first course of garrison instruction held in India.

In some few instances it is possible that the requirements of the service may have prevented any officers being spared from their regiments, but his Lordship is of opinion that such cases must be of rare occurrence.

It will be observed that the Horse-guards' G.O. now published renders the "special examination" compulsory upon all subaltern officers for whom there may be accommodation at the classes. In selecting officers to go through the course, however, preference should generally be given to those upon whom the examination was made obligatory by para. 1 of Horse-guards' G.O. 65 of 1870.

His Lordship directs special attention to the concluding para. of the Horse-guards' G.O. now published, as well as to para. XIII.* of Horse-guards' G.O. 65 of 1870; and in order that he may be in a position to decide upon the cases of all officers who have not passed before Dec. 31, 1873, general officers are requested at the half-yearly inspections of British regiments to ascertain and report how far commanding officers have availed themselves of the services of the garrison instructors for the training of the younger officers of their regiments.

Horse-guards' G.O. 35, dated April 1—Examinations for Promotions.

* XIII.—The cases of officers who may not have had an opportunity of attending a course of instruction in a garrison, are to be referred for special consideration.

I.—With reference to G.O. 65 of 1870, all officers who entered the army prior to May 1, 1870, must pass the special examination before December 31, 1873.

II.—Commanding officers will, upon that date, report to the adjutant general the names of all subalterns under their command who have not done so; forwarding, at the same time, any explanation those officers may have to urge as a reason for not having complied with this G.O.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COLLECTORS, C.S.

Simla, July 5.—No. 933.—The following orders issued by the Government of India, in the financial dept., are published:—

No. 886, dated Simla, July 4.

From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

To the ———, Secretary to the Government of ———

I am desired to state that as it was owing to an absolute neglect of rules on the part of the collector of ——— that the embezzlement of Rs. 1,606-11-0 by ———, late money order agent of that station, became possible, the Gov. gen. in Council is compelled to direct that the whole amount of the irrecoverable balance be made good by the collector.

It is absolutely necessary that those officers through whose hands Government money passes should be made to feel such a weighty sense of their individual responsibility in respect thereto as shall prevent carelessness on their part, and shall ensure their maintaining proper supervision over their subordinates.

Ordered that the above be published in the *Gazette of India*.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

July 3.—No. 891.—In exercise of the power conferred by the 25th section of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to fix the following as the amounts for which notes shall be issued under the said Act, namely:—

Five Government rupees, ten do., twenty do., fifty do., one hundred and five hundred do., one thousand do.

STAFF CORPS.

The following form of declaration (in duplicate, and in the handwriting of and signed by candidates) must in future accompany applications for admission to the staff corps on probation:—

(c) "I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly, received or agreed to receive any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing, in respect of my appointment to the Indian staff corps; and I promise honourably and unreservedly that I will not receive the same, or in any manner recognise or benefit by its receipt hereafter. In this declaration I do not refer to the sum which may be awarded to me by the Army Purchase Commissioners."

(Signature of applicant.)

This is to certify that the above declaration was read and signed in my presence.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of witness.)

(Commanding officer.)

N.B. When an officer is on leave of absence, or away from his regiment, the declaration may be made before any general or other officer not under the rank of a field officer, in command of a district, garrison, or body of troops, or on the general staff of the army.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE SERVICE.

July 23.—The Lieut. Governor is pleased to extend the special privilege allowed by the rule of July 2, quoted below, to natives of Hindustan who have not passed an examination in English, but can show that they have received a thoroughly good education in the vernacular, to the following classes:—

Natives of Orissa, of Assam, and of Bengal of Mahomedan families.

This privilege is limited to three years from this date, and it must be understood that such persons cannot expect advancement unless they qualify in English, that being the language of official correspondence in Bengal.

"4. The following persons will also be admitted as candidates for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem:—

(b) Natives of Hindustan and of other districts which may be hereafter specially notified, who have served the Government with credit and efficiency for not less than three years, and who can show that they have received a thoroughly good education in the vernacular."

THE BURDWAN COMMISSION.

July 29.—In continuation of the orders from this department No. 221 of June 11, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements in the Burdwan commissionership:—

The six districts under the commissioner of Burdwan will be arranged into four charges, each charge including all provincial and district works, and such other imperial works as remain under this Government in each district.

The designation and head-quarters will be:—

Midnapore District, head-quarters Midnapore.

Howrah and Hoogly Districts, head-quarters Hooghly.

Burdwan District, head-quarters Burdwan.

Beerbhoom and Bancoorah, head-quarters Sooree.

The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Lieut. col. J. D. Swayne, exec. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., Midnapore district.

Mr. G. Rayner, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., Burdwan district.

Mr. W. Connan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is placed in charge of the Beerbhoom and Bancoorah districts.

LOCAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab is pleased to notify that in future deputy commissioners will not be posted to particular districts, but will be considered as attached to the districts in which they are for the time being serving.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.—ERRATUM.—In G.G.O. No. 463 of June 17, for "D" battery, 18th brigade, R.A., from Kirkee to Nussereabad, read "E" battery, 18th brigade, R.A., from Kirkee to Nussereabad.

CONSULAR.—The Governor General is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. C. Fairley as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon; of Mr. J. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein; of Mr. W. H. Griffin as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong; and of Mr. B. Leumann as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moultmein.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. (brevet capt.) M. H. Court, gen. list, cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. The furlough to Europe on private affairs, granted to Lieut. col. G. Strangways, of infantry, is cancelled, at that officer's own request. Surg. T. Mathew, M.B., medical department, for two years.

OFFICERS' CLAIMS.—The C. in C. in India has received a communication from the Horse-guards representing that difficulty is constantly experienced in the settlement of regimental debts of officers who proceed to England on duty or on leave, and who whilst at home retire by sale of commission. To prevent such inconvenience in future, the C. in C. directs that, when forwarding the leave or other papers of such officers to army head quarters, commanding officers shall certify that all regimental claims have been satisfied to date of departure.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.—The Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that no person shall be appointed to the public service in India in a grade eligible to pension without a certificate by a commissioned medical officer, or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service. The provisions of the above notification are applicable to uncovenanted servants of Government under the military department.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000 (date of notification July 27):—Mr. J. Whitmore, officiating joint magistrate, and deputy collector of Chittagong. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maimansingh. Mr. E. A. Sibold, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab division, inundation canals, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. M. Butler, assistant commissioner, Peshawar, has three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from September 1, 1862. Capt. J. Howard, engineer, Allypore division of Ganges Canal, for two months, with effect from June 20. Lieut. Macpherson, to officiate for Mr. J. S. Beresford, engineer, Northern division, Ganges Canal, for three months, from July 23. Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, commissioner of cotton and commerce with the Government of India, has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave of absence for three months, from the date of the expiration of his privilege leave. Mr. H. D. Pearsall, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dehree division, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it. Mr. Pearsall availed himself of the leave granted in the above notification on July 17. Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Mahanuddy division, is granted departmental leave of absence for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Surg. J. H. Thornton, civil surgeon of Shahabad, for one month, from August 1. Surgeon T. Mathew, M.D., civil surgeon of Morghyr, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence from July 15 to July 30, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Mr. H. S. Thompson, 1st subordinate judge of Hooghly, having returned to duty on July 16, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th idem is cancelled. Mr. H. Munro, Bengal police, reported his departure from India on medical leave on June 22. Lieut. J. Butler, officiating deputy commissioner, Naga Hills, for two months, from any date after Sept. 12 next on which he may avail himself of the same. Sir W. J. Herschel, officiating commissioner of Dacca, for eighteen months. Major T. Lamb, deputy commissioner of Kamroop, for two months, from Sept. 6 next. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S., reported his departure from India on July 5. Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., inspector of schools, N.E. division, for one year. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, assistant magistrate and collector of Begoo Serai, for three months, from the date of his being relieved. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, for one month. Mr. A. L. W. Jerdon, officiating special sub registrar of assurances at Chupra, for fourteen days, with effect from July 8. Mr. J. Whitmore, assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Hindustani by the high proficiency test at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in October next.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on the 22nd day of May, 1872, Corporal J. Evans, 96th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on the 7th April, 1872, struck with his clenched fist, on the face, Sergeant major J. D. Sharp, 96th regt., the said Sergeant major Sharp being his superior officer, and being in the

execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to be reduced to the ranks, and to suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen years.—C. R. O. EVANS, col. R.A., President. Dinapore, May 24, 1872. Approved and Confirmed: The court have performed a painful but imperative duty in awarding a suitable sentence for the very gross act of insubordination of which Corporal Evans was guilty, the evil example of which was enhanced by the rank of the prisoner. As Corporal Evans had previously borne a very good character, it gives me deep regret that I cannot diminish the punishment awarded; but the sergeant major whom Corporal Evans deliberately assaulted has the most arduous and responsible duties, and it is necessary that he should be protected in their performance.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Simla, June 29, 1872.—At a general court-martial assembled at Rawulpindiee on the 5th July, 1872, Private T. Neville, 70th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge: The prisoner, in confinement under sentence of a district court-martial, is charged with insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Rawulpindiee, on the 15th May, 1872, used violence against Captain H. Greatwood, of the 70th regt., by throwing a piece of tobacco at him, and thereby striking him in his face, the said Captain H. Greatwood being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence:—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years.—H. BENT, Lieut. col., R.A., President. Confirmed. The prisoner committed a wanton and insulting act of gross insubordination towards his superior officer, Capt. Greatwood; for this offence the sentence is too lenient. The first five years of the sentence to be carried out in India.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, C. in C. in India. Head quarters, Simla, July 19.—At a general court-martial assembled at Hazareebaugh on July 10, 1872, Private C. Power, 63rd regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—Charges: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on May 28, offered violence against Corp. W. J. Bell, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball, the said Corp. Bell being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office. 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on May 28, offered violence against Serg. F. H. Burrows, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball, the said Sergeant Burrows being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for life.—C. M. YONGE, Lieut. col. R.A., President.—The Prisoner, Private Power, was guilty of a deliberate and malicious attempt to murder Corporal Bell; his crime was greatly aggravated by the breach of military discipline in the use of his rifle against his superior officer when in the execution of his office. Had the sentence been death I should have considered it my duty to confirm it. It is necessary for courts-martial to remember that it is their duty to protect the persons of those who are placed in authority in the army, and to uphold discipline by visiting the unlawful use of his weapons by the soldier with the severest punishment. The first five years of the sentence to be carried out in India.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.—Head quarters, Simla, July 19, 1872.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON, A. J. B., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Crole on other duty. Aug. 2.
BEST, J. W., to act as civil and session judge of Tanjore, during the abs. of Mr. F. M. Kindersley on leave. Aug. 2.
BUICK, D., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, during the abs. of Mr. McC. Webster on leave. Aug. 2.
FARMER.—Under section 23 D of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council hereby invests Mr. H. R. Farmer, asst. to the mag. of Chingleput, with local jurisdiction in the division of that district placed under the charge of joint mag., such jurisdiction being exercised during the abs. of Mr. Crole, the acting joint mag. Aug. 2.
GRAHAME, W. F., to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. Ganjam during abs. of Mr. C. G. Master on priv. leave. Aug. 2.
HELLEN, C. A., acting cashier in the office of the collector of Bellary, to be money order agent at that station. Aug. 2.
LYS, Capt. A. M., Madras staff corps, to act as a mag. of police for the town of Madras during the employment of Capt. Weldon on other duty, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the Court. Aug. 2.
STOKES, H. J., to act as civil and sess. judge of Nellore during the employment of Mr. W. M. Cadell on other duty. Aug. 2.
WINTERBOTHAM, H. M., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar during the abs. of Mr. Sewell on leave. Aug. 2.

MILITARY.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. T., from attached 30th N.I. to 2nd wing sub. 32nd N.I., v. Johnstone, who vacates. July 25.
COURT, Lieut. D., of the royal (Madras) art., prob. asst. supt., Mysore rev. survey, is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from Nov. 29, 1870, subject to H.M.'s approval.
FASKEN, Ensign E. J. N., No. 7 company Madras volunteer guards, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the regt. Aug. 2.
HADDOCK.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Ensign and dep. asst. com. J. Haddock, dept. public works, arrived at Bombay on July 25.

LONGCROFT.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt., subject to the approval of H.M.'s Govt.:—Col. T. C. Longcroft, of the staff corps, dep. adjt. gen., to offic. as adjt. gen., as a temp. arrangement, from Aug. 16.

ROE.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Col. P. B. Roe, at his own request, of the appt. of adjt. gen., from Aug. 15.

WINGFIELD, Capt. A., from offic. 1st wing sub. 32nd N.I. to 1st wing sub., v. Wilkinson, who vacates. July 25.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Capt. W. Hay, staff corps, commanding Resident's escort, Travancore, arrived at Madras, July 22.

Surg. J. Dougall, med. dept., arrived at Bombay, July 9.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, P., 1st class apothecary, to act as superint. of the district jail of Kurnool. July 26.

EVERARD—McMAHON.—Asst. apothecary Everard to be 2nd class apothecary, and Passed Hospital Apprentice M. McMahon to be 2nd class asst. apothecary, from July 8, v. Apothecary Falloon, dec.

MURPHY, Asst. surg. M. E., M.D., in charge of head quarters and wing 31st L.I., to offic. as civil surgeon and superint. of jail, Berhampore, without prejudice to his military duties.

NEWMAN, 1st Class apothecary S., med. dept., is transfd. to the pension estab. in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from Aug. 1.

PATERSON.—The services of Asst. surg. F. R. Paterson, offic. civil surg. and superint. of jail at Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. July 26.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standard specified opposite their respective names:—Mr. L. Moore, second or higher standard; Mr. A. F. Cox, first or lower standard; dated July 26.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. G. Master, acting collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, privilege leave for three months. Mr. T. V. D. Harding, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, for eighteen months, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days. The privilege leave granted to Capt. C. C. Hewetson, cantonment magistrate of Palaveram in the Gazette of July 16 last is to have effect from July 4, 1872. Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools, 4th division, for fifteen months, and subsidiary leave. Mr. L. W. Paynter, executive engineer, 3rd grade, for two years. Mr. E. H. Pringle, assistant engineer, 1st grade, one month's privilege leave. Mr. R. H. Hayes, supervisor, 2nd grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave, with effect from July 11.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in July) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surgeon major E. D'A. Eveyard, garrison surgeon, Rangoon; to embark from Rangoon. Major R. A. Walters, staff corps, officiating superintendent and agent for army clothing, privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 10, or date of departure; Major R. T. Snow, staff corps, will conduct the duties of the office during the absence and on the responsibility of Major Walters. Capt. J. M'D. Allardice, 76th foot, adjutant and instructor of musketry, Madras volunteer guards, from Aug. 2 to Sept. 1, in extension of privilege leave, to Bangalore. Surg. J. Sparrow, 89th foot, from July 24, or date of departure, for two months to Neilgherries. The Inspector general, Indian medical department, has granted to Asst. surg. E. F. Brookman, assistant surgeon in the General Hospital, an extension of twenty days to the privilege leave notified on July 23. The Inspector general of ordnance and magazines sanctions that portion of privilege leave of absence to Lieut. col. G. Dangerfield, R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 1st class, in the Arsenal, Fort St. George, cancelled July 30, being now availed of by him from Aug. 3 inclusive, or date of departure.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Bangalore on the 7th day of June, 1872, Private J. Glover, 18th hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Bangalore on the 7th May, 1872, struck with his clenched fist in the face Narraiusawmy Moodliar, coffee-shop keeper 18th hussars. 2nd Charge: Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bangalore on the 7th May, 1872, struck with a stone or other missile on the head Sergeant W. H. Ewing, 18th hussars, the said Sergeant Ewing being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd Charge: Insubordination, in having, at Bangalore on the 7th May, 1872, used threatening language towards Regt. serg. major R. A. Thompson, 18th hussars, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following—that is to say, "Let me go and I will run the — through with a knife, and I will kill the —." 4th Charge: Insubordination, in having at Bangalore on the 16th May, 1872, when brought a prisoner to the orderly room for the offences stated in the above charge, used insubordinate language towards his commanding officer, Col. R. Knox, in substance and to the effect following—that is to say, "You old —, you ought to have been tried long ago for embezzlement of the regiment." Finding: Guilty of the first, third, and fourth charges, but not guilty of the second charge. Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days. —Confirmed, F. P. HAINES, Lieut. general, Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CHATFIELD, K. M., B.A., has been app. as substantive *pro tem.* director of public instruction, with effect from May 27 last, the date of his taking charge of the office.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class, in the Admedabad dist. Aug. 3.

DAVIDSON, A., acted as exec. engr. for irrigation Ahmदनगर and Nasick, from April 22 to June 21. July 31.

MAIDMENT, J. S., to act as asst. mint master, during absence of L. G. Hynes on privilege leave. Aug. 3.

PRATT, W. R., to act as 1st asst coll. of Broach. Aug. 3.

WESTMACOTT, Capt. R., has been app. to act as dist. superint. of police in the Surat dist. Aug. 3.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 3.)

Under the authority conveyed by section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. each of the undermentioned officers in the Canara district to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, first asst. coll.; and Mr. E. J. Edden, acting second asst. coll.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, an asst. coll., and a mag. F.P. in the Canara district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talukas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag.

Mr. H. Woodward to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona.

Mr. A. Wingate to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona.

Mr. T. H. Leach to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Nassick.

With reference to the Government notification, dated 21st Nov. 1871, Mr. S. W. Tyndall, dep. coll. in Sind, was allowed subsidiary leave up to the 17th July.

MILITARY.

CLARKE.—Order confd., dated July 3, app. Lieut. W. W. Clarke to be interpreter to the batt. he is serving with.

MCNEIL.—Sind Frontier field force order confd., dated July 22, directing Lieut. McNeil, 3rd Sind horse, to offic. as adjt. to the regt., in add. to his own duties, with effect from the 19th idem, v. Lieut. Boulson, proceeded on leave.

NUGENT, Lieut. N. J., 18th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Baroda, and assume command of the R.A. detachment at that station as a temporary arrangement. Aug. 3.

PAISLEY, No. 1,492 Lance corporal C., 83rd foot, is app. embarkation sergt. at Bombay.

PIERCE—BURD—DURAND.—The following arrangements are confd.:—

Major Pierce, 10th regt. N.L.I., offic. as commandant, Major Burd as 2nd in command, and Capt. Durand as wing officer, in add. to their own duties, from June 27 to July 22.

WESTMACOTT.—The undermentioned officer ret. to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on July 31:—Capt. R. Westmacott, S.C., acting superint. of police, Surat.

MEDICAL.

HUGHES, Asst. surg. A. H., M.D., has been app. substantive *pro tem.* residency surg., Baroda, pending Dr. Miller's arrival. July 31.

WALL, Asst. surg. B. M., performed the duties of civil surgeon, Kaladgi, from April 1 to July 3. July 29.

COMMISSARIAT.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of one deputy commissary and one assistant commissary to the warrant grades of the commissariat department of this presidency.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Sub lieut. W. C. F. Field, 1-18th foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the higher standard test (notification dated Aug. 3). The Bombay Gazette of Aug. 3 notifies that Capt. H. de P. Rennick and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in July) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. C. Trevor, 2nd assistant collector, Khandeish, has been allowed an extension of leave for four months. Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, 1st assistant to the Political Agent at the Persian Gulf, has two months' additional leave, on urgent private affairs. Mr. L. G. Hynes, assistant mint master, has privilege leave for one month.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in August) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major F. S. Iredell, cadre 16th regiment N.I., from Aug. 16 to Sept. 15, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Lieut. K. Stephenson, E battery 9th brigade R.A., from date of departure, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. P. A. J. Hope-Johnstone, overland, from date of departure. Lieut. C. J. Coulson, staff corps, adjutant 3rd regiment Sind horse, is allowed furlough for eighteen months. Major gen. C. W. Tromenheere, c.b., R.E., for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Aug. 30.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. J. S. Black to be capt., v. J. McLoughlin, ret. on half pay; Aug. 14.

Royal Artillery.—Staff surg. T. B. P. O'Brien to be surg., v. J. Ogilvy, M.D., apptd. to the staff; Staff asst. surg. G. S. Davie, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. R. W. Clifton, prom. on the staff; Staff asst. surg. C. M. Douglas, M.D., v.c., to be asst. surg., v. J. J. Pope, apptd. to the staff; Aug. 31.

11th Foot.—J. H. V. Braithwaite, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. W. R. Mansergh, transd. to the Control Dept.; Aug. 31.

12th Foot.—C. Kennedy, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. B. Reed, prom.; Aug. 31.

19th Foot.—M. C. Caulfield, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, a prob. for the Indian S.C.; Aug. 31.

55th Foot.—Lieut. A. Teevan ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 31.

60th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. P. B. Roe, from the supy. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. F. Kennedy, ret. upon full pay; Aug. 21. Lieut. O. G. Parker ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 31.

63rd Foot.—R. E. D. Reilly, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. M. Smyth, ret.; Aug. 31.

65th Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Croft to be capt., v. G. R. Chevalier, dec.; July 10.

72nd Foot.—R. L. Milne, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. F. Hilton, prom.; Aug. 31.

96th Foot.—Capt. W. G. Mackie ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 31.

108th Foot.—The prom. to a lieutenancy on Oct. 28, 1871, of Ens. J. W. Wray to be antedated to Oct. 23, 1871, and to take place in succession to Lieut. E. B. Anderson, a prob. for the Indian S.C.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. the Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Aug. 31.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. Ogilvy, M.D., from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. T. B. P. O'Brien, apptd. to the R.A.; Aug. 31.

Asst. surg. R. W. Clifton, from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. G. Palatiano, M.D., placed upon half pay; Aug. 31.

Asst. surg. J. J. Pope, from the artillery, to be staff asst. surg., v. C. M. Douglas, M.D., v.c., apptd. to the R.A.; Aug. 31.

To be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

J. Magill, M.D., R. W. O'Donnell, gent., W. Donovan, gent., C. H. Swayne, gent., D. B. Brown, gent., R. H. Quill, M.B., B. M. Tincler, gent., W. B. Slaughter, gent., A. L. Browne, M.D., C. W. M. Keys, M.D., C. J. L. Bush, M.B., H. H. Stokes, M.B.; March 30.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols. :—

Lieut. col. C. J. S. Wallace, 25th foot; Aug. 21.

Lieut. col. A. A. P. Browne, 109th foot; Aug. 21.

Lieut. H. Dixon, ret. Royal Marine L.I., to have the hon. rank of capt., under the provisions of clause 9 of the order in council of Feb. 22, 1870; Aug. 10.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—At Akola, July 28, wife of Surg. R. T. Abbott, M.D., sanitary commr., Berar, daughter. [daughter.]

BURKE—At Allahabad, July 16, wife of A. W. Burke, O. and R. Railway,

CLARKE—At Allahabad, July 16, wife of T. G. Clarke, P.W. Secretariat, N.W.P., daughter.

COOKE—At Poona, Aug. 5, wife of S. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Engineering College, son.

CUNINGHAM—At Lahore, Aug. 1, wife of E. J. Cunningham, pleader, son.

DENISSIE—At Pulladum, Madras, Aug. 2, wife of H. R. Denissie, engr., Madras Cotton Cleaning Company, son.

DUNBAR—At Cawnpore, Aug. 4, wife of J. M. Dunbar, daughter.

GUNN—At Lucknow, Aug. 3, wife of J. S. Gunn, 9th B.N.I., son.

HARKNESS—At Azimgurh, July 18, wife of B. Harkness, police dept., son.

HOOPER—At Kamptee, July 31, wife of Major G. S. Hooper, 1st Madras cav., son. [daughter.]

INCE—At Rawalpindi, Punjab, July 29, wife of Dr. J. Ince, civil surg.,

JOHNSTON—At Chinchpoo, July 30, Mrs. W. B. Johnston, daughter.

KING—At Simla, Aug. 1, wife of R. M. King, C.S., daughter.

McHARG—At Kamptee, Central India, Aug. 1, wife of W. H. McHarg, 44th regt., daughter.

McVITTIE—At Jaulna, July 28, wife of Asst. surg. C. E. McVittie, 1st regt. H.C., son. [daughter.]

O'LEARY—At Bellary, July 29, wife of Mr. J. O'Leary, superv. D.P.W.,

PRICE—At Shekhubudin, July 29, wife of Capt. H. C. P. Price, 1st Sikh inf., son.

SMITH—At Allahabad, July 31, wife of G. D. Smith, Govt. secretariat, N.W.P., son. [daughter.]

THOMAS—At Lucknow, Aug. 2, wife of T. Thomas, barrister-at-law,

WEST—At Kolapore, Aug. 3, wife of Capt. E. W. West, asst. political agent, daughter.

WILD—At Allahabad, July 30, wife of Lieut. col. E. J. Wild, daughter.

WILLIAMS—At Kamptee, Aug. 5, wife of Surg. major, J. T. Williams, 1st regt. Madras L.C., son.

WYLIE—At Chuckrata, N.W.P., July 18, wife of Capt. H. Wylie, 4th Punjab cav., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATES—CHAPMAN.—At Salem, July 29, Alexander Bates, of the Madras Railway, to Mary P., only daughter of the late W. Chapman, Cuddalore.

BOYLE—PURCELL.—At Madras, July 29, John E. Boyle, to Sarah, daughter of the late Apothecary Purcell, medical establishment.

CRANDFIELD—PUGH.—At Bombay, Aug. 5, Edward Crandfield, of the Inland Customs, to Miss Ann J. Pugh.

DAVIES—SPENCER.—At Coimbatore, July 26, Capt. H. C. Davies, Madras staff corps, to Louisa, daughter of R. Spencer, Bartlewood-lodge, Derbyshire.

DUNHILL—SANKEY.—At Madras, July 31, C. C. Dunhill, Esq., C.E., P.W.D., Hyderabad, Deccan, to Jessie G., only daughter of the late Thomas Sankey, Esq., of Kent., England.

GRAHAM—DUNSTERVILLE.—At Bombay, Aug. 3, Donald, second son of John Graham, Esq., of Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire, N.B., to Gertrude C., second daughter of the late Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, c.s.i., commissary gen. of the Bombay army.

HUFFTON—LEACH.—At Vepery, July 25, A. Huffton, eldest son of Hon. asst. R. Huffton, to Bella M., second daughter of W. Leach, Madras Medical Establishment.

PARKER—FORSYTH.—At Simla, July 27, Major George Parker, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Georgiana L. P., eldest daughter of T. D. Forsyth, Esq., c.b., Bengal civil service.

SNELL—GORDON.—At Madras, July 31, F. W. Snell, Esq., 76th regt., to Isabella, eldest daughter of A. A. Gordon, Esq., professor of history in the Presidency College and registrar of the University of Madras.

THOM—GROSE.—At Howrah, July 25, A. C. Thom, to Emma H., second daughter of Mr. C. Grose, of Howrah.

UPSHON—LEACH.—At Vepery, July 25, H. M. Upshon, agent of the firm of Messrs. Turton and Leggett, to Sophia A., eldest daughter of W. Leach, Madras Medical Establishment.

DEATHS.

BEAUVAIS—At Deyra, Aug. 1, of cholera, Elise F. Beauvais, relict of the late E. T. Beauvais, postmaster gen., Sind and Persian Gulf, aged 21.

CLARK—At Wudwan, Kattiwar, Aug. 3, Katherine M., the infant daughter of L. Clarke, aged 1 year and 7 months.

CRAWLEY—At Deyra Doon, July 29, of cholera, Charles W., only son of T. L. Crawley, aged 3 years.

CRAWLEY—At Deyra Doon, July 31, of cholera, Eliza, wife, and Minnie P., infant daughter, of T. L. Crawley, aged 30 years and 6 years respectively.

FLEWKE—At Allahabad, July 28, of cholera, Sarah and Mary Ann, the children of J. Flewke, aged 3 years and 2 years respectively.

GILBY—At Gooty, July 30, Henry G., infant son of H. F. Gilby, asst. engr. D.P.W., aged 10 months.

INGLIS—At Muttra, Aug. 1, Jessie, the infant daughter of J. W. Inglis.

JOHNSTONE—At Bangalore, July 27, Evelina R., wife of W. H. Johnstone, Madras Railway, aged 23.

KEYES—At Coconada, July 28, Thomas R. C., son of Lieut. col. Keyes, Madras infantry, aged 1 year. [months.]

LEVIEN—At Rungpore, July 27, the infant son of A. Levien, aged 2

MACARTHY—At Secunderabad, Deccan, July 29, Mabel A. E., daughter of J. E. S. Macarthy, aged 9 months.

MOSENTHAL—At Kussowlie, July 29, A. Mosenthal, 96th regiment.

PETERS—At Coconada, July 24, Andrew P., infant son of W. B. Peters, aged 4 months. [aged 32.]

PUCKRIDGE—At Bangalore, July 27, Anne E., wife of H. W. Puckridge,

SCOTT—At Mooltan, July 25, Alfred F., son of W. Scott, executive engineer, Indus Valley Railway.

SLADEN—At Subathoo, July 29, Charles C. R., son of Capt. Sladen, late 81st regiment, aged 12. [E. Stewart, aged 3.]

STEWART—At Chyebassa, Singbhoon, July 18, Lilian H., daughter of STEWART—At Rosekandy, Cachar July 26, C. W. Stewart, manager of the Indian Tea Company of Cachar (Limited).

TAYLOR—At Madras, August 1, James S., son of Captain J. B. Taylor, Madras S.C., aged 3 months. [dall, aged 10 months.]

TYNDALL—At Secunderabad, July 31, Muriel L. G., daughter of H. Tyndall.

WITTS—At Shahabad, Concan, July 30, Amelia, wife of A. Wits, locomotive foreman G. I. P. Railway, aged 34.

Official Papers.

THE BURDWAN FEVER.

The following resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated July 23, has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

Read,—A letter No. 367, dated July 6, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, submitting a review of the fever relief operations in the district of Burdwan, from the outbreak of the fever in July, 1871, to May, 1872.

1. The Lieut. governor is glad to believe that, as regards the season which has passed, and the assistance which has been rendered to those suffering from the effects of the fever, all that was possible has been done. It is very consoling to know that there is now a lull in new cases, but the Government must necessarily look with much anxiety, as the season advances, to see whether the fever breaks out virulently again, and must make all preparations to cope with the disease. No aid has, therefore, been even temporarily withdrawn; but, on the contrary, improved supervision has been provided, and the large body of medical officers now in the district are doing what they can to raise the general standard of health.

Home.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES AND CO.

"Gledstanes" was a firm of high repute. It had been among the foremost for half a century. Like Reid, Irving, and Co., whose fall its failure may bring to remembrance, one of its partners is on the Bank direction, while another is a director of the London and Westminster Bank. It is, indeed, openly said, now when their business is stopped, that "Gledstanes" have not been what they were for these six years past. In the fatal year 1866 they are said to have had losses, and it is possible they never fully recovered them. Their friends thought they had weathered the storm, and were as sound and healthy as ever; but the event has shown that they had not the strength to stand a fresh trial. Nevertheless, the firm has always borne, and, we believe, always will bear, a high reputation. Fortune has of late been unfriendly; but its partners, whether in the height of prosperity or struck down by adversity, remain, and are individually trusted and respected.

Whether the fall of Gledstanes and Co. will be an isolated calamity is a question of much doubt and uncertainty, which time alone can answer. Hope is at present in the ascendant, and in such a case hope is an element which has even a pecuniary value. The firm were East India merchants, with an allied house at Calcutta; and to be an East India merchant in these days, whatever it may have been in days which are the subject of tradition, is to be exposed to great vicissitudes of gain and loss. Rupees can no longer be picked up without risk. They may abound to-day, but they disappear to-morrow. The close of the American war was followed, as we all know, by a great collapse in the East. The effect of the revulsion of prices was most felt on the Bombay side of the Peninsula, but it extended to Bengal also. "Gledstanes" did not pass through the fire without suffering, and perhaps it may prove, when a full analysis of their books is made, that they did not come out of the trial of 1866 with a balance in their favour. A firm may have liabilities exceeding its assets and yet be able to go on and make profits, and even recover itself, if its credit remains good. "Gledstanes" got over 1866, and for some time afterwards were supposed to be prospering. After the first reaction there was a recovery in the cotton market, and other Indian produce rose in price. "Gledstanes" had their full share in the advantages of the change, and, as their business continued in its old dimensions, it was believed that they were completely resuscitated. This year, however, has been a hard time for men in the East India trade. Prices have steadily dropped in most of the staples of the East, and especially in cotton. It is said that from three to four millions have been lost by the holders of cotton in the last half-year; and, although the statement has been criticised, it appears to be to a large extent true. The prices of the stocks now in the hands of holders, not, perhaps, as compared with the prices at which they bought them, but as compared with the prices at which they might have been sold in the spring, indicate a loss to the extent we have named. Liverpool has suffered severely, but the pressure of the decline in the price of cotton has not been confined to Liverpool. Nor has cotton been the only commodity that has dropped. Indigo, jute, and tea have also fallen in price, and "Gledstanes" have been visited with the consequences. Every one in the same way of business must have had a bad year; but we hope that others have maintained such reserves from good years that they may stand the trials of bad years without flinching. This is plainly the moral to be impressed on every merchant treading the same paths as Gledstanes and Co. East Indian trade is especially liable to vicissitudes. It deals in the produce of crops which are now abundant and now scarce. A dry season may put all calculations awry. We see this fact brought out most forcibly in the Indian Government accounts, where the amount of the opium crop and its variations in price baffle the estimates of all the Ministers of Finance. To do business successfully with the East a firm should have a large capital, and should estimate its gains on large averages of profits and losses.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS.—A revised programme of the movements of her Majesty's Indian troop-ships during the forthcoming season has been issued, in consequence of the following changes having been made in the arrangements sanctioned when the original programme was printed in June last:—The *Jumna*, instead of leaving Portsmouth on September 23 will do so on the 14th, and will take back two of the regiments of infantry engaged in the Autumn Manœuvres, one for Kingston and one for Queenstown; the 43rd Regiment and drafts for India will embark in the *Jumna*, the 43rd for Cannanore and the drafts for Bombay, arriving there on about November 4. The *Euphrates* will take the 105th Regiment from Bombay to Aden in December, and bring home the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles. The *Crocodile*, on the last voyage of the season, will not come home *via* the Cape, as was originally intended, but will leave Bombay on March 29, calling at Beypoor, and come *via* the Canal to Portsmouth, arriving there about May 3.

2. Six elephants have been lent by the Government of India for the use of the supervising medical agency. A sufficient supply of quinine has been indented for, and bark from the cinchona plantations at Rungbee has been sent to be tried as a decoction. The medical department will be again instructed to strain every resource to supply good men in case of further outbreaks; and in the meantime the services of the young supernumerary sub-assistant surgeons are being utilised.

3. His Honour observes that, as regards the causes of the disease and its ultimate prevention, there is still a mystery; but while several reports on the drainage of various parts of the district are under consideration, a comprehensive survey of the country, with a view to map out the whole system of drainage, has been undertaken by the officers of the irrigation department, who are now levelling it, with a view to placing beyond doubt the exact physical facts.

4. In the event of a fresh outbreak, the question of funds must demand very serious attention, as the expenses are already very heavy, and the Government of India has not as yet given any grant in aid for this purpose. The Lieut. governor, however, does not doubt that the public will be liberal, and that from some source money will be forthcoming to meet such great and indubitable suffering.

5. The acknowledgments of Government are again specially and most fully due to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the magistrate of Burdwan, for his great and self-denying services during the epidemic. The Lieut. governor cannot too often express his appreciation of Mr. Metcalfe's energy and devotion while himself suffering severely from the attacks of fever.

6. To Dr. Jackson, the sanitary commissioner, Dr. Elliot, the late civil surgeon of Burdwan, and to Sub asst. surg. Deobandho Dutt, the acknowledgments of Government are also due for their exertions to provide for the relief of the sufferers; as well as to all the other officers who have done their duty under such trying circumstances.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the report with this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, and to the Inspector general of hospitals, Indian Medical Department, for information.

THE NEW RETIREMENT SCHEME—"FINAL DECISION" OF GOVERNMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 3.)

The Government of India having been in communication with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State in regard to the measures to be adopted towards reducing the number of unemployed officers of the armies of the three Presidencies, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following orders containing the final decision of her Majesty's Government.

2. Her Majesty's Government have decided not to offer any additional inducements for the retirement of unemployed officers, and that all officers of unimpeachable character and sound health whose rank renders it difficult, and, indeed, almost impossible, to find suitable staff employment for them in the present state of the service, shall nevertheless continue in the service, and at the disposal of Government, under the existing regulations, so long as they retain their present fitness for active employment, and are prepared to discharge whatever duty the Government may think proper to call upon them to perform. Such of these officers as have attained, or may attain, the substantive rank of lieutenant-col., should they still continue unemployed, will have the option, as a temporary arrangement, of residing out of India upon British pay until their services are required, with the understanding that the time passed under these circumstances will count towards retiring pension as well as to the colonel's allowance, but they must be prepared to return to India for any active duty to which they may be called.

3. Unemployed officers who are ineligible for public employment, by reason either of clear misconduct or proved physical or mental inefficiency, or who have been removed from their appointment for inefficiency, or who have by distinct or undeniable misconduct rendered themselves ineligible for regimental employment, will be called upon to send in their application to retire upon such pension as they may be entitled to under regulations, and, if they should fail to do so within three months from the date of their being so called upon, they will be removed to the pension list. Her Majesty's Government do not object to special consideration being shown in the grant of the next higher rate of pension to those officers who have, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, deserved well of the State by reason of the length and character of their previous services.

4. The Gov. gen. in Council is also authorised to grant to such officers as are not yet entitled to full-pay pensions either the half-pay pension of their rank or such special annuities, short of the pension of a captain, as may be appropriate in each case.

5. Early communication will be addressed to all unemployed officers with a view to carrying the above orders into effect.

6. Moreover, in order to remove one of the causes through which officers come on the unemployed list, her Majesty's Government have directed the following change to be made in the present Furlough Regulations so far as they apply to Staff Corps officers:—

"All leave of absence granted by competent authority will henceforward involve retention of appointment. No officer will be allowed, on the plea of private affairs, to extend his leave, upon whatever grounds such leave may have been originally granted, beyond two years, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

"The rule contained in the second clause* of paragraph 13 of the Furlough Rules of 1868 will be in all cases strictly observed."

* "In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a medical board with a view to placing him on the retired list if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list. Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay."

AN UNJUST STEWARD.—Stephen Groves, engineers' steward of the *Malabar*, Indian troop ship, was tried by court-martial at Portsmouth on Wednesday, on a charge of desertion and two charges of felony, the money and property stolen belonging to the engineer's mess. He pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion and one of felony, and was acquitted of the other. The Court sentenced him to two years' hard labour, and then to be dismissed, with disgrace, from the service.

THE FAILURE OF GLEDSTANES AND Co.—At the Bankruptcy Court, on August 28, an application was made to Mr. Registrar Hazlitt for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., merchants, of Austin-friars. The liabilities are estimated to amount to between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000; it is expected that the assets will be large. The failure is attributed to losses on large consignments of goods, both for home and for China and the East Indies, at which places the firm had very large business transactions. His Honour appointed Mr. Harvey, public accountant, of Old Jewry, receiver. No injunction was asked for. Messrs. Travers, Smith, and De Gex are solicitors to the proceedings.

THE BURMESE AMBASSADORS.—The Burmese ambassadors have spent some days in Manchester, visiting the manufactories and warehouses. The Mayor of Manchester dined with them on Aug. 28 at the Queen's Hotel, and yesterday they received an address of welcome in the Town Hall, from the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce. In reply to the latter address, read by Mr. T. Browning, his Excellency Mengyee Maha Laythoo Kenwoon Mengyee read the following statements with reference to improved commercial intercourse with China:—"His Majesty my Royal master is most anxious to open free intercourse with, and hopes ere long to see his country the high road to, these important territories. In order to encourage and give every facility to this route, his Majesty has commanded that in future the transit duty on all merchandise declared for Western China shall be subject to a duty of one per cent. only. With such a desire to open up communication, it must be patent to you that his Majesty will gladly support any approved plan for carrying out this object. His Majesty has also considered that the time has arrived for more direct intercourse with your Government and the great commercial bodies of England. With this view his Majesty proposes, with the sanction of your Government, to appoint consular agents, as tending to promote a better understanding and give greater facilities to development of commerce."

India Office.

August 31, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Oldham, A. P. McDonnell, J. C. Leupolt, H. Munro (Uncov.), T. Bence (Uncov.), M. H. Jennings (Uncov.), P. J. Bruff (Uncov.), and Dr. R. Burr (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. Urquhart (Uncov.), and F. M. Kindersley.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. J. Lockwood (Uncov.), and John Ryan (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. W. Smyth, Inf.; Sub Conductor P. J. O'Leary; Lieut. col. P. G. Scot.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. R. Sheffield, Staff Corps; Capt. F. H. Thompson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. C. Symonds, Staff Corps; Capt. J. C. D. S. Moray, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Hough (Uncov.), 2 mo., s.c.; Mr. P. J. Bruff (Uncov.), 4 mo., special; Mr. H. Steaus (Marine), 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. C. Chapman (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 3 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. G. Clayton, 1 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. S. J. Thorp, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. J. L. Sheppard, 6 mo.; Conductor C. H. Crowe, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. A. Goslin (Uncov.), H. Lushington, J. F. Stevens, R. G. Currie, R. C. Jones (Uncov.), J. Grogan (Uncov.), Capt. C. Bridger (Uncov.), F. S. Growse, Dr. W. J. Ellis (Uncov.), T. F. Harkness, Thomas Jones (Uncov.), and John Beale (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. Lushington, F. H. Wilkinson, and W. H. Glenny.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. G. Moore, T. H. Biggs (Uncov.), and W. A. Crisp (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. H. B. Bruce, Lieut. col. W. T. McGrigor, Lieut. col. H. J. Hawes, Capt. G. Young, Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, Major S. S. Boulderson, Capt. A. M. Arthur, Lieut. J. A. Armstrong.

Madras Estab.—Col. T. Clerk, Major J. G. Bell, Capt. A. C. Williams, Surg. G. A. Burn, Asst. surg. C. McCullinan.

Bombay Estab.—Col. B. Phayre, c.b., Col. F. A. E. Loch, Sub Conductor E. Gawthorne.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BYNG—The wife of Sydney Byng, 10th Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Gosport, Aug. 22.

SHERER—The wife of John W. Sherer, c.s.i., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Clauricarde-gardens, Bayswater, Aug. 25.

MARRIAGES.

LAURIE—**WEST**.—The Rev. J. W. B. Laurie, son of Major gen. J. Laurie, Madras Army, to Isabella, daughter of William De Lancy West, D.D., at All Saints, Paddington, Aug. 29.

DEATHS.

RIPLEY—**AMELIA** J. R. Ripley, daughter of Brigadier gen. Wilson, East India Company Bengal Army, at Islington, Aug. 17.

STANHOPE—**GEORGE** Scott Stanhope, Lieut. col. H.E.I.C.S., at Eecleshill, near Leeds, Aug. 26, aged 81.

VAUGHAN—**CAPT.** Richard Vaughan, R.A., late of Bengal, at Ilfracombe, Aug. 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. India, Rangoon; R. C. Rickmers, Akyab; Victory, Rangoon.—23. Centaur, Akyab; Wilhelm Aberz, Rangoon; Anna, Akyab.—24. Corrientes, Calcutta; Ruby, Rangoon.—26. South America, Rangoon; Acacia, Calicut.—27. Fre Guiseppe, Rangoon; Augusta, Bombay.—28. Massimo D'Azeoglio, Akyab; Royal Alexandra, Calcutta; str. Agra, Rangoon.—29. Syron, Mauritius.—30. Palestine, Tellicherry; Slieve Bloom, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22. Barentin, Madras.—23. Lottie Warren, Calcutta; Villa Franca, Calcutta.—24. Richard M'Manus, Bombay; Lothair, Bombay.—25. Str. Arracan, Rangoon.—26. Warren Hastings, Mauritius; Bygdo, Gallo; str. Lumley Castle, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—27. Hindostan, Bombay; str. Leith, Bombay.—28. Str. Oscar, Madras; Syron, Mauritius.—29. Tecumseh, Bombay.—30. Str. Statesman, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Overland Route.

Per str. Hindostani, Aug. 20.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. W. Bolton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. F. Handley, Capt. Bridger. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. F. S. Grouse, Mr. H. A. Coombes, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. T. L. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Proctor Sims and infant. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Flint. For CEYLON.—Miss Lloyd, For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Klusen. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, Mr. W. Holland, and Mr. M. F. A. Fraser. For BATAVIA.—Mr. Welch, Mr. Jarman. For SINGAPORE.—Nai Bin Surawongse, Mr. Magalhaens. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Hoseason, Mr. McCrindle, Surg. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Mr. G. W. Rogers, Capt. Farnall, Mrs. Irwin, and Mr. Haro.

Per str. Mooltan, Sept. 9.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Gay, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. G. Neville. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bellingham, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. F. Cheesman. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. W. Gowlan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Hurlmann. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Per str. Mooltan, Sept. 6.—From VICEY.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Jackson, Mr. E. Cordeaux, Mr. D. T. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. G. Dickson, and Mr. H. Bowers.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Colchagua, from Coquimbo, July 18, 11 N., 26 W.
Rialto, from Akyab, 42 days out, July 4, 16 S., 74 E.
Witchcraft, from Rangoon, June 25, 34 S., 17 E.
Hindostan, for Calcutta, June 4, 7 S., 29 W.
Lord Strathmair, for Calcutta, June 15, 21 S., 37 W.
Devonshire, for Mauritius, 20 days out.
Thunderbolt, from Bombay.
Elizabeth Dawson, from Rangoon, Aug. 2, 13 N., 25 W.
Oscar, from Maulmain, 45 days out, May 20, 25 S., 50 E.
Slievebloom, from Rangoon, June 13, 35 S., 17 E.
Corrientes, from Bombay, Aug. 13, 45 N., 12 W.
St. Laurence, for Madras, July 13, 39 N., 12 W.
Maria Guiseppe, from Akyab, July 3, 34 S., 32 E.
W. E. Harris, from Calcutta, July 1, 33 S., 14 E.
Glee Maiden, from Rangoon, June 4, 32 S., 31 E.
Ipevera, from Akyab, 82 days out, June 26, 37 S., 22 E.
Olivier Madoine, from Bimlipatam, July 11, 21 S., 1 E.
Himalaya, from Calcutta, May 26, 2 N., 92 E.
Herman and Linna, from Akyab, July 4, 35 S., 20 E.
Constant, from Rangoon, May 22, 3 N., 92 W.
Sabina, from Maulmain, July 4, 36 S., 23 E.
Guiseppo Lavarello, from Rangoon, June 27, 28 S., 39 E.
Wm. Wilcox, from Calcutta, May 27, 1 S., 92 E.
Inspector, from Akyab, June 18, 23 S., 59 E.
Serangapatam, from Calcutta, July 2, 31 S., 10 E.
Ardgowan, from Calcutta, July 5, 22 S., 4 E.
Eastern Queen, from Rangoon, July 6, 24 S., 3 E.
Oscar, from Calcutta, May 26, 34 S., 24 E.
Shiedrecht, from Batavia, July 12, 24 S., 55 E.
Bury St. Edmunds, for Mauritius, Aug. 13, 41 N., 15 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Callisto, from Colombo, which put in at St. Helena, July 16, and proceeded 18th, for London, had lost sails, &c.

The master (Krohn) of the Alcon, from Akyab, which put in at St. Helena, July 24, and proceeded 26th, for Falmouth, had died at sea on July 16.

The Birmingham, Durham, from Calcutta to Dundee, which put in at St. Helena, July 13, making water, was surveyed on the 15th; the surveyors recommended that the cargo should be shifted from fore to aft, in order that the leak, which is supposed to be in the bow ports, may be brought above water and caulked. Other surveys, since held, report the vessel making two inches water in about thirty minutes, and as having lost a great many sheets of copper; most of the cargo in good order. It is also recommended that the vessel be partly discharged, in order to find the leak, and that another survey be held.

The Ruby, arrived from Rangoon, reports that when off Point Hood, Caffraria, May 26, she experienced a very heavy whirlwind storm, commencing at S.E., and shifting suddenly to all points, which lasted for eighteen hours.

The Arracan (s.), from the Clyde to Rangoon, grounded in Cardetke Bay while on her way down the river. She was got off at high water next tide, and has since proceeded.

The British steamer *James Stephenson*, from Calcutta to London, took fire off Lisbon, Aug. 29. All the passengers were saved, and put on board the Spanish schooner *El Babia*, in Cascaes Bay. The steamer has been run aground near Belem, and is still burning. The crew are endeavouring to extinguish the flames and save the cargo.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Hawthorthwaite, Lieut. V. S. and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Simmonds, and Mr. Russell.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Mason, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Jameson, Mr. W. Bell, and Mr. Fuchs.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. H. Haggard, Mr. W. A. Hayes, and Mr. Wollaston.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Todd, Miss Cockburn, Miss Gathwaite, Mr. Tucker, and Asst. Surg. O'Reilly.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Archer.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Col. and Miss Mann, Mrs. Kirk, and Mr. C. Johnson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Jobbins, Miss A. Serrino, Mr. T. Bennett, Capt. Garstin, Mr. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Thornhill, Miss Bliss, and Major and Mrs. Barshard.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, Capt. J. C. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Saunders, Major G. N. Marsh, Mr. F. Lincoln, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. F. C. Bucklin, Mr. E. Studd, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Tanner.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Haggard.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Clarke, and Mr. G. S. Forbes.
BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gledy.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coleman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sharrill.
SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon.—Mr. W. W. Moss.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Hase.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Miss Cockburn and Mr. Davies.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Rowlett.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. K. Lushington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ebinger.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Muir, Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, Major Church, Mr. Coventry, and Capt. J. Muir.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. J. Frew, and Mr. Stafford.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. P. McLaren, Capt. Kinloch, Mr. Cresswell, Lieut. W. Farnhill, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meade, Mr. F. C. Child, Mr. W. S. Liddiard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, Mr. McAlpin, Major Martin, and Miss Harrison.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Cresswell, and Mr. Moffatt.
SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHEE.—Mr. E. Davies.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, Major and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phean, Mrs. Strancho, Miss Belchambers, Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and Misses Youngs.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major Watson.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vergeret, Mr. G. G. Turner, Mr. W. Colvin, Miss Pursent, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Mr. Walker, and Mr. E. Stack.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. Major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. B. Cunningham, Miss Belchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. Young, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Mr. G. Kelvey, Mr. O. McNeill, and Mr. A. Mackenzie.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonell, Dr. Macdonell, and Major and Mrs. Maunsell.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. C. Rowe, Mr. Collier, and Col. Chads.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rowe, jun.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Col. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. A. Anderson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sewell, and Mrs. Drever.
VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Short.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. H. Short, and Miss Gellatt.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montague, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haswell, Col. Trescott, Mr. Behr, Mr. Welshman, Mr. J. E. Harris, Mr. Strachan, Mr. B. G. Gardyne, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Archibald, Capt. F. Loch, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Currie.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. F. Bird, Mr. W. Scott Elliott, and Mr. F. D. Sassoon.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Herrold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyall, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, and Mr. R. Turnbull.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Major and Mrs. Higgins, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, and Mr. C. K. Watson.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Batye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Princep, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mr. T. Eischenole, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, Col. F. W. Peile, Mr. A. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Steele, and Mr. C. Hatchell.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Moore, Hon. J. Jackson, and Mr. C. Jackson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blechenden, and Mr. D. C. Macmorrisson.
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. O. Andrews.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Tracey, and Lieut. Col. W. S. Dickens.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter.
BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.
BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Marshall.
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. S. Sinclair, and Mr. M. Murray.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Misses Franck.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, and Mr. E. H. Langdale.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, and Mr. G. W. Allen.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE "HEATHEN."

The *Times* holds that the Bishop of Carlisle is perfectly justified in saying that all who know the Archbishop will be sensible that nothing but an inadvertence, which we have already excused, could have led him into the use of expressions which might seem discourteous to gentlemen who are at present our guests, and who have at all times a special claim on our consideration. But his reference to these students and to the Embassies now visiting us was peculiarly unfortunate. It would have been far nearer the truth to claim the presence of such persons among us as evidence that our civilisation, if not our faith, is at least potent enough to attract to our shores intelligent representatives of the ancient Creeds. These students and Ambassadors, instead of being held up as a spectacle of Heathenism, should rather be regarded with admiration, as examples of men who are able to rise above the prejudices and traditions of their countries, and to consult the wisdom of the West. We need not now dispute with our correspondents whether the claims they advance in favour of the philosophy, religion, and civilisation of the East can be maintained. It is enough that they pay us the homage of deeming our own civilisation worthy of study, and that they thus indicate a readiness to learn from us. It would certainly be more becoming, alike to the courtesy and to the dignity of the Chief Minister of our religion, to welcome such men to our Law Courts and Schools, instead of holding them up as examples of a dreaded superstition. It may well be doubted, indeed, whether, after all, it is these gentlemen who have most reason to complain of the Archbishop's speech. Dr. Goodwin justly says that he thought the Archbishop "paid a great compliment to Hindoo philosophy when he expressed a fear lest we should be converted from our faith by those whom we were anxious to convert." Is it really the case that the Christianity of Englishmen is endangered by the presence among them of a score or two of Hindoo gentlemen? A more melancholy confession of Christian feebleness could hardly be made. During the last century we have sent to India thousands of our best and ablest men; we have subscribed vast sums of money to the support of missionaries, and other Churches have been at least as active as our own in the attempt to convert the people of India to Christianity. Yet at the end of that time, and after all these efforts, we have reason, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to fear lest, instead of our army of missionaries converting the Hindoos, a handful of Hindoos should take our universities and our law-ers by storm. We only wonder our correspondents have not made a greater point of this involuntary concession to their influence. They dwell with a severity we cannot deprecate on the blots which disfigure our boasted religion and civilisation; but that an Archbishop should really express an apprehension that "the literature and philosophy" of England is at the present day in danger of yielding to heathen influence would be a still more melancholy evidence of relative weakness. It will not be doubted that the Archbishop said more than he meant, but the incident will not be without its use if it serves to draw attention to the carelessness with which the religion and the civilisation of the great countries of the East are too often regarded by the promoters of missions. All people who are not Christians are lumped together as "Heathens," and are supposed to be all alike in a state of ignorance, barbarity, and vice.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the Archbishop of Canterbury has raised a wider question than that which relates to the relative position of Brahmanism, Buddhism, or Mahomedanism on the one hand, and of Christianity on the other. His turbaned foes have so widened the controversy that it now covers the whole field of Oriental literature. They ask us to confess what debt Western Civilisation already owes to Eastern intellect, and tell us of what we may still hope to gain from the same source of fertile thought. Now, it would be difficult to overrate the inheritance which the quick brain of the East bequeathed to the West. When the Empire of Rome was shattered in pieces by the combined blows of the Church and of the barbarians; when the culture of Cicero and Horace lingered only as an impious tradition in cloisters which despised the literary gew-gaws of Pagan days; when the fertile speculations of Aristotle and the mathematics of Archimedes lay hid, as if for ever, under tomes of Scriptural commentary and pious meditation; when the very name of secular learning implied an accursed thing, and art had fled back into the night of Paganism; then Civilisation, we must all avow, seemed as dead as the old gods. The world belonged to the Goths and the monks. Man had well-nigh ceased to be a thinking animal, but suddenly again a star appeared in the East. This time it was the star of science; for although the light of wisdom had been trampled out in the war of religious factions which convulsed the West, it found a home in the quieter East, by the side of those lonely deserts whence had sprung the Nazarene idea of religion, and that spiritual faith which has given the West a new life. Arabian hands had piously kindled the lamp which the pre-occupied faith of the West would have left to die, rather than have foregone one hour of combat against the images which had been set up in the churches of the East to satisfy the

Ritualistic cravings of Oriental eyes, or against the heresy which Arius had tried to import into the doctrine of the Trinity. The records of the Aristotelian philosophy were treasured by Arabian hands; the symbols of the mathematician received from the same students a new flexibility; and, at the very moment when the culture of Europe seemed to be at the point of death, this stored-up learning stole Westward with the conquering Moslem. The dying flame of science was rekindled at the Islamite lamp; and the light waxed stronger throughout the succeeding ages, until at last scholars went back to the inspiration of their common teacher, Greece, and the day of modern science dawned. Such is one instalment of our debt to the East; but can the East do us such another service? Certainly not of the same kind: for Eastern Science perished in the act of giving birth to Western. No positive scientific results can now be obtained from Oriental research, for it never learned to wield that inductive method which is the only security against speculative dreaming. But we can still draw from the East a gain of another kind. It has produced an original and profound system of philosophy, morals, religion, literature, and society. There we may often see, indeed, our own ideas and practice turned upside down. There we find a people living for a thousand years and flourishing in defiance of what we hold to be fundamental verities. But we cannot afford to throw aside the pregnant lessons which lie on the surface of such a civilisation, and of which the Hindoo foes of Dr. Tait are the uncommissioned interpreters.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

The *Money Market Review* holds that practically the decision rests between Mr. Andrew and Sir H. Rawlinson. It is a subject, however, that suggests no idea of rivalry or antagonism, but that must warmly interest the commercial as well as the political mind of this country. All the other lines are more or less impracticable, some of them physically, and the rest commercially or financially. The question is thus narrowed to a very simple issue. With regard to the continuation of the Euphrates Valley route to Constantinople at one end and Kurrachee on the other, nothing need be said. Such a continuation is sure sooner or later to be accomplished. As to the other two, neither would furnish, until completed throughout, any real advantage to this country. Each is longer than the Euphrates Valley route, encumbered by great engineering difficulties, and would pass through unsettled and possibly hostile countries, whereas what is needed is that the great highway to India should traverse the territories of as few Powers as possible, and pass through countries comparatively well populated. The Euphrates Valley route, even if extended to Constantinople, would pass through the territory of only one Power, Turkey, whose population is not only more numerous, but more energetic than that of Persia. Now, the Euphrates Valley line would be only 850 miles in length, if terminated at Bussorah, the head of the Persian Gulf, or 920 miles if it were extended to Kowait, which would be the true Eastern terminus; and it would be constructed for little more than eight millions sterling. The cost of either of the other two lines would be infinitely greater, sufficient, indeed, to prevent capitalists from embarking in either with any reasonable prospect of holding a remunerative investment, even if it could be politically safe. The issue of the controversy being thus narrowed, it can scarcely be doubted that the project put forth by Mr. Andrew will receive the concurrence of the people of England and of India too. The question directly involves our supremacy and our political prestige throughout the world. For, if we proved unable to keep or defend our Indian dominions, we should inevitably sink below the rank of a third rate Power, and even that moderate status we should find it not particularly easy to maintain. It would be true statesmanship to consider such contingencies in time—not to create for ourselves a fool's paradise, where all is safe and exempt from the ordinary perils that beset nations as well as individuals; and to be alive to the fact of secret yet persistent aggressiveness on the part of Russia.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, August 16; Agra and Madras, August 14; Calcutta, August 13.

THE news of the week is not very stirring. On the morning of the 6th August Lord Northbrook started for Chini, accomplishing his journey in four days. He is said to be delighted with the place, its fruit and wild flowers, and its almost unvarying sunshine. In spite of so many stories going about to the contrary, we are assured by the *Pioneer* that his Lordship will certainly return to Simla next year. In that case we may be equally certain that he will renew his acquaintance with Chini.

THE ominous spread of cholera in Bengal and Upper India furnishes several paragraphs to the Indian papers. From Allahabad, Ambala, Kassowlie, Simla, Dehra, Lahore, and Meeranmeer we have tidings which serve to account for the yet more alarming statements telegraphed home last week. In Lahore and its suburb Anarkalli, the deaths up to the 4th August were thirty-nine out of seventy-six seizures. The scourge had then extended to the surrounding villages. At Meeranmeer the disease first broke out in the 37th Foot, but it was hoped that by sending the regiment out in three divisions some miles into the country, the spread of the disease would be checked. From Kassowlie and Dagshai the cholera had made its way up to Simla. It has broken out again in Ambala and Allahabad. Some people have been surprised to hear of such a disease invading the Hills; but there is nothing new in the event itself. As far back as 1857 the cholera raged for some time at Sabathu and in the Simla Bazaar.

FROM the papers we learn that the death of Prince Gholam Mohammad, already announced by telegraph, took place in Calcutta at midnight of the 11th August, and his funeral on the following day. He was seventy-eight years old when he died, and his pension of £3,738 a year lapses to the Government. According to the *Englishman*, his death was hastened by grief for the untimely end of Lord Mayo, whom he regarded as his greatest benefactor. Upon the sleeplessness caused by that sad event dengue supervened, and much weakened the Prince's constitution. Then the season of the year was depressing, and told

its tale. At last an old malady, which had been in existence for upwards of fifteen years, declared its supremacy, and slowly but steadily carried off the oldest surviving Prince of the House of Tippoo.

MR. INGLIS has been reappointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council for another two years. Such an occurrence, in the opinion of the *Friend of India*, is "one more proof that the working of the income-tax is to be rigorously and unsparingly investigated."

ALL the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been formed into a Chief Commissionership, and placed under the charge of Major-General D. Stewart as Chief Commissioner.

THE Envoy from Khiva arrived at Rawal Pindi on the 10th August, where he was likely to stay some days before proceeding to Simlah. Nothing more was known regarding the Russian advance towards Khiva; but tidings had reached Kabul of a collision between the Russians and the ruler of Yarkand. It is even asserted that the former had seized upon two towns belonging to the Atalik Ghazi. The envoy from that Prince to Calcutta reached Leh, in Ladakh, on his homeward journey on the 24th July, in good health and spirits; much pleased, also, we are told, with the arrangements made for his journey back.

THE newly-appointed Members of the Bombay Legislative Council are Messrs. J. K. Bythell, and Narayen Wassodewjee, and the Chief of Miraj.

IF the *Friend of India* is rightly informed, the question of equalising the salt duties will shortly come up for discussion before the Indian Government. We hope the Government will have the courage to equalise the duties by levelling downwards to Madras, not by levelling up to Bengal.

WE are glad to hear that the amount subscribed at Calcutta for Mrs. Elson, wife of the heroic Pilot Elson, who perished in the late cyclone after saving many of the crew of the *Rothersey*, already amounts to about Rs. 6,000.

THE apparent origin of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Gibson at Allahabad is thus stated in the *Delhi Gazette*. The Rewah Rajah had a suit pending before the officer in question, and the Rajah's Agent offered the English Political a bribe of Rs. 5,000 to decide the case in his master's favour. Lieutenant Gibson thought that the best way of proving the attempt to bribe him was to make a show of accepting the offer. A meeting with the Agent was then arranged, the conversation at which was overheard by a European member of the Police Force, concealed for that very purpose by Lieutenant Gibson. At another interview a medical gentleman was present. Lieutenant Gibson then reported the whole affair to his superiors. The judgment delivered by him against the Rajah would not of itself have decided the question of guilt or innocence in the days of Lord Bacon, or in the case of a native Indian officer who would probably take bribes from both parties. But in this case it would seem to corroborate the story told by the Lieutenant and his European witness; and it would help to account for the charges subsequently brought against him by the disappointed suitor.

THE *Indian Daily News* tells a good story, for the truth of which it does not vouch, concerning the tricks played by church-

goers in Calcutta, when the purse is sent round for alms. After the collection had been made in a certain church, the clergyman announced the result in his usual way, mentioning the sum total of rupees, annas, and pies, but adding with grave emphasis, "and thirteen soda-water tops." As a matter of fact, remarks the journalist, "these bits of tin are, we are assured, frequently to be found in the collection-bag of this church." If we are not misinformed, buttons are sometimes used in this country for the same purpose.

FROM the Indian papers we learn that copper has been discovered in a part of the Kurnool district in Madras. Samples of the ore with a piece of wire made from it have already been forwarded to Government for inspection. A like discovery has been made near Yedlabad in Indore. It is not yet certain however whether the ore found in the latter place may not have been washed down from the hills westward of Yedlabad. The Government has also been turning its attention to the iron ores in the neighbourhood of Kummum, between Cuddapah and the Kistna river. Hitherto the excellence and richness of the iron in that district had not been generally known; and now it seems that fuel for working the iron also abounds there in the shape of good coal.

THE comments of the Madras Government on the conduct of its officials during the cyclone of last May agree in the main with the finding of the Committee of Inquiry on the same subject. Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer, is censured for his remissness in taking no steps to avert the disasters consequent on a storm which he himself foresaw. In spite of "plain indications of imminent danger," he "never thought fit to make any communication to the marine authorities." With regard to his unwillingness to suggest anything to a department which had ceased for some time to ask for his advice, he is quietly reminded that "an occasion on which a most serious loss of life was imminent, was not one for the indulgence of such susceptibilities." His punishment however for the negligence which led to such "disastrous consequences" is wonderfully light. He is merely bidden in future to attend more strictly to that part of his duties which requires him to "furnish notices of approaching stormy weather," and to communicate personally at need with the head of the Marine Department. As for that department, no step was taken by it to warn the shipping in the roads or to change their berths before the storm. No attempt was made to enforce the directions of the "very complete circular" issued for the guidance of commanders in the monsoon season. A great deal of the subsequent loss might have been prevented if the Master Attendant and his Deputy had done their duty. Mr. Dalrymple's plea that he had been relieved of all executive duties by the remodelling of his department in 1868 is summarily overruled, and Captain Crowther is blamed for not making proper use of his aneroid barometer, and for neglecting to fire the fort guns on the night of May 1. Neither he nor his superior, Mr. Dalrymple, arrived on the beach until long after midnight. The latter, indeed, never showed himself at all, otherwise "much of the confusion, inefficiency, misdirected energy, and consequent loss of life which occurred might have been avoided." The upsetting of his carriage half-way to the beach was no excuse, for, instead of walking back to his house, he might as well "have halted at the neighbouring hotel, and have gone on to the beach later in the day." He too has thus "rendered himself amenable to censure for his neglect," and is censured accordingly. One would have thought that his conduct deserved something more severe than censure; but perhaps his old age, at which the Committee are reproached with sneering, was kindly taken into consideration, in company with his past services.

WITH regard to Major Bowen, the Police Commissioner, the Madras Government thinks less favourably than did the Committee of Inquiry. It would seem indeed as if the heaviest censure had been reserved for the officer who had tried hardest to do his duty. None of the proper leaders being in their proper places, he issued orders on his own account and directed the efforts made from shore to save ships and human lives. But he is "much to blame," it seems, "for having assumed the functions of the Marine Department," on the plea that he could recognise none of the Marine officers by their dress, and fancied that none of them were doing their duty. There was no excuse for such ignorance. He had only to ask some of the by-

standers to learn that Mr. Bartlett was on the spot. Instead of preventing obstruction and confusion, he was "occupied in paralysing the energy of the officers of the Marine Department by usurping their functions." In short "he neglected his own duty, prevented others from doing theirs, and did it for them unskillfully, not without very deplorable results." Poor Major Bowen, the object of the Committee's praise, is therefore censured for "this serious misapprehension of his duty," rather more severely than the gentlemen for whose gross neglect of duty he was trying to atone. To err from excess of zeal is no doubt reprehensible, but the worst that Major Bowen did, if he erred at all, was nothing compared with the disastrous neglect of duty on the part of Messrs. Pogson and Dalrymple.

MR. KING's Report on the Cinchona plantations in British Sikkim is prefaced by a full description of the Rungbee Valley, where the cultivation of Cinchona is carried on under his control. It is a valley sixteen miles long by four wide, running almost due east and west, and shut in on the west by a mountain wall more than 6,000 feet high. From these hills the *Rungjo* flows down through the valley, towards the Teesta, which it ultimately joins. On the south the valley is walled in for half its length by mountains about 8,000 feet high, whose upper slopes are covered with dense jungle. Its south-eastern end is guarded by low spurs from the same mountain range, which there falls away from the valley in a south-easterly direction. The ridge along its northern side is low and nearly bare of wood. At the bottom of the valley, along its southern side, stretch the Government plantations, sloping upwards to about 3,500 feet above the sea. Sheltered from every wind, the plantations enjoy a sub-tropical climate, and a moderate amount of rainfall—120 inches—as compared with the 200 and more inches that fall on the mountains overlooking them. Towards the west the ground tends to form swamps, a condition fatal to Cinchona; but more eastward where the new plantations are springing up, the climate is very much drier and the ground readily drains itself. The *Succirubra* or red-bark Cinchona, of which the plantations chiefly consist, appears to be doing very well indeed. Many of the older trees are "extremely healthy and vigorous," filling up with their leafy heads the gaps left by thinning. The *Cinchona Officinalis*, or crown bark of commerce, has thriven so badly that its place is being gradually filled with the red bark. Perhaps, however, thinks Mr. King, it may grow better in the drier spots. Luckily the valuable *Calisaya*, the yellow bark of commerce, bids fair to thrive in Sikkim. This species is not easy to propagate artificially, but a few trees have at length begun to yield seed, which is carefully preserved for sowing. About fifty acres of this bark have already been planted out, and next year the area will be greatly enlarged. In the Nilgiris the converse results have been witnessed. There the *Calisaya* will not thrive, whereas *Officinalis* has done very well. Of the grey bark there are still in Sikkim 29,000 old trees, but this species being poor in quinine, however rich in alkaloids, its cultivation has practically ceased for some years past.

Two distinct forms of disease are found in Sikkim plantations; the one affecting the whole plant and usually fatal, the other local and seldom fatal. The former affects trees planted in damp places or in places which have since become damp. It is a kind of canker which begins at the roots and spreads over the whole tree until it has killed it. The only way to prevent its attacks is to plant no more trees in places damp or liable to become so. The other form of disease shows itself in patches on the stem and branches, which abound most during the rains, and may be seen in all parts of the plantations. It appears to be dangerous only when it breaks out in large patches on small trees, and trees which suffer badly from it will throw out healthy shoots after they have been cut down.

THE seed and nursery beds at Rungbee now hold 600,000 young plants of *C. Succirubra* and 147,000 of *C. Calisaya*. Every sickly plant has been cut down, and the healthy ones have been pruned and thinned. From the prunings and thinnings about 39,000 lbs. of dry bark have been collected, the pick of which has gone to England; the remainder being stored up for other purposes. The problem of securing for the native millions "an abundant and cheap supply of the only specific for the most deadly of all Indian diseases" has not yet been fully solved, and it remains to see whether cinchona grown in

India will reach maturity. The best way of encouraging the growth of the tree has still to be fairly tested, and several problems connected with the manufacture and sale of the bark remain unsettled. But it is clear that the trees can be grown successfully up to the end of their tenth year, and that their bark is quite as rich in alkaloids as any obtained from South America. Many of the red-bark trees at the age of seven and a-half years have already attained an average height of twenty and a-half feet. Others only four and a-half years old, but planted on a lower level, show an average height of eighteen and a-half feet. We may add that Mr. Campbell, who went over the Rungbee valley last autumn with Dr. King, avows his pleased surprise at the thriving state of the plantations. He saw "hundreds of acres with trees averaging from twelve to twenty-five feet high," looking as healthy and well grown as ordinary trees in the best English or Scotch plantations.

A CALCUTTA telegram of September 5 states that the Benares and Patna opium sales to that date had averaged £143 per chest. The budget estimate was £120 to £140 per chest. This would have given the Government a surplus of £900,000. The indigo season has also proved excellent, the outturn being estimated at not less than 125,000 maunds. In Lower Bengal the crop is 50 per cent. higher than last year. No purchases have been made in advance of arrival.

FROM the same source we learn that the Khan of Khelat obstinately refuses to abide by his late agreements with his Sirdars. The Indian Government has therefore resolved to withdraw its Political Agent, and withhold the payment of its annual subsidy.

THE Viceroy, according to recent telegrams, will start for Umballa about the 14th of next month. He expects to reach Bombay by the middle of November.

OUR correspondent "Watchman," puts some pertinently amusing queries regarding the compulsory retirement of Indian officers under the new scheme sanctioned by the India Office. It is highly improper of course to doubt the perfect justice and absolute freedom from personal bias, which invariably mark the course of official procedure in India as well as England. It is the duty of all well-regulated minds to look upon the servants of the State as beings happily placed above the temptations which harass ordinary mortals. Still, human nature being prone to suspicion and unbelief, there are sure to be a great many sceptics in the Indian Army and among their friends, whose feelings our correspondent may be supposed to reflect. It is rather unfortunate, to say the least, that the new order for getting rid of incompetent or erring officers should seem to have for its prime motive the need of cutting down the Indian expenditure at all hazards; and people will naturally ask questions of the kind suggested by our correspondent. Moreover, if the Indian Army contains so many officers really unfit for further service, how is it that their unfitness was not discovered some time ago, before the question of cutting down expenditure became so pressing as it now is?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—The following letter is published for general information:—Letter to the Director of Public Instruction—No. 859c, dated Aug. 5.—I am directed to forward for your information, and for notification to all concerned, the accompanying explanation of the rules relating to the civil service classes and the examination of candidates for civil appointments. 2. A similar communication has been addressed to the principal of the Hooghly College direct. Explanation: Students may be admitted to the civil service classes and examinations whether they are or are not eligible for the higher civil appointments. They may qualify by degrees for service either before or after the special examination—e.g., A. B. has passed the First Arts examination, but has not served Government. He attends the civil service classes, and passes the examinations in full. He is not at once eligible for an appointment on a salary exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem, but he is eligible for an appointment of Rs. 50 per mensem, and, after serving a year in that, he is eligible for any appointment.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—John Fowles, Esq., late 7th Regt. B.N.I., at Dover, Aug. 24.
MADRAS.—Capt. E. Walters, Madras Staff Corps, Aug. 29.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nubia, arrived at Suez, Sept. 1.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Chadwick and child, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Pedder, Miss Pedder, Lieut. Bell, R.E., Capt. Kilgorn, Mrs. Impey and infant, Capt. Dax, Dr. Flemming, Rev. R. Colquhoun, Mrs. Colquhoun and infant, Mrs. R. Power and infant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 9, 1872.

INDIAN SURVEYS IN 1870-71.—II.

SIX Topographical Surveys were at work in 1870-71. They completed the mapping of 14,592 square miles. Up to 1871 the total area surveyed was 665,909 square miles, or three times the area of France. To this must be added the topographical work of the Trigonometrical Survey, and the work done in Madras and Bombay. One party under Lieutenants Strahan and Holdich surveyed 2,653 square miles of difficult country chiefly to the west of the Betwah river. Around Deogurh the country is full of interesting archæological remains, including many ruined temples remarkable for rich sculpture. At Iran, on the banks of the Bina which flows into the Betwah is a famous pillar, inscribed with one of King Asoka's numerous edicts, and supposed to represent the exact centre of the old empire of Hindustan. The hill country in Alwar is broken up into parallel ridges, with precipices 500 or 600 feet high, beneath which streams flow through rich jungle intermixed with palms. Many of the streams rise on one side of a ridge, and passing round the end of it flow back along the other side within a mile of their former course.

Colonel Saxton's party surveyed the Saora Hills hitherto unexplored, together with part of Jaipur and Panchipetta in the Vizagapatam Agency, an area containing 1,653 square miles of difficult and unknown country. Colonel Saxton also completed the triangulation of the Nilgiri Hills. In the north-eastern part of Bilaspur and Mandla, and in Sohagpur, Major Depree's party completed 2,667 square miles of survey. Sohagpur contains the famous plateau of Ummerkuntunk, whence issue the sources of the Narbada and the Són. Some interesting notes on this part of India and on the Gond and Baiga tribes who inhabit it were furnished by Mr. McGill. Captain Riddell's party were at work in Malwah and Bhopal. In Rajputana 3,551 square miles of "very intricate ground, clothed for the most part with heavy forest, and intersected with numerous avines," were explored by Captain Strahan, who also surveyed twenty square miles of Mount Abu. The progress of the Khasia and Garo survey was hindered by the death of Captain Melville a few weeks after his return to India. Captain Badgley, who afterwards took charge of the survey, was presently called away with Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and Messrs. Ogle and Robert, to accompany the Loshai Expedition. The result of their labours in this new field will no doubt form a valuable contribution to the geography of India's eastern frontier.

Of the new quarter plates of the Indian Atlas, eleven were engraved and published last year, making thirteen in all which have been engraved in India, besides twenty-one in various stages of progress. The native engravers and apprentices have made fair progress in an art which demands careful training. By the photo-zincographic process, 1,035 sheets have been turned out under Captain Waterhouse; and 526 lithographs of various kinds have been prepared under Captain Murray. New general maps of Oudh and Sind (sixteen miles to the inch) are nearly ready for engraving. A map of like proportions for the North-West Provinces has been lithographed, and so has one of the Eastern Frontier on a scale of three miles to the inch. A map of Orissa on a scale of twelve miles to the inch has been published for the Statistical Survey, and may now be seen in Dr. Hunter's "Orissa." In August, 1871, a committee was appointed by Lord Mayo to ponder a plan for the better prosecution of the Indian Surveys, and their attention was specially directed to the need of obtaining good maps in the shortest possible time. It was proposed to sketch out a regular plan of operations for not less than five years. It is reckoned that the 462,599 square miles still to survey may be got through in the next twenty years, and some addition is recommended to the engraving staff.

Of the Revenue Surveys, the Madras Survey is, on the whole, the most accurate, and its results are the best adapted to general use. Next in excellence comes the Bombay Survey, which is "perhaps the best for fiscal purposes." In the Punjab, alongside a professional survey of village boundaries and topographical features, a less accurate native system has been at work for field measurements. For the new survey required in the North-West Provinces, Colonel Thuillier has tried to secure the adoption of an accurate system, to the exclusion of rough native work. In the new cadastral survey of Muttra and Moradabad, on a scale of sixteen miles to the inch, the old system of field or *khusrak* measurements by professional surveyors has already been reintroduced.

In 1870-71 fifteen parties were at work in Bengal, and four in the Punjab. The Derajat party, under Colonel Johnstone, got through 1,560 square miles of inland and 2,330 of boundary survey in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The Delhi Division party, which began work late, surveyed 450 square miles in Kurnál and 350 of interior details. Since 1863, the cadastral surveys in the Punjab have been conducted on a better system; but there seems to be no good reason why the field surveys should not be entrusted to professional officers alone, as they are in Madras, where no error greater than 1½ per cent. is tolerated.

In Madras the Revenue Survey has completed 41,043 square miles, leaving 77,601 square miles still to survey. In the Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly, and Salem districts the work is finished; in Karnúl and Tinnevely it is approaching completion, and in several other districts it is making good progress. The survey of the hill settlements in the Nilgiris proceeds apace, and 41 square miles on the Sheravoy Hills have been surveyed and mapped. The Bombay Revenue Survey, however efficient for revenue purposes, appears to be useless for general purposes of mapping and geography. Nothing in its own way can be more thorough than the system introduced by Sir George Wingate in 1836, which takes careful note of the smallest details connected with every field, such as the colour, depth, and character of the soil, the nature of the water-supply, and so forth. But the usefulness of the system would be greatly increased, if the Survey were conducted on rigorously exact principles, so that the revenue village maps might be turned to account for geographical ends.

The Geological Survey has done some good work during the past year. The Mohpani coal fields and the Pachmari Hills were examined by Mr. Medlicott. Mr. Willson has been working among the trappean dykes and quartz reefs of Jhansi and Tehri. Mr. Mallet is examining the Kota coal-field extending from Mirzapore into Rewah and Chota Nagpúr. Mr. Hackett pursued his labours in the Jabalpúr district, where valuable iron ores have been found. Mr. Ball explored the very wild and

roadless country south of Chota Nagpúr. Mr. W. T. Blandford mapped the coal-bearing rocks of the Godavery. From the borings made in them it seems that the coal they contain is poor and scanty. But a thick bed of coal has been found near Warangul, and coal may perhaps be found in the sandstone on the eastern side of the Nizam's dominions and in the direction of Ellór. Mr. Hughes examined the Warda coal-fields, where coal fifty feet thick has been discovered. It appears however that the coal will probably be only in small discontinuous basins. In examining the trap that overlies the coal-beds to the westward of the Warda valley, Mr. Fedden was laid up with the fever that hangs about those wild and unhealthy regions.

After Mr. Blandford had given advice at Bombay regarding the proposal to bring water thither through a tunnel in the solid rock, a proposal, we may add, already carried out, he was deputed to accompany Sir Frederick Goldsmid to Seistan, whence he will doubtless bring home much valuable information. Mr. King began his survey of the Toongabadra River, as far as Gulbarga, with a view to examine the rocks lying between the great beds of gneiss and other metamorphic rocks below and the vast thickness of the trap crust above. In examining the limestone series known as "the Bhima group," where it extends south-westward in the upper part of the Krishna Valley, Mr. Bruce Foote discovered the fossilised remains of a rhinoceros in the black cotton soil. Mr. Theobald's researches in the Arakan range of the Yoma tend to show the identity of the altered rocks near the centre of the range with the unaltered nummulitic rocks on their flanks. After working through the western part of the Salt Range in 1871, Mr. Wynne is now pursuing his researches northward of the range, as far as Attok. The fossils in this range were examined by Dr. Waagen, while Dr. Stoliczka, the palæontologist of the Survey, went to Kutch for a like purpose. The Records of the Survey for 1871 contain some very interesting papers, by several of the above-named gentlemen, to which must be added Dr. Oldham's sketch of the geology of the Central Provinces, and Mr. Wilkinson's paper on the geology of South Konkan.

With regard to the Archæological Survey, general Cunningham's first Report has not yet been received in England. Some glimpses, however, of work done are offered by Mr. Markham. In Bengal, Mr. Peppé, of the Opium Department, has completed his photographs of the Patna Division, which include the Great Temple at Budh Gaya, the sculptured caves in the Barabar Hills, the Son Bandar caves at Rajgarh, the pillars at Bakra and Lauriya, and the remains of the great Buddhist monastery of Nalanda. In Madras, Captain Lyon has been engaged upon a large set of photographs, and Dr. Hunter has been very successful in employing the pupils in his school of design to photograph temples and take casts of their sculpture. Major Goodwin Austen has followed up the papers by Dr. Hooker and Colonel Yule with a further account of the stone monuments of the Khasi hill tribes. It appears that the people continue to build these monuments at the present day. In Bombay, an excellent serial, called *The Indian Antiquary*, has been set on foot by Mr. Burgess. Among the papers in the early numbers is an article by Mr. Broadley, Assistant Magistrate at Patna, on the places in Magadha visited by Fa Hian in the fifth century. Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bandorkar has contributed a paper showing the light thrown on the ancient geography of India by the writings of Panini and his commentators.

Correspondence.

THE "ZUBBURDASTEE" RETIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The publication of a final decision by Government as to retiring pensions has originated some fears and anxieties as to the working of such rules in different cases, and perhaps the best way to smooth away difficulties will be to make known in your paper—if you will permit it—the queries that will shortly be addressed to the India Office.

The undermentioned officers are unemployed; they may be called upon to take a pension, either the pension of their service, or the next higher pension, according to the judgment passed by some unknown authority on their past lives, and they wish to know how they stand:—

Case 1 is that of Captain Slasher, who bowled out the Quartermaster-General, Colonel Cockatoo, in the first, and caught him out in the second innings. This occurred in the match of Staff v. World, played last year at Annandale. Slasher, having overstayed his leave and lost his appointment, in what class will he be placed as to his misconduct being *clear or distinct and undeniable*, I mean towards the Quartermaster-General?

Case 2. Captain Chicore is unemployed, does not like regimental duty, is frequently on leave in the Hills. Chicore, however, sends in game steadily, when it is in season, to the table of the Artificial Commissioner. Now, will he be obliged to retire?

Case 3. Spot has no chance, he thinks, because ever since he came to the Club at Calcutta his superior play at billiards has quite upset the game of the Adjutant-General, Brag, and Brag could easily beat the other fellows, giving them ten, before Spot came there.

Case 4. When the former Commander-in-Chief lost his *chil-lumchee*, or brass basin, at Chorpoore, Lieut. Puckerow, the Cantonment Magistrate, recovered and restored it to his Excellency within four days, and for this service he holds a letter of thanks from the Military Secretary. But Puckerow could not pass the examination; so he lost the appointment, and comes under the head of *mental inefficiency*. But do you think the brass basin will save him?

Case 5. Then there is Brown, Madder Brown as he is called, who every year exhibits a painting in the Simla Academy which gains a prize before the pictures done by the hand of Sir Richard Tickle, Professor of Finance. Brown is out of employ, and is an idle fellow perhaps, yet his name ought to have been honourably mentioned at Chillianwalla, so the regiment always said. But remember that the regiment no longer exists, and Brown may not be judged so kindly now, for he is out of employ, and has been, ever since the Levy he fought with in Oude was disbanded.

Case 6. Nightlark thinks himself quite safe, though he left his regiment rather than report some mess conversation to the Colonel, and is unemployed, because Nightlark is good looking and sings, and his voice suits the soprano of Miss Screamer, daughter of the Sanitary Commissioner General, at whose house he is a frequent visitor.

I really cannot give you more cases to-day, but I may as well mention those of Stiff, who rented a house at Mussoorie, and would not give it up for another that leaked in rainy weather, merely to oblige the Bishop of Calcutta; of Tumtum, whose horse ran first in the Sonepore Derby, beating "Chukkur," the property of Mr. Diggles, that being the racing name of the Home Secretary; of that seemingly heavy fellow Plumber, who writes slashing articles in the *Pioneer* under the name of "Dogberry."

Consider how the conduct of any one of these gentlemen may be distorted into clear misconduct, and that by a tribunal which works in the dark and allows no open trial of the accused, but rather adds to the punishment of those who have been already sufficiently punished by a deprivation of staff pay and appointments.

Please advise these poor fellows, for the sake of your old friend,
WATCHMAN.

OUR POSITION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Much uneasiness has been felt of late by those who have friends and relatives in India, in consequence of the startling news of assassinations and outbreaks which has reached us from that country during the last twelvemonth. The Under Secretary for India intimated, it is true, in his speech in the House of Commons on the 6th of last month, that the Indian exchequer was in a flourishing condition, and that the people of India were perfectly contented; but not only were such assurances inconsistent with the news we had been receiving, but they were contradicted on the same day by the member for Brighton, whose statements, supported by references to the highest authorities, went to show that the finances of India had been most recklessly squandered, and were in an almost hope-

less condition, and that the increased and oppressive taxation, which had to be resorted to of late, to make both ends meet, had created a strong feeling of discontent, which amounted to a political danger of very serious magnitude.

The debate of the 6th August therefore has tended to increase the uneasiness which had previously existed, and which can be allayed only by some more precise information on the actual state of things than the public possess at present. I am led in consequence to address you, in the hope thereby of inducing those who possess such information to bring it forward and assist in the formation of some definite and correct opinion on the subject. Late years have drawn India so much nearer to us, by intermixing the interests of the two countries, that the number of persons in England, whose welfare and happiness depend on the safety of our Indian Empire, is at present by no means inconsiderable. Thousands of Englishmen go out every year to seek their fortunes in India; thousands of families at home subsist on the earnings of relatives who are toiling in the East. Nearly two hundred millions of English capital are now invested in Indian Government Securities and railways, and many millions more are embarked in tea plantations, jute and cotton mills and other industrial undertakings. No serious calamity, under these circumstances, could befall our Indian possessions, such, for example, as the mutinies of 1857, without plunging millions of individuals at home into affliction or penury. It behoves us therefore to seek for correct information on the condition of things in India, and be warned of any danger that may exist there; and I trust that, in consideration of the importance of the subject to the greater number of your readers, you will allow this letter to appear in your valuable paper.—I enclose my card, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DELTA.

London, Sept. 6, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

The *Sumsher Bahadoor* regrets that the policy of non-interference in the religious feelings of the natives of India, so strongly urged in the Queen's proclamation of 1857, is not so rigidly observed in the mofussil as it ought to be. If anything will rouse the dormant feeling of opposition of the peaceful Hindoos, it is the encroachment of Government into the sacred questions of religions. The rules and regulations framed by the old officers of Government for the observance of this essentially necessary principle show that they were aware of its true significance. That nobody was allowed to fish in the Saburmuddy river, where Hindoos generally performed their ablutions, is a matter insignificant in itself, but proves strongly the fact that the good old officers of yore respected the feelings of the natives of whatever nature they may be. Ancient monuments and graves were allowed to lie in peaceful quietness where they were, but now digging and clearing is the order of the day. At present old monuments, tombs, places of worship, shrines, &c., are pulled down without the least compunction or hesitation, and that too not with the consent or at least connivance of the proprietors or guardians, but in direct opposition to their urged representations. We can never believe that these acts of injustice are done by the express order of the rulers. On the contrary, we are certain that they are the direct results of the off-handedness and arbitrariness of under officers.

INDIAN TAXATION.

The *Englishman*, so far from thinking that the total revenue at present raised by the British Government in India is heavier than the country ought to bear, believes that the increase of wealth of late years has been proportionately immensely greater than the increase of taxation. It believes that to govern the country efficiently we ought both to raise and to spend more, and that the country could well afford to pay more. But a moderate revenue raised in a manner opposed to the habits of the people may be infinitely more oppressive than a much larger revenue raised in accordance with those habits. We have chosen to forego a large portion of our legitimate revenue—revenue which the people would have looked upon as our right, and the abandonment of which has conferred but a questionable benefit on a single and limited class; and we now seek to reconquer ourselves, not by means of other taxes which might be unobtrusively, almost insensibly levied, but by sending out an army of assessors and tax-gatherers to pry into every man's business, and to mulct the people in the most obnoxious way. We have no hesitation in saying that ten millions a year raised by means of direct taxation would be a much heavier burthen to the people of India than the whole of the present fifty millions of taxation. Yet Government officials, when called upon to state their views of the results of our system, actually

estimate the two kinds of taxation according to the same standard, and endeavour to throw dust in the eyes of the public by comparing quantities, not in themselves comparable, without any reference to the qualities of the items that compose them.

SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.

The *Englishman* observes that the Government of India has, in fact, been imperatively compelled to arrive at uniformity, on one basis or another. After long protracted investigation, it has selected the method which is declared by all scientific bodies to be the soundest in itself; the method which the great standard histories and Keith Johnston's Map of India have adopted; but, above all, the method towards which educated public opinion has long been tending, and which educated natives now most readily accept. Putting aside all the weight of scholars in favour of the system, the Government of India may fairly claim to know which system is best adapted for its internal administration, and which will be practically most acceptable to the people. It should be remembered, however, that which ever scheme might have been adopted, the inherent inadequacy of our English alphabet to express the more copious Indian alphabets would render that scheme clumsy, and liable, under clever one-sided handling, to a certain degree of ridicule. All that can be done is to make the best we can of our insufficient means of representing Indian sounds, and this is precisely what the Government of India appears to us to have done. It has adopted the scientific system as its basis, the system which is now rapidly becoming the popular one in all standard Indian works; and it has modified that system to suit the English eye, by arranging that no familiar Indian name shall be changed so as to lose its identity, and that all words which have attained a popular or historical fixity shall be but very slightly altered, or remain altogether untouched. It is easy to raise a hundred objections to the plan, but impossible to propose a better one. By degrees the most persistent of its opponents have admitted this. Mr. Edward Thomas, the greatest authority who has been cited against it, recently came forward to declare that it seemed to him the best practical solution of the difficulty—indeed, the only one that could have succeeded. It is beside the question to make jests about the uncouth look which familiar words, such as the proper names in the Bible, would assume under this system. Such names have acquired a popular fixity to the English eye, and the system expressly provides that they should remain untouched. Equally needless is it to inquire how words like *cool* would look if spelt with a *u*, as *cūl*. It might as well be asked how, if familiar words were changed to the so-called popular method, *Fulham* would look as *Foolhum*, or *rural* as *roorul*. Such witticisms are beside the question, for the Government of India proposes to alter no words of absolutely fixed spelling. They only tend to import an undesirable tone into the discussion.

THE NEW RETIREMENT ORDER.

The *Englishman* remarks that the first part of the order is due to military financial embarrassment, and expresses a desire to save money. In such an order there is no reason why the motives should not be always in view. But what about the second part? What business have such motives to make an appearance there? Compulsory retirements are surely not made on the same grounds as extended privileges. We had supposed the former to be made on grounds of pure discipline, and that they were not governed by pecuniary reasons. Yet here we have these reasons mixed up with them, giving colour to the view that a man's capacity is to be measured inversely by the amount of his present pay or prospective pension, and that the gauge of a man's imbecility is his cost to the State. To us it seems to be absolutely shocking that any Government should give rise to such speculations; yet this order unavoidably does give rise to them. A measure which should be enforced only upon grounds of military efficiency, and which should then be applied most carefully, and to each case as it arises, is now involved in the military economies, in a manner which is either indecent or singularly unfortunate. And the result is that the acts of Government, which should be above suspicion, are tainted with doubts of the most sordid character. There is obviously a desire to save the pay of as many unemployed officers as possible. But is it possible that the number of imbeciles and incapables is so large as to make the saving of their salaries in the gross an important financial fact? If so, Government has neglected its duties in a manner incredibly shameful and scandalous. It cannot be believed, however, that this is the case. It is impossible that the distinguished men who have held, and continue to hold, the posts of Commander-in-Chief and Military Member of Council can have been so criminally careless. If they had, there is no question on whom compulsory retirement ought first to be enforced. That view, however, is untenable, and the inference is that imbeciles and incapables cannot have been overlooked in any large numbers, and that the amount of their pay is absolutely insignificant. What conclusion remains? There seems only one possible, and that one is painful to express—namely, that Government has deliberately determined to extend the scope of powers which should be exclusively confined to the furtherance of one object—the discipline of

the army—for the purpose of reducing the cost of that army. If the fact that officers have to be paid is a presumption of unfitness, morally, mentally, or physically, few can be considered safe. Nor is the first part of the order free from doubt. It looks like a trap for the unwary. There is no security that an officer who has gone to the expense of removing to England, and setting up house, may not at once be ordered to India; and no mention is made of compensation in any form, not even that passages will be paid. He may be ordered out for some paltry duty, to undertake which may be pecuniary ruin. If he refuses, he must resign. The expression used is not "active service," the meaning of which is well known to all, but "active duty," which may apparently mean any form of employment. If the former is meant it is to be regretted that it is not said. In an order which, to individuals, may be of the most momentous kind, ambiguous expressions are cruel, and are likely, moreover, to defeat the very intention of the order itself. Without knowing the precise conditions of life which he is asked to choose, any officer would be unwise to make a selection. We have heard it openly stated that Government, having embarrassed itself by the present constitution of the Indian army, is determined to harass men till they resign in sheer despair. That such a statement should be possible shows the sort of confidence that the employed have in their employers. The present order is not calculated to allay such distrust, but to create a breach which only very reassuring explanations can repair; and unless it is seen quickly that the apprehensions now raised are groundless, it is impossible to say what time must elapse before confidence is restored.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.—We hear that, on his appointment as a member of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, a congratulatory address was forwarded to the (now) Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., late Chief Justice of Bengal, by the Pleaders of the Appellate Side of the High Court. In a separate communication Sir Barnes has been requested to sit for his portrait to Mr. Grant, the well-known artist, the painting to be placed in the High Court in Calcutta. The cost of the portrait—viz., Rs. 3,500—is to be met by a subscription amongst the pleaders, of which the sum of Rs. 2,000 has already been subscribed.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE FEVER IN THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT.—From Mr. Bellew's report on the fever in the Hooghly district, published in the supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette*, we find that the number of persons who received medical advice at eleven dispensaries, most of which were opened as late as November last, was 92,983, of whom 92,610 were cured, relieved, and discharged, and only 373 are returned as "supposed to have died." This gives one some idea of the extent of the fever, for there must have been a much larger number of sufferers, in all probability, who never attended the dispensaries at all, as the deaths from fever up to the 31st March last are estimated at 11,020. The total amount expended on special dispensaries up to May last was Rs. 2,948, an amount which seems but small in proportion to the quantity of work and risk of contagion imposed on the native doctors and their assistants. In connection with the fever in this district it is remarked that of "the two principal localities in which the disease is said to have held its ground, one is a tract of low country, traversed by sluggish and partially closed rivers, affording very bad water; the other is an open sandy tract, traversed by a fine river of good water running in a sandy bed. These facts," the Lieutenant-Governor says, "seems to suggest that the disease is not in the soil or in the water, but in some way unknown marches from place to place, not sparing localities least open to sanitary objections."—*Englishman*, Aug. 3.

PIRATES BEWARE.—We understand that a very creditable piece of work has recently been turned out by the Government Steam Factory at Kidderpore, in the shape of a small twinscrew steamer, which has been designed and constructed by the Chief Engineer for special duty at the Andamans. We are told that the engine-room space, which takes off considerably from the cargo carrying capacity of a steamer, has, in this instance, by a simple but ingenious arrangement of the boiler, been reduced to a minimum. By another novel contrivance, the jet of hot water that is rejected by the boilers, and jerked out at short intervals from the sides of all screw steamers, can, in the case of this vessel, be utilised for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any wild men or desperate convicts who might be tempted to visit her unannounced. We are not informed as to the calibre of range of this new piece of ordnance; but as we believe the charge is necessarily scalding hot, and that a continuous shower can be kept up *ad libitum*, we may safely assume that it will tell most effectually upon any suspicious bare back or bald pate that may have the misfortune to be near enough to become the object of its attraction. Had the *Cashmere*, that was recently attacked by the Arab pirates, been armed with two or three of these hot water mitrailleuses—one on the break of the poop, for instance—we venture to say that the breaking open of her quarter hatch, &c., would not have been proceeded with as coolly as it appears to have been. Even when the rascals were "shoving off" with their plunder, a liberal and well-directed charge from a gun of this description would at least have made their subsequent identification a very simple matter indeed.—*Indian Daily News*.

Bengal.

A NEW WAY OF SHOOTING TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I sent you the accompanying extract from a letter received lately from an acquaintance, in case you may agree with me in thinking it worth insertion. I do not however endorse the writer's idea: nor do I doubt that many of your readers will not consider his mode of fighting the noble animal as altogether sportsmanlike:—

"My dear—— * * You ought to take to the plan I have lately adopted of shooting tigers, or if you continue to follow up wounded tigers on foot, you will be sure to come to grief some day. My plan is this, I use the old Kentucky pea-rifle, 80-bore, which you may remember, and which I had with me in Texas and Colorado. Since then I got it converted into a breech-loader, and it now takes 3½ drams of powder, and a hollow picket nearly three diameters in length, made of thin steel and coated with platinum, to give it weight and enable it to take the rifling. There is a small screw-plug in the base which can be taken out and replaced by a screw-driver. The cases which, on account of the smallness of the bore, are very long, and the pickets I am obliged to get out from Springfield, Massachusetts, as there are none manufactured in England. There is no recoil from the heavy charge, as the barrel has such great weight and length, and the picket is comparatively light for its length. Well, the secret of my bagging to a certainty every tiger that I hit with a single bullet from this pea-rifle is this, that I fill up the hollow in the picket with 9 to 10 grains of strychnine of Scheele's strength. This is, I reckon, an overdose, as I believe one grain of this strength would kill a tiger; but I give him to the extent the picket will hold. With this bullet so prepared, as far as eventually bagging is concerned, it does not matter in the slightest degree in what part of the body you hit the tiger; all that is necessary is that the bullet penetrate the skin somewhere, and if you sit down and smoke your pipe, as I generally do after firing, you will find the animal lying dead in from ten minutes to an hour or so, according, I fancy, as to whether the picket breaks up at a large or a small vein. When found the tiger is frequently as stiff as if he had been shot two or three days previously. It is very curious to watch the effects of the strychnine, which appear to vary a good deal. On one occasion I came on a tiger that I had a few minutes before wounded in the fleshy part of the hind leg; he was standing motionless with his legs spread out like a four-legged stool, and panting like an express steam-engine. I did not mind going up to within a few yards of him, as I had my three-barrel breech-loader in my hand (this is a gun you have not seen, it has two ·12 bore barrels and one ·450 express barrel where the upper rib would have been, and is very little heavier than an ordinary double ·12 bore), but he nevertheless took no notice of me, although he must have seen me. I then went gradually nearer, but he never moved, and at last, not wishing to keep the beast in pain, I went up into a tree just above him, and punched a neat hole in his skull with a solid picket from the Kentucky. On several other occasions I have seen a tiger which I had wounded walking through the jungle apparently all right, but falling into convulsions whenever a twig or branch of a tree which he was passing under touched his back.

"To show you how infallible is this method of killing a tiger, I once fired at a tiger dashing across me at full tear, and made sure I had missed him; but the same evening after I had returned from shooting, a cowherd reported a dead tiger in the jungle where I had been. I instantly repaired to the spot by torchlight, for fear some *dheers* might eat him, and at once saw it was the tiger I had fired at. After at least half-an-hour's search for the bullet mark, we at last found the picket imbedded in one of the joints of his tail, within about one foot from the tip of it. I learnt this idea from an elephant hunter I met at Ntewe in Southern Central Africa; he told me he has frequently bagged elephants by this means at from 400 to 500 yards; but he used a very heavy rifle, and I fancy his shells would have held twenty or twenty-five grains at least. I had no opportunity of trying it there myself, as I had no means of obtaining strychnine. Of course if you take to my plan you must do as I do with every animal you bag, that is, collect dry wood and burn him the moment his skin is off, albeit to the great disgust of the villagers, many of whom are as fond of tiger's flesh as he sometimes is of theirs.

"SOLID BALL."

THE INDIAN PRESS.

Down to the year 1834 the press of India could not be said to have reached a point of public usefulness—taking the phrase in its widest acceptance. With slight exceptions it seemed to live only for the amusement and partial benefit of the European community. Native affairs—the internal administration of the empire—appeared to form no part of the editorial platform. Not that the conductors of the papers had not acquired a just estimate of the duties of the Fourth Estate, and possessed the means and probably the capacity to execute them; but the press was not *set free*, and none of the editors had travelled in the interior and established a sympathy with the millions. Lord William Bentinck exhibited a rare toleration of stricture, even

though his own financial schemes were the main objects of the papers in the pay of the Army and Civil Service, and he had publicly called upon the planters, the zemindars, and all orders of independent society to communicate with him, freely and confidentially, on subjects which affected the welfare of the State; but he would not remove the regulations which legally bound the press hand and foot. The sword of Damocles was yet suspended over us, although he told me, at a private interview, that he should value the information and respect the commentaries of the *Englishman* on all questions relating to the administration of the Government, and would never put the laws in force against the press. Our position was anomalous and our sphere extremely limited. We had no correspondents in any part of the country, indeed none of the natives could read English, and the civil officers in the Provinces had too much to do to write on public subjects, and rather dreaded the consequences of being found out.

The ice was broken by the present Sir Charles Trevelyan. He was then a young Civilian and an Under-Secretary to Government. Confident in his powers, burning to give expression to his sentiments, and encouraged by Lord William Bentinck's spirit of toleration, he began a series of letters upon the great subject of taxation and legislation generally. He attacked the transit duties. He selected the *Hurkaru*, the oldest of the papers, and certainly the one which possessed the largest circulation, as the organ of his thoughts. *Indophilus*—the pseudonym Trevelyan adopted—was soon in every one's mouth. He encountered opposition from the older Civilians, and received support from those who shared in his experience and had adopted his views. The correspondence became a new, a most important and valuable feature of the journals. Putting aside all feelings of jealousy, the *Englishman* copied the letters of *Indophilus*, and soon came in for a large share of the communications. Many of the Civilians took up their pens; especially did the younger men enter into the controversy, for they had found out that criticism, based on knowledge, was a passport to gubernatorial favour. John Colvin, Henry Torrens, H. M. Parker, Harvey, Hamilton Mansell, and others, all recognised the Press as the expression of new ideas.

In other respects 1834 was an eventful year for the Press. The E.I. Charter had been renewed for a term, and the proceedings of the committees of the House of Commons which preceded the grant of a renewal came out in a printed form, and put us in possession of a large amount of knowledge of the affairs of the State in all branches of the administration, of which we had hitherto been lamentably ignorant. Coupled with this were the first movements in the establishment of a Medical College at Calcutta, and the opening of a steam communication with England via the Red Sea. The field had widened, and it was equally the duty and to the interest of the Press to discuss all these subjects with intelligence and independence. Still the editors worked with ropes round their necks. It was said, with as much truth as figure, that the conductor of a paper in Calcutta sat with the fearful Government Resolutions (they were not called "Acts" then) before him, the law of libel on his left hand, a case of pistols on his right hand, and society with all its whims, conditions, prejudices, and alarms behind him. It was a ship amidst breakers with no beam to keep it off the shore, and contrary winds fluttering its sails. It needed all the care and courage of the pilots to steer it safely.

Lord William Bentinck left India less regretted than he deserved. He had done more for the country than any of us knew; but he had terribly offended antiquated prejudice, and, worse than all, he had applied the shears to the incomes of officials, and half ruined the officers of the Army.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, who followed Lord William, at once secured a large amount of popularity (though he was always admired and respected, for he was of the Elphinstone school) by freeing the Press and abolishing the transit duties. A great incubus removed, the Press took a high and confident tone, and for the first time in its history became a real institution, to the great disgust of the East India Directors.—*From Mr. Stocquer's Memoirs of a Journalist.*—*Times of India.*

STATION TALK.

PUNJAB, Aug. 1.—The serious outbreak of cholera in the fort at Lahore, as well as something more than the usual number of cases in the filthy city of Lahore, has happened so early in the year that I am afraid they are in for a severe attack. It is remarkable that the men of H.M.'s 37th Regiment only have as yet suffered, the detachment of gunners and native infantry being as yet quite free; the former, however, have moved into camp with the 37th detachment, and at present fifteen privates of the 37th, and forty sepoy of the 24th P.I. guard the fort, which contains the whole reserve funds of the Bank of Bengal, besides endless stores of rum and gunpowder, from which you may judge that we feel tolerably at peace with the world. The cholera which has attacked the 37th Regiment is of the most virulent type, every case having ended fatally, whereas the cholera in the city has allowed about fifty per cent. to escape, and is, I believe, a separate type altogether. The last returns are, for the fort, seven deaths—two after moving into camp, but one of them was taken ill while marching out; and for the city sixty-eight cases, out of which thirty-three were fatal. It will be worth while to inquire rigorously into the origin of this cholera. In April there passed

up the 22nd P. I. and a mule battery from the Loshai expedition, and the latter was halted some days outside the fort on account of cholera. The 22nd P. I. also lost several men on the way up. It is also a fact that a private of the 37th who went up to Rawul Pindie for employment on the traction engine died up there of that disease. As yet we have no news of cholera having broken out between Peshawur and Lahore (with the exception mentioned), but it is singular that Umritsur, which is generally liable to any attack of the kind going on, has so far escaped. It is also to be noted that no regiment of the Left—the infected—Column from Loshai halted there. Should it turn out that cholera was brought up from Bengal by the battery and 22nd P. I. it would help to prove the recent theory promulgated, that the Delta of the Ganges and neighbourhood is one of certain cholera centres. Meean Meer, the garrison town of Lahore, has so far entirely escaped, but great precautions are taken to avoid contact with the city and fort, and great credit is due to Dr. Hastings, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for the great energy he has displayed, and for his self-denial in at once coming down from Dalhousie on the first intimation of cholera breaking out in the vicinity. I am sorry from all I hear to be unable to say as much for the rest of the Meean Meer staff. Indeed, there is much that requires attention in that neighbourhood. Since the removal of the permanent Staff for Fort Lahore, the command has devolved upon the officer for the time being commanding the detachment of British troops, who receives no extra pay or allowances for the performance of a most responsible duty. The consequence is that a subaltern is generally in command, who may or may not be acquainted with the native languages, and it will be readily understood that it is nobody's business to care what goes on in the Fort. The detachments of course are constantly being relieved. The permanent Staff consists of a Sergeant Major and a Staff Assistant Surgeon, an officer who has twice failed to pass his examination for promotion, and may therefore naturally be supposed unfit for a position of any responsibility. Under such circumstances cholera of the most virulent type has broken out in Lahore Fort, and it is to be hoped that, as I have said, a most rigid inquiry may take place, and also that the economy of such wholesale reductions of establishments may be weighed against even the mere pecuniary loss of British soldiers by outbreaks of cholera. Is it economy in the long run? If the Fort is kept up at all, and there is no particular reason that it should be, except as an enormous "godown" of almost endless capacity—proper arrangements should be made for the troops who are placed in it. So much for the cholera for the present, and I shall be glad if there be no more to write about it. And now for the bridges, which, as you are aware, have mostly come to grief, so that our letters come at all times and hours. And here let me mention that neither the Postmaster-General of the Punjab nor the Sanitary Commissioner have thought it necessary to stir an inch from Simla, as though their lives were of any official value, and it was for them the Simla fight took place! Has not Major Bourke been made a Postmaster General, and was not Major Malleson Sanitary Commissioner for all India? But this in passing. The Sutlej Bridge has broken because that friend of the people, Lord Lawrence, would have it at Phillour, so as to be covered, as he said, by the Fort there—which is of as much use as a mound of earth—although the river, at that particular point, is the least suited for the construction of any bridge (but that to be counted in miles), and of course the Consulting Engineer agreed with the great "Lord Sahib"—the "Lion of the Punjab" and what not—and the bridge near Rupur, as planned, by the Railway Engineers, was given up. The bridge, or an alternate bridge at all events, will have eventually to be built there, or higher up still, for no one but the Consulting Engineer believes in the possibility of keeping the present one standing for any length of time, unless there is such further expenditure as would suffice to build another entirely new bridge at a narrower point where the change of course is less variable.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHOLERA AT KUSSOWLEE.—After hoping that cholera had disappeared from Kussowlee, we regret to learn that there were three more cases on Monday. One European and two children have been attacked, but none proved fatal.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 7.

OPIMUM RATES.—The *North China Herald* in its news from Newchwang says that the rates for opium are unprecedentedly low, and the supplies large, owing to the competition of the native drug, which is sold at a much cheaper rate.

CHOLERA IN THE HILLS.—The cholera appears to be getting nearer to Simla, as several fatal cases are reported to have occurred amongst the natives at Kakarhati, and one coolie has actually had an attack in Simla itself, though it is said that he contracted the disease on the way up.

GUN CARRIAGE AGENCY.—By the retirement of Colonels Lewis, Bowie, and Voyle, the appointments of agents for gun carriages and gunpowder have become vacant. Colonel LeGeyt Bruce and Major Tierney are mentioned as likely successors to these offices.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE CHOLERA AT DEYRAH.—We understand that cholera of a bad type is raging at Deyrah with such severity that it has been felt necessary, as a precautionary measure, to put a stop to all bazaar-traffic between that place and Mussoorie. The epidemic is interfering with the training of horses for the meeting.—*Englishman*.

COMPENSATION TO MR. FORSYTH.—It is said that the Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, a compensation grant of Rs. 20,000 to Mr. A. D. Forsyth for the loss he sustained in being compelled to take sick leave to Europe by reason of illness affecting one of his eyes contracted during his mission to Yarkand.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. H. Sandeman, C.S., has ceased to be a director of the Bank of Bengal, and Colonel Hyde, R.E., has been appointed in his stead. We hear that Mr. R. B. Chapman has also been withdrawn from the Direction, and that Mr. Mangles, who has already been officiating for some time as a director, will get Mr. Chapman's permanent seat.—*Englishman*.

THE INDORE RAILWAY.—The *Englishman* understands that Holkar's wishes have been met by the contractors of his railway, and that he has become a partner with Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills in their contract for the construction of the railway from Khundwa to Indore, notwithstanding all the advice given him by Major-General Daly, C.B., as to such a proceeding.

COMMUNICATION WITH SIMLA.—We hear that no little consternation has been caused at Simla by the report that the road from Kalka to Simla is stopped for passenger traffic on account of cholera. The camp equipage is in readiness at Kussowlee to move the men of the depot. The road into Jutogh will remain open for supplies.—*Mofussilite*.

PESHAWUR.—On the 1st August a very heavy storm of rain fell at Peshawur. About eighty native houses were utterly demolished, and one woman was drowned. Two villages, Nasurkundee and Kasumkundee, near Thana Taroo, were almost ruined. In Nasurkundee 12,000 rupees' worth of ghee was swept away. Four men also lost their lives in the floods.

CINCHONA.—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the post of Cinchona Analyst and Superintendent of the manufacture of Cinchona Alkaloids at Raungbee has been offered to Dr. B. Simson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with free quarters. The incumbent will probably have to reside permanently at Raungbee, and not at Darjeeling.

RHEA-FIBRE.—We understand that a competitive trial of the different machines for cleaning the rhea-fibre, with the view of awarding the munificent premium offered by the Government of India for the best invention, was to have been held at Saharanpur on Tuesday last. Colonel Hyde left Calcutta by Friday's mail-train to take his place among the judges.—*Englishman*.

THE ARMAMENT OF MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—A committee, of which Colonel De Bude, R.A., is a member, is sitting at Simla to discuss the equipment and other arrangements of mountain batteries—an important question at any time, and the more so now that it is under consideration to convert all the artillery of the Punjab Frontier Force into mountain batteries.

A NEW COMMITTEE.—Mr. Batten as president, with Colonel Johnston, Captain Pye, Mr. Geoghegan, and Mr. Hollingberry, as members, form the committee appointed to consider the measures to be adopted for curtailing the expenditure attendant on the Viceroy's annual visits to Simla. The result of the committee's deliberations is to be submitted to Lord Northbrook on his return from Chini, when no doubt final orders will thereon be issued.

THE UNCOVENANTED.—The Europeans and Eurasians employed in the ministerial branches of the Uncovenanted Service at Allahabad are, we are informed, about to memorialise the Lieutenant-Governor to grant them a long vacation every year, similar to that enjoyed by their brethren of the judicial branch. Though entitled to privilege leave under the Uncovenanted Service leave rules, it appears that they do not often enjoy it, as the granting it is quite optional with the head of the office.

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.—For the week 29th July to 4th August inclusive, the cholera returns for Lahore and Anarkullee still show an increase. The number of cases was 76, the deaths 39. Cholera has appeared in several of the villages round, but not to anything like a serious extent, the total number for the whole Lahore district inclusive of the city, &c., being for the week 116, and the deaths 54. Among the fatal cholera cases last week were three European children.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Aug. 6.

A RUMOUR.—We hear that it is under discussion to make the retirement of military men at the age of sixty compulsory, as it already is in the case of civilians. Certainly, it will hardly be contended that war is so insignificant an affair that mental and bodily vigour is superfluous in those who conduct it. On the contrary, the most momentous duty, without any exception, which it is possible for mortal man to be called on to perform is to fight a critical battle; yet we too often leave this to be done by men who, if they were civilians, we should pronounce too old to be capable of declaring at the foot of a routine letter that they "have the honour to be."—*Pioneer*.

SCIENTIFIC.—Lord Northbrook has accepted the office of Patron to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since the formation of the Society in 1784 every Governor-General of India has held this office, with the exception of several years, when the Governors-General were the Presidents of the Society. Even Warren Hastings was for a few meetings President of the Association. The Royal Asiatic Society of London was founded by retired members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and founded, in its turn, the branches at Bombay and in Ceylon.

A WATERSPOUT AT ALLAHABAD.—On Saturday afternoon, about half-past five, a remarkable waterspout hung for about a quarter of an hour over Allahabad. It threatened every moment to fall, but a contrary current of air suddenly catching it, it quietly rolled itself up into the clouds and disappeared. The previous day was the great snake-poojah, and as this waterspout looked curiously like a huge snake hanging down from the sky, the natives were filled with superstitious awe, and naturally looked upon it as an answer to prayer. *Poojah* to the heavenly visitor was very fervent; and the Brahmans will probably have reaped a splendid harvest.—*Pioneer*.

MR. G. CAMPBELL.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his staff, and accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Crawford, &c., proceeded by a special train on the Eastern Bengal Railway yesterday morning at seven o'clock for the purpose of opening the Bagula Bridge, which was partially swept away by the floods last year. The official inspection of the bridge was made on Wednesday last. After opening the bridge, his Honour was to proceed to Goalando, being joined on the way by the magistrates of Kishanganj and Faridpore, and met at Goalando by the Commissioner of Dacca. The party were to breakfast at Kishanganj, and lunch at Goalando, returning by special train in the evening.—*Englishman*, August 3.

THE BRAHMO LADIES WON'T GO TO CHURCH.—For some time past seats have been reserved for ladies and their male relatives in the Brahma Mandir. It was given out at the time, when the arrangement was first made, that the seats were short of their demand, as many ladies were likely to come. But we have been sadly disappointed. There are only two or three ladies and as many little girls who have availed themselves of the privilege which was so hotly contended for; and it is really painful to find that while every part of the spacious hall and the galleries is over-crowded, the seats for the "emancipated" members of the female congregation are mostly unoccupied. Most people think, perhaps rightly, that the number of truly devout ladies amongst the "emancipated" is small and insignificant. We hope, however, the ground of complaint will be soon removed.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE WEATHER IN BENGAL.—From the district reports for Bengal for the week ended the 3rd of August it appears that seasonable rain has fallen over some part of the Burdwan Division, though more was still wanted in most parts, and rice was rapidly rising in price. In the Presidency Division the prospects have been improved by rain, but the jute crop in Naddia has suffered severely from caterpillars. In Rajshahi rain has generally fallen, but some injury has been done to the silkworms, the rain having come on just as they were ready to spin. In Kuch Behar more rain was still required. In most parts of the Sacca Division a good deal of rain has fallen, but in some districts more would be acceptable. In Chittagong the reports of the crops are favourable, as in Patna, Bhagalpur, and Assam. In Chota Nagpur more rain was wanted, and from Orissa the reports are more favourable.

CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.—We regret, though are not surprised, to hear that cholera has appeared in the 37th Regiment at Meean Meer, and as a precautionary measure the corps has been divided into (three, we believe) detachments, one of which left last evening by special troop train, to proceed some twenty miles towards Mooltan. There have as yet been only a few cases, and they were not of the most virulent type, up to the time of the detachments leaving Meean Meer. The Major-General will not leave the head-quarters of the division for the present, and we regret to hear that several officers who had put off obtaining leave until the last two months have been disappointed, but we hope that with a break of fine weather all danger will disappear, and things go on as usual. The Artillery and native infantry are rather better in health than usual. The married people of the 37th are sent to Shalimar, and the others to Hullokee and Niazbeg.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

SINDHIA'S CAMP OF EXERCISE.—A correspondent of the *Mosul-silite* says (Gwalior, 5th August):—"I promised in my last to give you further particulars about the doings at the camp of exercise. I am glad to fulfil my promise as your faithful correspondent. The plain which was selected for the camp was mentioned in my last, but nothing took place there, except that a consultation was held regarding the proposed defence and attack. His Highness the Maharajah, with his column of troops, entered the capital to garrison his palace round the kumpoo, and the enemy's troops, under the command of the Maharajah's General and Dewan, as well as his State Sardars, commenced the attack on the 1st instant. It was an interesting sight to witness the affair, as column after column advanced upon the palace, but the superior tactics of the Maharajah triumphed, and the enemy, though led by the Brigadier, who is experienced in military tactics, was, after a desperate resistance on

the part of the garrison, successfully repulsed and driven in confusion, and thus terminated the camp of exercise."

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—In our first number, in announcing the formation of the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdul, during the ensuing cold weather, we mentioned Generals McMurdo and Tylor as having been spoken of for divisional commands. We have since heard the name of General Macdonell, commanding the Allahabad Division, mentioned also. Without any disparagement to General McMurdo, who has no need of a second opportunity of establishing the well-earned reputation he attained at Delhi—we trust that this will prove to be the case—and as we believe it is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief to extend these opportunities as far as possible to all officers in active employment, we may expect an entirely new cast of characters in the "dramatic personæ," with the exception of course of the "General Staff." We have little doubt that General Macdonell will prove a worthy successor of the gallant General, and that he will carry into practice in the field the tactical ability we are informed he has exhibited in a work on the subject which is now in the press, and which we are assured will be a valuable addition to our military literature.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.—I beg to inform you that cholera is doing its fearful work in the 2-19th Regiment. Within the last few days we have lost the armourer sergeant, six privates, two women, and four children—three of the latter belonged to the same family (Eagers). One of the women was poor Mrs. Jackson, of whose acting at the Regimental Theatre on Monday last you spoke so well. There are now seventeen cases under treatment in the cholera ward. Seven of them occurred on the evening and during the night of the 10th instant, the sergeant-major and six sergeants included. Until Saturday there was only one assistant surgeon to combat with all these cases—Surgeon Ashton—Assistant Surgeon Dickson being on the sick list. A and C companies have left barracks and gone under canvas on the Cawnpore-road, six miles away. Every one thinks it strange at the number of sergeants being struck down. General Macdonell visited the cholera ward yesterday, and cheered the men up every way he could, informing the sergeant-major that he had received authority to have him examined for a commission. Every block of the buildings has been attacked. All are speaking of the praiseworthy way in which poor Dr. Burford performed his trying duty, day and night, almost without intermission. Just as I am writing the Commissariat Sergeant has been carried to hospital, and a private who was admitted into hospital a few days ago with fever has just been carried off to the cholera ward.—"Y" in *Pioneer*, Aug. 12.

THE JOUDHPORE REBELLION.—*JOUDHPORE, July 30.*—The all-engrossing topic here is the rebellion of Maharaj Konwur Zorawur Singh, and the departure of his Highness the Maharajah to quell the ostensible rebellion. His Highness is still at Burloo, a village twenty coss from this city, and it is stated that he will remain there a couple of days longer and then proceed to Asoph, where the tillately ostracised thakoor will fete him, and arrangements will be made to push on the camp to the vicinity of Nagore, where the Maharaj Konwur is with a large force. The eldest prince and brothers, with their horses and men, left this about midnight of the 28th, to join the camp of their father. For the present these are the arrangements. It is currently reported that the Maharajah is firmly bent on having no fight, and that his taking arms, guns, and ammunition is but a blind. The rumour has almost reached the climax of a truth that Zorawur Singh has taken possession of Nagore with the secret consent of his father, and that the old gentleman found no other means of satisfying the claims of his second son than by resorting to this covert means. Had the Maharajah assembled his chiefs at Joudhpore, and communicated to them his wish to provide for Zorawur Singh during his lifetime, by giving him an independent jagheer of good revenue, it is supposed that the heir-apparent would have opposed his wishes, and prevented the Maharajah from carrying out his purpose. When I say there will be no fighting or bloodshed, I write advisedly, as his Highness has taken out four queens with him, and it is rumoured here that he purposes to go with his queens without his forces, and obtain admission into Nagore from his son, where, after a sham hearing and subsequent consultation with his thakoors who have accompanied him, he will confirm Zorawur Singh in the possession of Nagore. Moreover, this is borne out by the fact that the troops and others have only received a month's, and, in many cases, fifteen days' pay, while to them in many instances six months', twelve months', and two years' pay is due, so that it is not likely men would be asked to fight and submit to slaughter who have not provided for their families; at all events this is not an Asiatic idea. Thakore Manjee, the maternal uncle of Zorawur Singh, the prime mover of this rebellion—if you like to so term it—a man of intelligence, very shrewd, and of a determined character, came a couple of days ago to speak to the Political Agent on this subject. The Raj authorities were apprised of his arrival and sought means to arrest him; but he was too sharp for them, and his riding camel took him away beyond their reach. He did not, I understand, have an interview with the Political Agent; but no doubt he must have communicated the object of his visit. What confirms me further in the belief that there will be no war is that the Maha-

rajah did not pay the troops of the eldest Prince for this expedition ; in fact it is publicly stated that the Maharajah told the eldest Prince to obtain the consent of the Political Agent before leaving Joudhpore, and that when the permission of the Political Agent was sought for by the eldest Prince, he was referred to his father. Certainly your editorial, in your issue of the 23rd July, anent this affair, amused me not a little. I had to relate the Bible narrative of Jacob and Esau to a great many, who being natives knew nothing of our Scriptures, and insisted on my giving them the story entire. I wonder what sage could have treated Tukht Singh to this narrative. Perhaps in his recent trip to Aboo some kind Christian consoled him with this story, or perhaps during his leisure moments at Joudhpore, while lamenting the discord in his family, this narrative may have been put before him, and probably he thought he might do something of the same sort, and thus appease all. Be it what it may, I am confident that there will be no war ; besides, I am informed that Thakore Manjee possesses documents written by his Highness which would prevent him incurring the consequences of a war.—Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. Str. Punjaub, Withers, Moulmein; Gauntlet, Forte, Cardiff; Queen of Beauty, Moulmein, Aden; Nonantum, Pratt, Bombay; Hooghly, Morley, Bombay; George Kendall, Fenwick, Negapatam; River Clyde, McVicar, Demerara; Palais Gallien, Damond, Bourbon; Thuro, Simpson, Mauritius; London, Smith, Rangoon.—8. Leopold et Marie, Boissilux, Mauritius; Lord of the Isles, Craigie, Bourbon; Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; White Star, Fannel, Singapore.—9. Arundel Castle, Freebody, London; Lord Clyde, Murphy, Bourbon.—10. Str. Peshawar, White, Suez.—11. Fearnought, Graham, Singapore.—12. Star of Greece, Shaw, London; Dorset, Fish, Mauritius; Olivier de Chisson, Calcut, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Palais Gallien.—Mr. C. Dumanio.
Per Hooghly.—Mrs. J. Morley.
Per River Clyde.—Mr. J. Russell.
Per Punjaub.—Mr. E. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowett.
Per Allum Ghier.—Mrs. Williams and three children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6. Kato Kellock, Stirling Castle.—7. Marietta, City of Athens, City of Canton.—9. Glenroy.—11. Str. Busheer, Sauria; Star of Persia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—Mr. Hill, and Mr. J. Jenkins.
Per str. Busheer.—Mrs. Poynton, Capt. Steward, and Mr. A. Langlois.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

By Lord of the Isles.—July 24, str. Bewick, in lat. 1-19 N., Long. 73 E., from Capetown to Point de Galle.
By Star of Greece.—British Envoy, Daylight, Monto Rosa, Lord Strathnairn and Delawur.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 13, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Rs. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Ra. 101 4 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 12
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 4 to 112 8
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 2 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d.
Bills with Docta. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½ l. to 1s. 11 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Ra. each.	Ra.	Ra.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	410 to 412x.d.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1415 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	38 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	125 to 126
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	202 to 205
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	38½ to 38¾
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	78 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	145 to 150
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	355 to 360
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	600 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	116 to 117
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	420 to 425
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	95 to 96
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	580 to 585
Tinroet Indigo ...	200 ...	106 to 108
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	29 to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £2 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.—(By Telegram.)
—Tone of Piece Goods market firmer; more business doing. 7 lb. Shirtings, 39 inches, 14 by 13, 4r. 13a.; 8½ ditto, 16 by 15, 5r. 9a.; 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. 10p., improving. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½d.; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1870, 108½d.; ditto, 104½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 112½. Freights improving.

Madras.

CIVIL.—Mr. L. R. Burrows, of the Madras Civil Service, has obtained a reward of Rs. 2,000 for having passed with distinction in Tamil.

MILITARY.—Colonel Roe having resigned the Adjutant-Generalship of the Madras Army, the duties of that appointment are being temporarily fulfilled by Colonel Longcroft.

A VESSEL LOST.—The brig *Mudd Murtuja*, of Coconada, has not been heard of since leaving Moulmein. She is a vessel of about 200 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Middleton, of the late brig *Teak*. She left Moulmein on or about the 6th April last, with a cargo of timber bound to Madras. Her crew consisted of about twenty-five or thirty natives, all of them belonging to Coconada. Captain Middleton's family are residing at Vizagapatam.—*Madras Mail*, Aug. 3.

LITERARY.—The English Committee, for the reconstruction of the Strasburg Library, lost during the siege of the city, are endeavouring to obtain donations of books published in Southern India for this purpose. A collection of publications in Canarese, Tulu, and Malayalam has already been offered, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, but no steps have hitherto been taken with regard to Tamil books which would, it is stated, be very acceptable. Mr. A. Burnell, esq., and Mr. G. Stolz, of Mangalore, will be happy to receive donations.

COCHINEAL IN MYSORE.—A successful experiment has at last, it appears, been made by Colonel Boddam to cultivate the cochineal insect in Mysore. The insects were sent out through the Foreign-office from Teneriffe, but not until official pressure had been put upon the local authorities. Since their arrival they have been fed on the cactus cochinillipee, and have now commenced breeding. Colonel Boddam is preparing a plantation of this description of cactus to increase the cultivation of the insect for the Government, which ought to derive a good profit from the speculation. This, we are told, is the first experiment for the introduction of the insect that has succeeded, though attempts have been made for the last hundred years.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The *Madras Athenæum* says:—"Government should utilise newspapers to a greater extent than they do at present, as a means of communication between themselves and the public. As we mentioned in a recent article, the people have a right to be fully informed of the doings of their servants, the Government. The relation existing between rulers and ruled is too frequently misunderstood. Strictly speaking, no proceedings of Government are private. They are the property of the public. The exercise of a certain amount of discretion on the part of the Government is, of course, necessary, but we maintain that, as a rule, they cannot communicate too much information to the public if they desire to retain the public confidence."

THE KING OF SIAM'S PRESENTS.—The *Madras Standard* gives some curious information relative to some presents made by the Queen to his Majesty of Siam, and by his Majesty of Siam to the Emperor of Austria. The former were, as despatched from London, a jewelled scimitar, a collection of atlases and geographical works, a coloured picture of the Royal Family of England, a clock with a revolving globe dial, a supply of stationery stamped with the King's arms, a pair of pistols silver-mounted, and some books, but when received at Bangkok the books, paper and picture were spoilt with sea water, the pistols were gone out of their holsters, and the clock was broken. Finally, the scimitar, there being some confusion in the matter, was returned! Not long afterwards his Majesty sent to Austria a number of Orders of the White Elephant, some set in diamonds, for the ministers of state, in commemoration of the treaty of commerce lately agreed upon. In transit many of the Orders were stolen.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The affairs of the Bank of Madras, as set forth at the late annual meeting of the proprietors, are creating a good deal of discussion. The confidence entertained by the public some time ago in the management of the Bank is considerably shaken, and the result of the late meeting has tended to increase that want of confidence rather than, as was hoped by those interested in the management, to restore it. The losses which the Bank has sustained, the unsatisfactory statement of accounts presented at the late meeting, the greatly reduced dividend, and the gradual, but serious and heavy decline in the value of its shares, together with the reticence which the directors persist in observing with regard to all these matters, are good and sufficient grounds for dissatisfaction. The appointment of a committee of investigation, composed of qualified and independent members, to look into the Bank's affairs and report thereon, is the best way of dealing with the matter and the only way which can be satisfactory to the general body of shareholders. We should be glad to see the directors inviting the share-

holders to appoint a committee to look into its affairs.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AT SCHOOL.—The *Once a Week* in the *Madras Times Weekly Supplement* says:—I have a little anecdote for you. The other evening I was driving with a friend, who took me (he had some flying call to make) to an out-of-the-way corner of Madras which I had never explored before, named Sullivan's Gardens. Heaven help me, but I did not see the vestige of a garden anywhere, but instead of that a grave lantern-jawed company of native young men in turbans, with big books under their arms, and their learning literally oozing out of their skin. As my friend made his call I accosted one of these dusky votaries of Minerva. "What's your name," I asked of a grey-headed personage. "Habakkuk Mephibosheth," he placidly answered. "Oh, indeed," I replied, "and I say, then, who are you?" "Sar," he said, "I am an ishchool boy." I confess I was somewhat flabbergasted, but at length picked up courage to inquire, "I presume you have only just now in advanced life begun to give attention to your education?" "Oh, no, Sar," he replied hurriedly, as if he desired to uproot so discreditable an impression from my mind, "I have been ishchool boy thirty-four years, Master, and the Missionaries, they very good, you honour, and I going up to Matriculation next year, Sar." Here is my anecdote for you, Mr. Editor, and if any of your readers think it a cock and bull story, I would advise them to drop the new Principal of Sullivan's Gardens Seminary a line and ask him whether or no he has a "student under him" who professes to have been at school, under the liberal care of S. P. G. Missionaries, for thirty-four years.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Ang. 8. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Dacca, —, Calcutta; str. Excelsior, —, London; str. Burmah, —, Bombay.—10. Lena, —, London.—11. Str. Bellona, —, Liverpool.—13. Saint Monarch, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Dacca.—Mr. Thompson.
Per str. Excelsior.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. C. Knight. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. E. Jefferson and Mrs. Jefferson, Capt. T. W. Simpson, and Mr. M. D. Bunting.
Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. Houghton, Mr. Page, Mr. Giardam, and Mr. Stacey.
Per str. Bellona.—Mr. Boston, Mrs. C. Neale and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Ang. 8. Rajah of Cochin, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Galle.—10. Persia, —, London.—13. Her Majesty, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Ambrosius, Mr. and Mrs. Cortis, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Cremoux.

Bombay.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "BERTRAM RIGBY."

The ship *Bertram Rigby*, Captain N. W. Rutter, one of Bates's liners, reached Bombay harbour on Monday last. She left London on the 9th April, and experienced fine weather until about four A.M. on the morning of Monday, June 24, when the ship was in lat. 40 deg. S., long. 24 deg. E.; the barometer fell rapidly, and appearances indicated the approach of severe weather. The captain gave orders to make all snug, and the men went aloft for the purpose of taking in sail. While the men were on the foresail-yard taking in the foresail, the wind shifted suddenly round to the N.W., and commenced to blow a complete hurricane, without scarcely any previous warning. The captain at once gave orders to brace the yards up, to bring the ship to the wind, and reefed the spanker. At 9.30 A.M. a fearful hurricane was raging, with a tremendous sea. The lower fore and main topsail gave way, the foresail blew to pieces, the upper topsails were blown adrift, reset themselves and blew to pieces, tearing the yards from the mast, and bringing them alongside the ship. The inner jib and main topgallant sail also blew adrift during the hurricane and were lost. Shortly before ten A.M. a tremendous sea swept over the ship from the port side, washed overboard the chief officer, Mr. W. Nagle, and two seamen, knocked most of the crew about the decks, injuring several severely. The second officer escaped being washed overboard in a most miraculous manner. He was standing on the poop when the sea struck the ship, and washed over the skylight, and through the railings on to the starboard side. Luckily, one of the iron stanchions which had supported the railing caught the collar of his coat, and stayed his further progress, although at the time he was fairly overboard, as the force of the sea had caused the vessel to heel over to a dangerous extent. However, when the vessel righted, he managed to get on deck, saved, but severely knocked about. It was impossible to render assistance to the three poor fellows who had been washed overboard, and neither were seen again; one of the crew had his leg broken, and one of the men at the wheel was dashed against the companion ladder, and had his right arm dislocated. The captain had left the deck but a few minutes before the wave broke, to look at the barometer. The sea made a clean sweep of the poop, carrying away three boats, the companion ladders

poop rails, harness, casks, &c., and shifting the anchors. The cabin skylight was dashed in, and tons of water rushed down below, filling the cabin and damaging most of the stores. Orders were given to cut away the lower fore topsail and both main topsail yards, to save the ship. At noon of the same day the gale was still raging. It continued with unabated violence until about nine P.M., when the weather moderated and the main topmast staysail was set and reefed, and the fore topmast staysail. The next morning all hands were employed in clearing away the wreck, the weather having considerably moderated. The bulwarks on the port side, although of iron, as the ship is built of iron, just about amidships, are bent in by the force of the sea for some distance, and the iron stanchions supporting them are all more or less forced out of their positions. The sea which struck the vessel is described as being truly terrific, and the only wonder is that more damage was not done. Two of the men who were hurt were sent to hospital yesterday. During the hurricane all behaved admirably, and nothing was spared to ensure the safety of both crew and vessel.—*Times of India*, August 18.

Miscellaneous.

THE HINDOO COUNCILLOR.—Almost all the native newspapers of this Presidency approve of the nomination of the Hon. Narayan Wassoodew to a seat in the local Legislative Council.

KURRACHEE.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to declare Kurrachee and Aden to be ports from which native passenger ships may depart or proceed on a voyage to ports and places in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

FLOODS IN SURAT.—It is reported in Surat that the shrine of Jagannath, together with the village in which it was situated in that district, have been carried away by a flood, and the orthodox Hindus predict some dreadful disasters in consequence.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.—The new members of the Bombay Legislative Council are Mr. J. K. Bythell (of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.), Mr. Narayan Wassudewjee (a prominent member of the Bench of Justices), and the young Chief of Meeruj (one of the Meean Sirdar). The retiring members are Sir David Sassoon, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Chief of Koorundwarkur.

SIND.—Official accounts from Upper Sind report the visit of "myriads of locusts" in the Shikarpore districts. They were met with on the 27th of last month in the Chung Dhand, and reports from Ghoteki state that numbers of them passed through that taluka, coming from the north and going towards the south. The Magistrate of Sukkur also reports, under date the 27th ult., that "from about four P.M. to dark a flight of locusts were passing over Sukkur," without, however, doing much damage within the limits of the Sukkur municipality.

MESS DEFALCATIONS.—We regret to hear that the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has decided that the defalcations in the mess accounts of the 3rd Bombay N.L.I. are to be made good by Colonel Scott, commanding the regiment, who neglected to call a mess meeting for three years. The amount to be refunded is Rs. 20,000, besides which Colonel Scott is to lose the command of the corps. The punishment is the more severe as Colonel Scott has a large family, and the late Captain Kennedy, the mess secretary and assistant, was his son-in-law.—*Pioneer*.

A NEW SOCIETY.—An agricultural society, to be called "The Bombay Presidency Agricultural Society," composed of influential gentlemen, has been lately organised in Bombay. The object of the society is to diffuse agricultural knowledge amongst the people in the Bombay Presidency by establishing a journal and issuing separate tracts on agriculture in Marathi and Gujarathi, and, if convenient, by founding schools for the purpose. The object of the society is a noble one, and is calculated to do immense good to the people.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR ITS ORNAMENTS.—On Thursday last at the High Court, Appellate side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Queen v. Bickya bin Narayan Shett was disposed of. In this case the accused was charged with the murder of one Tookeram, a boy about seven years of age, at Mirjoli, a village in Chiploon Talooka of the Rutnagherry district, on or about the 13th June last, to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty. It appears that the child was the son of one Narayan Kokati, a Vani by caste. The child was carried away by stealth to the temple of Pandoba, there stripped of its ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 40, thrown down, and stoned to death. The murderer then took the ornaments and buried them in a well in the town of Chiploon. The police suspecting the prisoner, who was often seen about the house where the child dwelt, charged him with the commission of the crime, and he confessed the whole affair, charging one Gopal Sinda with being an accomplice in the crime. The latter was also arrested, but there being no evidence whatever adduced against him he was discharged. The Judges of the Appellate Court reviewed the records of the proceedings, and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Bickya bin Narayan Shett by H. Birdwood, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry.—*Times of India*.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAKARDA, G. C. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, *Neemuch State Railway*, is transfd. to the N.W.P., Irrigation branch. Aug. 7.

BENTINCK, Baron J., extra asst. comr., Sialkot, received charge as superint. of the jail at that station from Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery on July 5.

BERRY, R., is app. to the P.W. dept. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the 2nd Circle, mily. works. Aug. 10.

BONUS, Major J., R.E., offic. superint. engr., Lower Scinde district, assumed charge of the office of engr. in chief, Indus Valley Railway, on July 24, from Mr. Campbell, on which date the latter availed himself of the three months' priv. leave granted him in P.W.D. notification of June 26 last.

CAMPBELL, S. A., asst. dist. supt. of police, was posted to the Meerut dist. from the date on which he was relieved by Lieut. col. Harrison, dist. supt. of police, Boolundshuhur. Aug. 7.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. col. T. H., cantonment mag. of Raneekhet, to be a supt. of excise. Aug. 10.

CHURCH, W. T., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, until relieved by Mr. H. A. Harrison. Aug. 10.

CROMMELIN, A. G., superint. engr., 2nd grade, in Bengal, is transfd. to Rajpootana to be superint. engr. and sec. to agent for Gov. gen. in the P.W.D. July 19.

CROSTHWAITE, R. J., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Budaon, to the charge of the sub div. of Phillibheet, Zillah Bareilly. Aug. 10.

FERNIE, W., Asst. engr., 1st grade, who has returned from leave on m.o., is posted to the Bhagulpore dist. Aug. 7.

HILLIER, W. S., asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed exam. in the vernacular, and having been declared qualified to hold charge of a forest range or div., is prom. to be an asst. conserv., 2nd grade, with effect from July 6.

HORNBY, J., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Chanda to Wardha. Aug. 10.

LEWIN, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, and offic. exec. engr., Nagpur div., is transfd. to Hoshangabad, and app. to the exec. charge of the Narwada div. Aug. 10.

JENKINS, Major C. V., assumed charge of the duties of cant. mag. and judge Small Cause Court, Sialkot, on July 9.

KRIENS, C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Cossye div., passed in colloquial Hindustanee on July 27.

LENNOX, P. De L., asst. engr., 1st grade, will take charge of the Shoojabad div., during Mr. Scott's absence on priv. leave. Aug. 3.

LINDSAY.—The leave of absence granted to C. R. Lindsay, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, in G.O. No. 1,913, dated May 28, is canc. at his own request.

MACNAMARA, T. J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Div. Mr. Macnamara, attached to the late Baroon div., is transfd. from the Soane to the South-Western Circle. Aug. 7.

MAY, J. H., sub engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from 1st to 2nd div., Sirhind Canal. July 25.

NESFIELD, J. C., M.A., asst. professor, Presidency College, Bengal, to offic. as director of public instrn., British Burmah, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Hordern. Aug. 7.

NICHOLSON, R. W., offic. as sub deputy opium agent of Fyzabad from June 6 to June 21. July 27.

PEW, J. G., sub engr., 1st grade, from the Cossye div. to the Eastern Soane div., which he joined on July 22.

PORTER, J. S., who has repled. his return from fur., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in the N.W. Provs., and to be placed in charge of the sub div. of Bulliah, in the Ghazeepee dist. Aug. 10.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., received charge of the office of asst. comr., Beawur, from Mr. J. D. la Touche on July 8.

SHEPHERD, Conductor C., 1st grade overseer, P.W.D. having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transfd. to the pension estab., and is granted the invalid pension of his rank—viz., Rs. 100 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India. Aug. 3.

SMYTH, Capt. R. G., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Bengal, is apptd. to offic. as suptg. eng. in that prov., to fill an existing vacancy. Aug. 10.

THOMAS, Capt. R. M. B., officg. canton. mag., Kamthi, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Capt. W. Vertue, officg. canton. mag. on Aug. 1.

TYNDALL, R., exec. eng., 1st grade, P.W. Dept., Central Provs., repled. his arrival at Nagpur on 6th current, on return from leave to Europe, and is posted to the exec. charge of the Nagpur div.

VERNER, W. H., is apptd. to offic. as postmaster gen. of Bengal. Aug. 10.

WARD, L., is app. to P.W.D. as an acctnt., 2nd grade, on probation, and is posted to Indus Valley State Railway. Aug. 3.

WATLING, J. T., of the Bombay S.C., adjt. 23rd regt. N.I., is apptd. to offic. as canton. mag. at Nusseerabad, v. Capt. C. Shuttleworth, offic. as dep. comr. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. Aug. 7.

WHITE, E., to offic. as asst. mag. and coll. in Budaon.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY. (Gazette of India, Aug. 10.)

The undermentioned probationary upper subordinates employed on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway are confd. in their appts. :—

Mr. M. Gregory, supervisor, 2nd grade.
Mr. T. Hookey, supervisor, 2nd grade.
Mr. W. Moore, supervisor, 2nd grade.
Mr. D. Geddes, supervisor, 2nd grade.
Mr. F. Wilshaw, overseer, 1st grade.
Mr. H. Gower, overseer, 1st grade.

PUNJAB POLICE.

The following appointments are made, with effect from July 28, v. Major Sewell, on leave (dated Aug. 10) :—

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.
Capt. L. H. Tucker to offic. as a dist. supt. of police on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Ramsay.
Capt. F. H. Conolly to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Capt. Tucker.
Mr. A. C. Plowden to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, v. Capt. Conolly.
Mr. F. Kelly to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police of the 1st grade, 1st class, v. Mr. Edwards.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

July 30.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following result of the half-yearly examinations held in June, 1872, is published for general information :—

I.—Second or Higher Standard.

(1.) The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.—Messrs. C. F. Magrath, in Bengali; H. Mosley, in Bengali; J. C. Williamson, in Law; F. W. Badcock, in Law and Hindustani; H. B. Beames, in Bengali; F. H. Barrow, in Hindustani; O. F. Manson, in Hindustani; R. Lea, in Bengali; H. G. Cooke, in Law; Babu Tariny Coomar Ghose, B.A., in Hindustani.

(B.)—Police Officers.—Mr. W. V. Bertleson, in Bengali; Babu Mohendronath Hazra, in Hindustani.

The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Mr. B. C. Dutt, C.S., passed the June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Mr. J. Posford, C.S., passed June examination in Bengali and Hindustani; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, B.A., previously passed or exempted in Bengali; passed June examination in Law; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S., previously passed or exempted in Bengali; passed June examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. J. Barlow, C.S., previously passed or exempted in Hindustani; passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, C.S., previously passed or exempted in Hindustani; passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S., previously passed or exempted in Hindustani; passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. A. W. Paul, B.A., passed June examination in Law; still subject to examination in Bengali and Hindustani.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, C.S., passed June examination in Oorah; still subject to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Mr. B. D. Hare, previously passed or exempted in Bengali; passed June examination in Hindustani; still subject to examination in Law.

Mr. R. Cornish, B.A., passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law and Assamese.

Babu Bogolanund Mookerjee, passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, passed June examination in Law and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

Babu Sharoda Persad Chatterjee, passed June examination in Law and Hindustani; still subject to examination in Bengali.

Babu Kashi Kinkur Sen, passed June examination in Law and Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

(B.)—Police Officers.

Mr. P. Scanlan, passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, previously passed or exempted in Law; passed June examination in Bengali; still subject to examination in Hindustani.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

The following officers of the Covenanted Civil Service have passed in the languages mentioned against their names, viz. :—

Messrs. E. M. Money, in Bengali; H. Gillon, in Bengali; A. C. Tute, in Hindustani.

The following officers have passed in all subjects, viz. :—

(A.)—Judicial Officers.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, Babu Sreenath Bhadro, Babu Omullo Churn Mullick, Babu Raj Gopal Roy, Babu Nund Kishore Das, Moulvie Ikram Russool.

(B.) Police Officer.

Mr. C. E. Tonnere.

The following officers, who were exempted in the Government notification, dated May 8, from the departmental examination in the vernacular, by the Lower Standard, have now passed in Law, and are declared to have passed completely by that standard, viz.:—

Babu Luchminarain, Babu Rojoninath Chatterjee, Babu Amarnath Bhattacharjee, Babu Mohendronath Gupta, Moulvie Abdul Hye.

The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, viz.:—

Judicial Officer.—Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, in Law.

Police Officer.—Mr. J. P. Sneyd, in Bengali.

The following judicial officers, having passed partially by the First or Lower Standard, are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz.:—

Babu Kaderath Das, passed June examination in Bengali; still liable to further examination in Law.

Babu Uma Churn Bose, passed June examination in Bengali and Hindustani; still liable to further examination in Law.

Syud Mohamed Israil, passed June examination in Bengali; still liable to further examination in Law.

Moulvi Abdul Kadir, passed June examination in Bengali; still liable to further examination in Law.

Babu Dhonesh Chunder Roy, passed June examination in Law; still liable to further examination in Hindustani.

Lieut. W. A. Lawrence, asst. comr., Assam, has passed the examination for admission into the civil department of the administration, according to the test laid down in the notification of the Government of India, in the home department, No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864.

MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Capt. A. J., is re-app. 2nd squad. subalt. 1st regt. Central India horse, with effect from the date of his return from furl. to Europe. Aug. 7.

BROOME, Lieut. W. A., 2nd bat. 1st foot, is perm. to continue doing duty with the 2nd bat. 21st foot, from July 31 to the date on which he may be app. a probationer for the Bombay staff corps. Aug.

BROOME.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. dated April 10, Lieut. W. A. Broome, 2nd bat. 1st foot, is perm. to continue doing duty with the 2nd bat. 21st foot, from July 31 to the date on which he may be app. a probationer for the Bombay staff corps.

FRASER—BROWNLOW—MCNAB.—Lieut. W. Fraser, from the 2nd bat. 24th foot, to be lieut., 63rd foot, v. Going, who exchanges. Dated Aug. 1. Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, late superny. dep. judge advocate, on furl., is posted to the Sangor and Gwalior dists., in succession to Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, who has vacated his appt. Major E. J. McNab will continue to act as dep. judge advocate, Sangor and Gwalior dists., during the abs. of Col. C. St. G. Brownlow.

GOING.—2nd bat. 24th foot.—Lieut. H. J. Going, from the 63rd foot, to be lieut., v. Fraser, who exchanges. Dated Aug. 1.

MACDONALD—BRUCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 6, making the following appts. during absence on leave of Lieut. col. R. H. Price, 2nd in com. 12th N.I., with effect from May 15:—Major W. Macdonald, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. A. Bruce, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

MILLET—BROOME.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Punjab frontier force—Major H. L. Millett, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 5th cav., and Capt. A. P. Broome, Bengal gen. list inf., 1st wing subalt. 1st Punjab inf.,—are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

PERKIN—LLOYD—SAUNDERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 12, 1871, app. Cornet H. H. Perkin to offic. as qrmr. to 20th hussars, in add. to his other duties, in the room of Qrmr. G. Masters, in arrest. Dated Nov. 27, 1871, app. Lieut. W. C. Lloyd to offic. as qrmr., v. Perkin, relieved from that duty. Dated Feb. 14, app. Lieut. M. S. Saunders to offic. as qrmr., v. Lloyd, struck off duty for garrison instruction.

ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 12, making the following appt., consequent on the departure of Capt. E. Lightfoot, wing officer 44th N.I., to Dum Dum, for rifle instruction:—Capt. D. Robertson, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 7.

SHELLEY, Lieut. col. T. M., Bengal inf., is, at his own request, permitted to do gen. duty at Cawnpore, on expiration of his present leave of absence. Aug.

SPENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, appointing Lieut. N. J. Spens to act as adjt., 72nd foot, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and adjt. T. A. A. Barstow.

WILLIAMS—WOODGATE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, making the following appts., with effect from Aug. 1, consequent on the absence on sick leave of Lieut. col. C. W. Miles, 2nd in com. and wing officer 14th N.I.:—Major L. H. Williams, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. F. H. Woodgate, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut. B. C. Graves, R.A., 2nd wing subalt. 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., May 20, 1871.

Lieut. C. C. Dyce, R.A., 2nd wing subalt. 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., Aug. 1, 1871.

The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871:—

Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, Bengal staff corps, June 13.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2:—

Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth, Bengal staff corps, Aug. 4.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieut. T. Shepherd, Aug. 4.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. F. R. Dittmas, R.A., 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) cav., June 6.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RELIEF.

With the sanction of Government the following alterations and additions are to be made in the relief published in G.O.C.C. dated June 12, 1872:—

H.M.'s 40th foot, from England to Lucknow.

H.M.'s 43rd foot, from England to Cannanore.

H.M.'s 51st foot, from England to Fyzabad.

H.M.'s 67th foot, from England to Rangoon.

H.M.'s 107th foot, from Dum Dum to Secunderabad.

LOCAL RANK.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermntd. officers:—

Royal Art.—Capt. R. H. Grant to rank as capt., from June 22, 1871.

Capt. D. J. McGrigor to be major, from June 12.

44th Regt.—Capt. E. C. P. Pigott to rank as capt., from Jan. 16.

63rd Regt.—Lieut. col. V. H. Bowles having completed the qualifying period of service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. by brevet, from July 28, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, subject to approval by her Majesty.

Lieut. col. J. Rose having completed the qualifying period of service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. by brevet, from July 20, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, subject to approval by her Majesty.

VETERINARY APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—Staff Vet. surg. A. Turnbull is app. inspecting vet. surg. and principal vet. surg., 1st circle, v. Staff vet. surg. R. J. G. Hurford, superannuated. Inspecting Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen, Bombay, is app. as inspecting vet. surg., 2nd circle, Bengal, v. Staff Vet. surg. W. Johnson, dec.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. LINDSAY, 1ST BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 2.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore on Saturday, the 6th day of July, Capt. A. Lindsay, late of the 68th Bengal N.I., and 3rd squadron officer 1st Bengal cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Having, at Cawnpore, on the 22nd May, been drunk on duty under arms, when in command of a party of his regiment escorting the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Capt. A. Lindsay, late 68th Bengal N.I., and 3rd squadron officer 1st Bengal cavalry, is not guilty of the charge.

C. BACON, Colonel, President.

Cawnpore, July 13.

Confirmed.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander in Chief in India.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 24.

It was the duty of Col. Alexander to have placed Capt. Lindsay in arrest the moment he was convinced that that officer was in a state of intoxication.

Serious omission was made in not calling on Lieut. Burton for his testimony as to the condition of Capt. Lindsay during the time when he was in command of H.E. the Viceroy's escort.

No ground is afforded in the recorded proceedings for the condemnatory remarks, in the prosecutor's reply, on the evidence given by Lieut. Anson and Lieut. Maurice for the defence.

Such observations were quite beyond the proper limits of a reply, and, as far as is shown in the record of the evidence, were unjustifiable.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander in Chief in India.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 26.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sylhet, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding twenty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, embarking at Bombay. Mr. A. M. Broadley, assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, for three months, from Aug. 10. Mr. T. Spurr, supervisor, 1st grade, Rajpootana, for six months, with effect from July 5, and preparatory leave from June 15 to that date. Capt. T. C. Manderson, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawur division, 5th Circle of Military Works, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. P. D. Dickens, Bengal C.S., for three months, in extension. Mr. P. Hordern, B.A., director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, for six months, on private affairs. Mr. W. T. Blanford, deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India, for one year, from the date on which he leaves Teheran. Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for two months, from July 15. Mr. J. Tweedie, officiating postmaster general of

Bengal, privilege leave for one month. Mr. R. A. Gregory, overseer, 2nd grade, attached to the Hooghly Tidal Observations Division, for three months. Mr. W. Kaye, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months. The leave for three months granted to Mr. H. B. Henderson, district and sessions judge of Shahjehanpore, is extended to Sept. 30.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committee on July 10, are declared, by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. O. No. 734 of Sept. 9, 1861:—Capt. F. G. Gallwey, R.A.; Lieut. R. Bonnor-Maurice, R.A.; Asst. apoth. J. Pollock, F battery 19th brigade R.A.; Lieut. W. B. Wilson, 4th hussars; Lieut. A. Masters, 5th lancers; Capt. J. G. Cockburn, 1st battalion 6th foot; Lieut. C. H. Gardner, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Capt. H. W. Scriven, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Capt. C. E. Foster, 58th foot; Lieut. W. S. Anderson, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Lieut. C. W. J. Hingston, 62nd foot; Lieut. C. G. Mansel, 105th foot; Lieut. G. B. Austin, 109th foot; and Serg. R. Higgins, P.W.D. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on July 1:—Hospital app. J. B. Wallace, 20th hussars; Priv. C. Flockton, 21st hussars; Hospital app. W. Perdrion, R.A.; Priv. W. Smith, 1st batt. 5th foot; Lieut. G. S. Baugh, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Asst. surg. J. Ruxton, m.s., 1st battalion 17th foot; Private T. Foreman, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private C. Reilly, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private S. Mercer, 1st battalion 17th foot; Lance corporal R. Sanders, 55th foot; Private W. Evans, 55th foot; Hospital apprentice W. H. Robinson, 62nd foot; Private J. Reid, 62nd foot; Capt. E. Ward, 107th foot; Corp. F. Meehan, Dept. P.W. The undermentioned assistants, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, viz. (order dated Aug. 7):—Mr. G. de C. Hobson, in Hindustani; Mr. J. F. D. Palmer, in Hindustani; Mr. H. N. Snell, in law. The following assistants have passed in all subjects, viz.:—Mr. W. B. Pead, Mr. J. Christian, Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, officiating assistant commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Ridingmaster W. Rant, 5th lancers, to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to Sept. 30. Lieut. C. Mangles, 20th hussars, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. (local major) F. H. McLeod, C battery 19th brigade R.A., to Mussoorie, from July 20 to Oct. 20. Capt. (local lieut. col.) G. O. Rybot, late 25th brigade R.A., from Aug. 13, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 5, until the result of his application to retire from the service is known. 2nd Capt. H. G. Young, D battery 19th brigade R.A., to proceed from Mussoorie to Simla, until the expiration of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. of June 7. Lieut. K. Stephenson, E battery 9th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. T. Lngard, No. 3 battery 24th brigade R.A., to Murree, from June 28 to Oct. 27. Major G. C. Close, 45th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. R. H. Macgregor, 65th foot, to remain at Mussoorie, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. A. N. Welman, 66th foot, from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. St. G. Ord, 68th foot, to Singapore, for six months, from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Sept. 5, 1872, to March 4, 1873, in extension of the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of April 9. Capt. A. F. Lindsay, 2nd squad. officer 8th Bengal cavalry, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, adjutant 15th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Col. G. Strangways, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Meerut, to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 15. [This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G.O.C.C. of April 4 last.] Major gen. W. F. Nuthall, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CHILDERS, Major E. W., R.A., comsy. of ordnance, 2nd class, att. to the arsenal of Fort St. George, to act as superint. of stationery, without prejudice to his other duties, during absence of Lieut. col. Dangerfield, R.A., on priv. leave, or until further orders, to have effect from Aug. 3.

CURRIE.—Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1871, section 38, the acting coroner of Madras has, with the previous sanction to Govt., app. Dr. G. Currie to act for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests.

HABINGTON, W. S., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transf. from the East Coast Canal Range (Chingleput dist.) to the Salem dist., for the charge of the Oosoor Range. Aug. 9.

MACDONALD, Lieut. col. R. M., insp. gen. of registration, resumed charge of the office from the Hon. V. Ramiengar, c.s.i., on Aug. 5.

MELVILLE, R. J., acting coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. A. Cruickshank, the principal asst. coll., on July 27.

NICHOLSON.—Under Section 23d of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Gov. in Council hereby invests Mr. H. N. Nicholson, asst. to the mag. of Madras, with local jurisdiction in the div. of that dist. placed under the charge of the head asst., such jurisdiction being exercised during the absence of Mr. C. A. Bird, the acting head asst. mag. on leave. Aug. 10.

POWELL, E. B., m.a., c.s.i., director of public instrn., resumed charge of the office from Lieut. col. Macdonald on July 15.

ROWLAND.—Under the provs. of Section 4 of Act No. VII. of 1871, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to approve of the appt. of Mr. C. H. Rowland to be emigration agent at Madras for the Govt. of British Guiana. Aug. 5.

WALCH, G. T., exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Godavery to the Chingleput dist., for the charge of the East Coast Canal Range. To join at the public expense. Aug. 5.

WELDON.—Under Sec. 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Capt. T. Weldon is invested with the powers of a mag., and authorised to exercise the same in any place within the Presy. of Fort St. George; and, under Soc. 196 of the Code, he is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, Aug. 9.—Major S. Galbraith, supt. of police, Nellore, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Northern Range, during the employ. of Major Tennant on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. C. J. B. Harris, asst. supt. of police, Salem, to act as supt. of police, Nellore, during the employ. of Major Galbraith on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. H. S. Court, asst. supt. of police, Tanjore, to act as supt. of police in Coimbatore, during the employ. of Capt. Balmer on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut. G. C. Cooper, acting asst. supt. of police, Kistna, to act as asst. supt. of police in Salem during the employ. of Capt. Harris on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. H. A. T. Nepean, Madras staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police in Kistna during the employment of Lieut. Heming on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. H. W. Blair, asst. supt. of police, Kurnool, to act as supt. of police in Cuddapah during the employment of Capt. Cox on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd to act as asst. supt. of police in Cuddapah during the employment of Capt. Christie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. A. F. Kenny to act as asst. supt. of police in Tanjore during the employment of Capt. Court on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. H. S. Court will be considered to have acted as supt. of police in Tanjore from July 1 to July 31, during the employment of Capt. Rowland on special duty.

MILITARY.

BATEMAN.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. ceded dists., apptg. Asst. surg. D. F. Bateman, 4th regt. N.I., to the med. charge of the 16th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his present appt., during the absence of Asst. surg. D. R. Thompson, m.d., 16th N.I., apptd. to the temp. med. charge of the 22nd N.I., or until further orders.

DIXON.—In G.O.C.C., dated April 10, app. Capt. E. G. Dixon, 1st wing subaltern 36th regt. N.I., to offic. as adj. 36th N.I., read "without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subaltern." July 25.

HOBART.—H.E. the Right Hon. Lord Hobart has been pleased to accept the office of hon. col. in chief of the Madras volunteer guards, with effect from May 15.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel G. F. Shakespear, of the staff corps, officiating deputy judge advocate, ceded and Northern districts, on private affairs for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Captain F. Kilgour, of the staff corps, probationary assistant superintendent of police, for one year, and to embark from Bombay.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. A. Walters, of the staff corps, officiating superintendent and agent for army clothing, for sixty days' privilege leave, from Aug. 10, or date of departure. Major R. T. Snow, of the staff corps, will conduct the duties of the office during the absence and on the responsibility of Major Walters. Mr. C. A. Bird, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura, privilege leave for one month.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ARMSTRONG—MASON.—Messrs. J. F. Armstrong and T. M. Mason respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaladgi collectorate on July 25.

BARRETT—PARKER.—Mr. H. Barrett and Lieut. G. C. Parker, I.N., superint. timber depot, Karwar, delivered over and assumed charge respectively of the office of deputy conservator of forests, Northern div., Kanara, on July 26.

BATTY, H., C.S., assumed charge of his duties as acting professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Deccan College on Aug. 1.

GOLDIE, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Northern Konkan, from Capt. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., on July 26.

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., civil surg. of Muscat, has been granted six months' leave in India, on m.c.

PRATT—BORRADAILE.—Messrs. W. R. Pratt and A. A. Borradaile respectively delivered over and received charge of the coll. of Ahmedabad on July 28.

SCHLICH, Dr. W., has been app., from May 17, 1871, to act as conservator of forests in Sind, during the abs. of Mr. W. Fenner on m.c. to Europe.

MILITARY.

BRYANT.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 431 of Aug. 3, Capt. G. F. Bryant, staff corps, is attached to do duty with 8th regt. N.I., as a tempy. measure.

CRISPIN.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. G. B. Crispin, staff corps. July 20.

DYKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 24, apptg. Capt. C. J. Dyke acting instructor of musketry to the 108th foot, in the abs. of a qu ed subaltern.

GUNTER.—Late General Depot, Poona.—Capt. Gunter, adjt., performed the duties of comdt., in add. to his own, from April 2 to 30, during the abs. of Col. de Montmorency on m.c.

MCCUDDEN.—The C. in C. is pleased to order the foll. transfer:—Lieut. L. A. T. McCudden, staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 10th N.L.I. Lieut. McCudden will travel on duty at the public expense.

POTTINGER, J. C., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandesh, from Capt. J. D. Cruikshank, R.E., on July 15.

QUAYLE.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. J. S. Quayle, No. 5 batty. 6th brig., has been posted to the depot brig. R.A. for two years, and he should be struck off accordingly.

SMITH, Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. H., c.b., will, on being relieved of the command of the R.A. at Aden, proceed and join A brig. R.H.A., and travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense. July 31.

SMITH, Lieut. E. D. N., 18th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd Sind horse, is attached to the Poona horse, as a tempy. measure, until the opening of the season. Aug.

SPITAL, Condr. J., Ordnance Dept., D. brig. R.H.A., having been reduced to the rank of serg. by sentence of a dist. court-martial, is, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 156 of March 16, 1863, remanded to his brig. as a bombardier.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors H. F. Bolton, C. A. Collier, and R. Mallaby, Aug. 3, 1872.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the commissariat department are made:—Sub conductor F. Smith to be conductor, and Sergt. (acting sub conductor) L. Kennedy to be sub conductor, from June 14, in succession to Deputy comy. and Hon. Capt. J. Scott, dec.

MEDICAL.

BURROWES, Surg. E. P., H.M.'s 15th regt. N.I., assumed charge of the civil med. duties at Maligam on Feb. 17 last.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 192, March 28 last, para. 1, it is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on Sept. 24, and the assault of arms on the 30th idem.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages (order dated Aug. 15):—Hindustani, Higher Standard: Lieut. F. W. Kirk, 104th foot, attached to 21st N.I.; Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, 107th foot, attached to 8th N.I.; Lieut. E. Balfe, 49th foot. Guzerathce, Higher Standard: Lieut. F. H. Forgett, staff corps. Mr. C. T. Burke, assistant engineer, passed on July 29 an examination in the Marathi language.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. L. Cameron, acting district superintendent of police in the Broach district, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave of the two months granted to him in Government notification dated June 25. Mr. J. Gregory, executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been allowed leave for fifteen months. The Rev. R. Colquhoun, B.A., junior chaplain, Bengal establishment, for eighteen months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in August) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major F. S. Iredell, cadre 16th regt. N.I., for one year. Major A. M. Shewell, staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for six months, from July 15. Lieut. C. Mangles, 20th hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. F. O. B. Foote, B battery 18th brigade R.A., from date of departure. Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. A. Greenland, 56th foot, from Aug. 1, 1872, until required to join regimental depot, on urgent private affairs, subject to approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Capt. A. N. Welman, 66th foot, from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, on urgent private affairs. Major W. H. K. Bradford, 108th foot, from Sept. 5, 1872, to March 4, 1873, on private affairs. Lieut. P. A. J. Hope Johnstone, 60th Foot (3rd Battalion), from date of departure. Staff surgeon J. Parr, to remain in Bombay, from 1st to 31st August, in extension. On private affairs, for six months from date of departure in September next:—Lieut. R. M. Bonner, staff corps. Captain A. R. Heyland (1st Light Cavalry), staff corps, from 10th to 31st August, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. A. Durand, staff corps, adjutant 10th regiment N.L.I., from date of departure in October next, for two years. Lieut. J. M. Heath, staff corps, adjutant 26th regiment N.I., from date of departure in November next, for two years. Captain A. R. Heyland, Bombay staff corps, for two years.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG.—At Chowringhee, Calcutta, Aug. 5, wife of A. L. Agabeg, son.

ATKINS.—At Murree, Aug. 3, wife of Capt. R. Atkins, 15th Bengal cav. (Cretton's Mooltanee), son.

BECKETT.—At Almorah, Aug. 1, wife of J. O. B. Beckett, senior assistant comr. and settlement officer of Kumaon, son.

BOXWELL.—At Serampore, July 27, wife of J. Boxwell, C.S., son.

BROWN.—At Umballa, Aug. 5, wife of F. L. Brown, asst. engr., son.

BROWNING.—At Lahore, Aug. 4, wife of H. B. Browning, asst. engr., S. P. and D. Railway, daughter.

BRYAN.—At Lahore, Aug. 6, wife of C. Bryan, daughter.

CLARKE.—At Allahabad, Aug. 3, wife of J. Clarke, son.

COMBE.—At Lucknow, Aug. 7, wife of B. A. Combe, 21st hussars, daughter.

CORDERN.—At Meerut, Aug. 6, wife of Lieut. col. Cordern, R.A., daughter.

DE NIESE.—At Palladium, Aug. 2, wife of H. B. DeNiese, engr. Madras Cotton Cleaning Company (Limited), son.

FISHER.—At Agra, Aug. 8, wife of Lieut. and local capt. V. C. Fisher, R.A., son.

GODWIN.—At Agra, Aug. 7, wife of Asst. surg. C. H. Y. Godwin, son.

GRAY.—At Mazagon, Aug. 1, wife of W. Gray, daughter.

GUNN.—At Lucknow, Aug. 3, wife of J. S. Gunn, 9th B.N.I., son.

HIGGINSON.—At Bunnoo, N.W. frontier, Punjab, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. Higginson, 1st regt. Punjab inf., son, prematurely.

HOENLE.—At Umritsur, Aug. 2, wife of Rev. T. G. H. Hoernle, principal Church Mission Collegiate School, son.

L'ESTRANGE.—At Ghazee-pore, Aug. 5, wife of T. F. L'Estrange, asst. engr. P.W.D., daughter.

MAHON.—At Mhow, Central India, Aug. 11, wife of Major Mahon, R.A., son.

O'LEARY.—At Bellary, July 29, wife of J. O'Leary, supervisor D.P.W., daughter.

OMMANNEY.—At Simla, Aug. 4, wife of Capt. M. W. Ommannney, R.A., son.

PICACHY.—At Parneah, Aug. 8, wife of Dr. Picachy, daughter.

PRICE.—At Shekhubudin, July 29, wife of Capt. H. C. P. Price, 1st Sikh inf., son.

SAMPSON.—At Calcutta, Aug. 1, Mrs. C. H. Sampson, son.

SHERLOCK.—At Agra, Aug. 2, wife of Surg. H. Sherlock, 65th regt., son.

SMITH.—At Madras, July 27, wife of W. H. Smith, daughter.

TRAILL.—At Jui-pore, Aug. 4, wife of the Rev. J. Traill, son.

WADE.—At Rohtak, Aug. 5, wife of W. E. Wade, head master Govt. Zillah School, son.

WEBSTER.—At Lucknow, Aug. 9, wife of Major T. E. Webster, 9th regt.

WILSON.—At Kurnool, Aug. 5, wife of Offic. Telegraph Master W. E. G. Wilson, son.

MARRIAGES.

CHASE.—MATHEWS.—At Jamal-pore, Aug. 2, W. H. Chase, to Prisoilla J., daughter of the late W. Mathews, of Howrah.

GROSE.—SILVA.—At Murree, Aug. 3, F. J. Grose, M.R.C.S.L., apothecary Bengal Medical Service, to Emma Silva, from Canterbury, New Zealand.

HORNBY.—SPANKIE.—At Allahabad, Aug. 6, G. M. B. Hornsby, royal regt. of artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Spankie.

PEMBERTON.—SEELY.—At Kidderpore, Aug. 3, W. B. Pemberton, of Sul-tangunge, to Elizabeth M., younger daughter of late Asst. surg. G. B. Seely, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

BEAUVAIS.—At Deyra, Aug. 1, Elise F. Beauvais, relict of the late E. T. Beauvais, Postmaster General, Sind and Persian Gulf, aged 21.

BRIND.—At Umballa, Aug. 6, in her twelfth month, Frances M., infant daughter of M. J. Brind, Esq., Govt. Telegraph Dept.

CHAPPLE.—At Kidderpore, Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapple, of fever, aged 6 months and 27 days.

CRAWLEY.—At Deyra Doon, July 29, of cholera, Charles W., the only and fondly loved son of T. L. Crawley, aged 3 years 2 months and 6 days.

CRAWLEY.—At Deyra Doon, July 31, Eliza, the dearly beloved wife, and Minnie P., the infant daughter of T. L. Crawley, the former aged 30 years 9 months and 8 days, and the latter 6 years and 6 months, of cholera.

DICK.—At Dehra, Aug. 2, of cholera, W. A. T. Dick, asst. consvr. of forests, the dearly beloved third son of Gen. A. Dick, aged 28 years and 4 mos.

FLEMING.—At Khundwa, C.P., Aug. 5, Catherine, the infant daughter of Dr. J. M. Fleming, civil surg., aged 9 months.

FREEMAN.—At Lahore, Aug. 2, Emily B., daughter of W. B. Freeman, supt. Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, aged 2 years.

FRYAR.—At The Tope, Manargudi, Tanjore dist., Aug. 6, Daisy E., infant daughter of Rev. G. and Mrs. Fryar.

HARDAKER.—At Ghazee-pore, Aug. 6, Lucy J., wife of R. Hardaker, aged 31.

HESELTINE.—At Mussoorie, Aug. 3, Fanny, infant daughter of R. H. Heseltine, aged 2.

HILL.—At Dalhousie, Aug. 3, Florence, infant daughter of R. Hill.

JOHNS.—At Agra, Aug. 8, S. E. S., infant son of Sub asst. surg. and Mrs. S. P. Johns, aged 1 year.

L'ESTRANGE.—At Ghazee-pore, Aug. 4, Eliza A., child of T. and K. L'Estrange, aged 1.

LEVIE.—At Rungpore, July 27, infant son of A. and L. Levien.

MACCARTHY.—At Secunderabad, Deccan, July 9, Mabel A. E., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. MacCarthy.

MANLEY.—At Calcutta, Aug. 3, H. Manley, eldest son of the late Major H. Manley, comdr. 2nd batt. 8th regt. N.I., and nephew of the late Major N. Manley, 1st batt. 20th regt. N.I., aged 57.

MIGNON—At Deesa, Aug. 6, Violet L., infant daughter of Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, brigade major.
 MILLS—At Byculla, Aug. 12, O. G. Mills, dist. traffic superint. G.I.P. Railway, aged 31.
 NORRIS—At Beyoor, Aug. 9, Ellen A. H., daughter of H. G. Norris, Madras Railway, aged 1 year and 3 months.
 THESIGER—At Simla, Aug. 3, H. L., youngest child of Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., aged 11 weeks.
 TONNDORF—At Allahabad, Aug. 6, F. T. S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. R. Tonndorf, aged 13 years 3 months and 5 days.

Official Papers.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

The Government of India having fully taken into consideration the subject of the water supply to Madras, and with special reference to the assurance given by the local Government to the Madras municipality that a larger sum than Rs. 32,000 will not be demanded from them for their water supply, have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to demand anything in excess of that amount. They have consequently requested the Secretary of State to accord sanction to the scheme on the basis of eight lakhs out of the total expenditure being allowed to be finally charged against loan funds, the balance still required to complete the project being met in the first instance from the same source, but to be repaid by annual instalments of one lakh of rupees each, one-half of each instalment being met from the ordinary grants to the local government for agricultural works, and the other by a reduction of the provincial assignments to that extent.

In making the above recommendation, the Government of India remark that they are fully aware they can only submit it as an exceptional arrangement; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they do not see any other course open without crippling the Public Works operations of the Madras Government for some years to come.

JUDGESHIP OF BEERBHOOM. RESOLUTION.

July 23.—The Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the approval of his Grace the Secretary of State for India, the Lieut. gov.'s proposal to appoint to the vacant judgeship of Beerbhoom a judge on a diminished salary, equal to that of a first grade magistrate and collector, and to appropriate the saving of Rs. 7,000 per annum thus effected to raise the pay of the magistrates and collectors of two of the chief districts in Bengal by an extra allowance of Rs. 3,500 a-year each.

2. Mr. E. C. Craster, now officiating judge of Beerbhoom, being a permanent judge, will revert to his substantive appointment at Gya, and the Lieut. governor is pleased to make the following arrangements under the provisional sanction accorded by the Government of India:—

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, at present officiating judge of Gya, is appointed to be judge of Beerbhoom in the second grade, and to be also additional judge of Bardwan. He will draw pay equal to that of a magistrate and collector of the 1st grade, or Rs. 23,000 per annum.

Mr. Tayler is not, however, to leave Gya until relieved by Mr. Craster, and Mr. A. B. Falcon is appointed to officiate as judge of Beerbhoom, second grade, and additional judge of Bardwan, until the arrival of Mr. Tayler at Beerbhoom.

Messrs. W. LeF. Robinson and A. V. Palmer, the two senior magistrates and collectors employed in the executive branch of the service, who are also magistrates and collectors of large and important districts, will receive the extra allowance of Rs. 3,500 per annum each, saved from the pay of the judgeship of Beerbhoom. This allowance will cease if these officers are employed in the judicial line, and is for the present altogether provisional and liable to be withdrawn, if the Government may deem such a measure for any reason advisable in the interests of the public service.

Mr. E. E. Lewis is promoted to the first grade of magistrates and collectors, in succession to Mr. Tayler.

All these appointments and allowances will take effect from the date on which Mr. Craster reverts to his permanent appointment.

3. It is to be clearly understood that Mr. Tayler's appointment to Beerbhoom, the extra allowance to Messrs. Robinson and Palmer, and the promotion of Mr. E. E. Lewis, are only conditional on the approval of the Secretary of State, and that any increase drawn by the three last-named officers must be refunded if that approval be withheld.

THE PURDHAN COURT AT RAJCOTE.

The following papers, with reference to the establishment of a Court for the purpose of settling disputes between the chiefs of Kattywar and their subordinate Girassias have been placed at the disposal of the press:—

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, July 2.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated April 3, with which you forwarded papers relating to the establishment of a Court for the purpose of settling disputes between the chiefs of Kattywar and their subordinate Girassias.

2. After careful consideration of the proposals signed and accepted by the first and second class chiefs of Kattywar, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is of opinion that they are well calculated to meet the necessities of the case. They appear to H.E. to secure the maximum of protection to the Girassias with the minimum amount of interference on the part of the British Government with the rights and

jurisdiction of the chiefs. They are, moreover, especially recommended by the fact that they are unanimously agreed to by the heads of the principal States in Kattywar.

H.E. observes that the scheme advocated by the Bombay Government strikes at the root of all further dissension by providing for a survey of the estates and a settlement of the rights in land of the subordinate Girassias. If this proposal is fairly and equitably carried into effect, it will, H.E. is satisfied, do more to introduce peace and good order in the disturbed territory of Kattywar than any other that could be devised. The Viceroy in Council is of opinion that the settlement would probably be received with more confidence if it were carried out by British officers rather than by the officials of the chiefs, who are directly interested parties. H.E. has, however, no desire to object to the scheme on this ground; but I am to suggest for the consideration of the Governor in Council that, if possible, the superintendent of settlement, who is to be appointed and paid by the durbars, should be a British officer of some standing and experience in survey and settlement work.

4. The Governor general in Council agrees with the Bombay Government that the objection of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, to the definition of Moolgirassia contained in the rules as not being sufficiently large, is adequately met by the provisions of the proposed rules authorising the Court to take cognisance of cases on the part of Girassias against their chiefs where the rights litigated are similar in nature to those of Moolgirassias. Colonel Anderson's objection to the constitution of the proposed Court appears to H.E. to be also sufficiently met by the arguments advanced in paragraph 10 of your letter under reply.

5. There is, however, one point upon which I am to request that further information may be afforded. The proposed scheme is accepted by the chiefs of the first and second class in Kattywar, but it is not apparent from the papers forwarded whether it is intended to apply to their estates only or to Kattywar generally. There are in all seven classes of chiefs in Kattywar, who have jurisdiction more or less extensive, besides a considerable number who have no jurisdiction at all. H.E. in Council desires to be informed whether it is intended that the jurisdiction of the new Court shall be limited to the first and second classes only, or be extended to the seven classes who have jurisdiction, or, finally, to those also who have no civil power, and in regard to whom the Agency Courts have hitherto exercised jurisdiction. If to the first and second classes only, I am to request that it may be stated in what Court jurisdiction over the remaining five classes is to vest.

6. Subject to explanation upon this point, I am to convey the approval of H.E. the Viceroy in Council of the proposals made by the Bombay Government. H.E. considers that it might perhaps have been better if the nature of the control provided for by Rule 20, which is to take the place of appeal from the decision of the Court, had been more clearly indicated. It is not apparent whether this control is to be exercised only during the trial of a case or also after the decision has been given. But this, H.E. presumes, can be hereafter provided for by the subsidiary rules to be framed under Rule 13.

7. The scheme will, as proposed by the Bombay Government, be tried for a period of three years.—I have, &c.,

C. U. AITCHISON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, July 2.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Copy should be forwarded to the Political Agent, Kattywar, who should be requested to communicate to the chiefs concerned the sanction of the Government of India to the arrangement proposed by them for the settlement of claims of the subordinate Bhayads and Moolgirassias in the Kattywar States.

2. The Political Agent will observe that there are points regarding which the Government of India desires further explanation. He should submit his views on those points, but this should not delay the immediate adoption of measures for practically carrying out the sanctioned arrangement.

3. The first step appears to be to move the chiefs to settle the pay of the superintendent of the durbar surveys alluded to in Rule 1. The chiefs should be informed of the opinion of the Govt. of India that the officer selected "should be a British officer of some standing and experience in survey and settlement work." After the pay has been settled, the Political Agent should communicate with the revenue commissioner and survey commissioner of the Northern Division, and should prepare a list of officers who would be willing to take the appointment, which list, after approval by the Government, should be submitted to the chiefs, in order that their selection may be made.

4. As regards the President of the Rajasthanik Sabha, the procedure is to be reversed. The list of officers who can be considered as candidates for the appointment is to be prepared by the chiefs, in order that the selection may be made by Government. The Political Agent should offer his assistance to the chiefs in the preparation of this list.

5. On the appointment of these two officers, they should form themselves into a committee presided over by the Political Agent, and prepare a scheme with a view to steps being taken to carry out the objects of the arrangement without any loss of time.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £416,800; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £13,200. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 12 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 86 per cent.; above on all Presidencies in full. The average rate on Calcutta is 1s. 10-78d., on Bombay, 1s. 10-76d., and on Madras, 1s. 10-75d.

Home.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—One of the Burmese Ambassadors, Panquet-woon-Douk, has arrived at Hanley on a visit to the Staffordshire potteries, with a view to the introduction of the manufacture into Burmah. He is accompanied by a dragoman and two secretaries, and will remain for two or three weeks.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—We have looked in vain in the *Gazette* for announcements of the selection of the organisers and leaders of the late Loshai Expedition for C.B.s or S.I.s. Can it be that the claims of the men who have rendered so material a service to their Queen and country are to be allowed to stand over until it is found expedient to issue another long Bath list? If so, all we can say is, that the treatment accorded to Generals Bouchier, Brownlow, and Norman, is unworthy of a nation which should be the first to shower rewards on those who have led its forces against the enemy. They manage things better in Germany.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The exports of bullion to India during the past fortnight have been extremely small. By the P. and O. Company's steamers the exports have been limited to £1,950 in gold to Ceylon; £1,512 in silver to Penang, and £8,537 in silver to Singapore. By the Messageries Imperiales steamers £270 in gold and £1,400 in silver have been sent to Madras, and £52 in gold to Pondicherry. The exports of silver to Hong Kong by the P. and O. steamer *Hindustan*, (29th August) amounted to £10,750 in silver, and to Shanghai £6,080 in silver. Price of silver:—Bar, 5s. 5-16d. per oz. standard; Mexican Dollars, old die, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new die, 5s. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

MILITARY.—106th (Bombay Light Infantry).—Lieutenant Dawson has been ordered to join the depot, for duty for the usual period of two years, and Lieutenant Kittoe has been ordered to embark for the service companies with the next relief of troops for India.—Captain Girardot, of this regiment, stationed at Newry, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to join the service companies of his regiment in Bengal. Captain Westropp has been ordered home to succeed him at the depot.—108th (Madras Infantry).—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has ordered Lieutenant Apthorpe, of this regiment, to proceed to join the service companies in Bengal, and he will be attached to the draft of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, during the passage.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES AND CO.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday formal application was made by Mr. Lucas, barrister, to extend the interim injunction which was granted a week previously to restrain any further proceedings commenced by the creditors, until the further order of the Court. There was no opposition to the application, the consent of all parties interested having been obtained, and an order for the required extension was accordingly made. The firm of Gledstanes and Co., the well-known East India and China merchants, consisted of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Travers Buxton, and Mr. Walter Evans Gledstanes, and it is estimated that their total liabilities amount to about £2,000,000. Messrs. Travers, Smith and Co. are the acting solicitors for the firm. The receiver appointed at the meeting, when the injunction was made, was Mr. Harding, of the firm of Harding, Whinney, and Gibbons.

LORD NAPIER'S PATRONAGE.—Lord Napier of Magdala and his Indian colleagues have some excellent pieces of patronage in their gift just now. We gave a list a short time ago of the posts the retirements in the Artillery left vacant. To these we require to add the lucrative position of Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, which Colonel Roe has resigned in order that he may return to England with his battalion, the 3rd of the 60th Rifles. In connection with this latter appointment, the name of Colonel Hackett, of the 76th, was, if we remember rightly, put forward when Colonel Roe was selected on the death of Colonel Robertson, close upon three years ago. Should Colonel Hackett still be desirous of Staff employ, he may be offered the first refusal in the present instance. If length of service qualifies a man for such duties, and it should do, there is no officer in India who would better administer the affairs of the department.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ROYAL WARRANT.—The following Royal Warrant relating to pay of lieutenants of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and of sub-lieutenants of Cavalry, Infantry, &c., has been published:—Victoria R. Whereas by Article 1 of our Warrant of the 28th December, 1871, it is provided that lieutenants of our Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers appointed to that rank after the 1st November, 1871, shall receive pay in accordance with the scale set forth in that Article; our will and pleasure now is that from the 1st January, 1872, inclusive, all lieutenants of our Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers shall be entitled to pay in accordance with the scale above referred to, and likewise that sub-lieutenants of our Cavalry and Infantry of the Line and West India Regiments appointed on the 1st November, 1871, shall be entitled to pay in accordance with that scale. Given at our Court at Osborne, this 17th day of February, 1872, in the 35th year of our reign.—By her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.

EAST INDIA OFFICE PENSIONS.—A return has been issued of the names of all persons on the permanent establishment of the East India-office recently pensioned, showing their respective offices, ages, salaries, length of service, pensions, &c. The list is as follows:—Mr. James C. Melvill, Assistant Under Secretary of State, aged 50, salary £1,950, 34 years' service, pension, £1,500; Mr. Charles B. Phillimore, assistant secretary, revenue department, aged 54, salary £1,000, 35 years' service, pension, £850; Mr. Macevey Napier, chief clerk, correspondence department, aged 64, salary £800, 42 years' service, pension £700; Mr. Arthur Scott, senior clerk, correspondence department, aged 56, salary £750, 39 years' service, pension £650; Mr. William G. Goodliffe, Accountant-General, aged 48, salary £1,200, 11 years' service (in addition to nearly 14 years' service in the Civil Service of the Crown), pension £900; Mr. Willis H. Lowe, assistant to Accountant-General, aged 69, salary £1,000, 48 years' service, pension £1,000; Mr. George Brown, aged 50, salary £825, 32 years' service, pension £668. 15s.; Mr. Charles Davies, assistant to Accountant-General, aged 44, salary £825, 23 years' service, pension £575; Mr. George A. T. Stapleton, senior clerk, Accountant-General's department, aged 34, salary £580, 14 years' service, pension £375.

FAILURE OF LEGGATT AND CO.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday the case of Leggatt and Co. was gone into. The debtors, Clement Davidson Leggatt and John Ross Pugh Leggatt, who have petitioned under the liquidation clauses of the Act, were merchants of Austin-friars, also trading at Bombay, under the firm of Leggatt and Co. It is said that their failure is attributable to the stoppage of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co. The liabilities are returned at £140,000, and it is believed that ultimately payment will be made in full, but much will depend upon the result of the liquidation of Messrs. Gledstanes' estate. Upon the application of Messrs. West and King, the solicitors under the petition, the Court made an order appointing Mr. Harding, accountant, Old Jewry, receiver and manager of the estate, and granted an interim injunction until after the meeting of creditors, appointed for the 30th inst., staying further proceedings at the suit of the National Bank of India. An application was made by Mr. Robertson Griffiths on Friday, on behalf of the receiver and manager appointed in this case, and also on behalf of the debtors, for an order staying further proceedings under an attachment levied by the National Bank of India (Limited) upon 13,000 bales of cotton at Bombay. The bank had been restrained with regard to proceedings instituted in this country, but not as to the proceedings which they had also taken at Bombay. His Honour granted an interim order restraining further proceedings in Bombay under the attachment.

NEW GRAND ORGAN FOR BOMBAY TOWN HALL.—Sir Albert Sassoon, Kt., K.C.S.I., a member of the well-known Oriental firm of Sassoon and Co., has presented to the town of Bombay a magnificent organ, costing about £2,000, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to that city. It has been built by Messrs. Bishop and Starr, of Marylebone-road, and is to be erected in the Town Hall of Bombay. The "great organ" and "solo great organ" have each a compass from CC to A, fifty-eight notes, and are on the same manual, but the solo organ is on a higher pressure of wind. The "swell organ" and "choir organ" have also a compass from CC to A, fifty-eight notes, and the pedal organ a compass from CCC to F, thirty notes. The interior metal pipes are of spotted-metal, and the exterior are of zinc, as zinc will better sustain the shaking it will receive during its long voyage. The wood pipes are all of mahogany, and the rest of the woodwork is of mahogany, oak, and cedar, and is varnished throughout to protect it from the effects of changes of climate. The rollers are of tubular iron, the squares of gilded brass, and the wirework of a metal made expressly for this organ, instead of the usual tinned iron wire, which speedily rusts in India. All the leatherwork is poisoned to protect it from the ravages of white ants. Although the machinery is not yet in perfect working order, select audiences were admitted to Messrs. Bishop and Starr's works on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31, to hear a number of selections played by Master Percy Mull, and again in the evening by the brothers Le Jeune. Master Percy Mull is a young gentleman of twelve years of age, of the highest musical promise, the son of Mr. Mull, proprietor of the *Times of India*, the leading daily journal published in Bombay, who himself was instrumental, some years ago, in bringing the Le Jeunes into notice. When Mr. Mull discovered the precious musical gift with which his own boy had been endowed, he provided for its careful cultivation, and the result has been that the young gentleman performed some of Bach's difficult music with the most perfect ease and accuracy.

India Office.

Sept. 7, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals C. L. Cox; Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Fox, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. McGonn, Staff Corps; Surg. E. D'A. Eveyard.
Bombay Estab.—Major W. A. Glasspoole, Staff Corps; Major gen. C. W. Trevenhere, c.b., R.F.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. N. Channer, 6 mo.; Capt. H. W. Clarke, till Oct. 17.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. W. Blenkin, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. P. J. F. Henslowe, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. M. Garden; Major J. A. M. Biggs; Lieut. col. C. H. Barchard, c.b.; Capt. J. M. Trotter; Capt. G. G. Young; Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor.
Madras Estab.—Capt. R. G. Jenkins; Lieut. V. L. Matthias; Capt. C. P. Y. Triscott.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. D. Thomson; Major D. Hutcheon; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank; Capt. H. Doveton; Lieut. col. J. Gordon; Capt. F. H. Gordon; Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.b.; Major W. A. Gillespie; Capt. J. S. Iredell; Col. J. H. Champion.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

FOULKES—The wife of the Rev. Thos. Foulkes, Senior Chaplain, Madras Establishment, of a son, at 12, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, Sept. 1.
LAMBERT—The wife of Major E. A. C. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Kensington, Sept. 2.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—GARNAUT.—Otho Cooke to Julia M., daughter of Gen. Joseph Gardault, Indian Army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 4.
JONES—CHRISTIE.—Charles D. Jones to Annie S., daughter of Surgeon major Robert Christie, Bengal Army, at Edinburgh, Sept. 3.
JONES—PARKER.—Thomas Jones, Bengal Unconvenanted Civil Service, to Ellen J., daughter of John F. Parker, at Tunbridge-wells, Aug. 29.
LAWRENCE—CAMPBELL.—John Hamilton, son of the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., to Mary C., daughter of Richard Campbell, at All Saints, Knightsbridge, Aug. 22.
MACDONALD—SHAW.—Norman W., son of Lieut. col. A. Macdonald, K.H., Adjutant general of H.M.'s Troops in India, to Annie L., daughter of the Rev. William Shaw, at Bathwick, Aug. 22.
MACNAGHTEN—CHESTER.—Elliot Macnaghten to Annie, daughter of Geo. Chester, Bengal Civil Service, at Leamington, Sept. 5.
SIMCOCKS—ELDERTON.—William J. Simcocks to Caroline H., daughter of Augustus Elderton, Bengal Medical Staff, at Llangollen, North Wales, Aug. 29.
TRELAUNY—ANDREWS.—Edward Trelawney, P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Emma R., daughter of the Rev. W. Clinton Andrews, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Aug. 24.
WILMER—EWEN.—Capt. William Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps, to Harriet A. L., daughter of John Leman Ewen, at Paddington, Aug. 20.

DEATHS.

CARTER—Thomas E. Carter, of Calcutta, on board the P. and O. steamer *Golconda*, in the Red Sea, July 25, aged 44.
DOWELL—The infant daughter of H. Alex. Dowell, late H.E.I.C.S., Aug 8, aged 1 month.
FELLOWS—Capt. Wm. B. Fellows, Madras Cavalry, at Warblington Rectory, Herts, Aug. 22nd, aged 50.
FOWLIS—John Fowlis, Esq., late 7th Regt. B.N.I., at Dover, Aug. 24.
GRANT—Daughter of the late Robert Grant, Bengal C.S., at 28, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Aug. 5, aged 64.
HARVEY—The wife of Sir Geo. F. Harvey, K.C.S.I., at Larkfield, Richmond.
PEARSON—Herbert F., son of Dr. F. Pearson, Bengal Medical Service, at Welton-le-Wold, near Louth, Aug. 27, aged 14½.
SAGE—Mary E., daughter of Major Gen. Wm. Sage, Bengal Army, at Stanmore House, Dawlish, Aug. 22.
WALTERS—Capt. Edward Walters, Madras Staff Corps, Aug. 29, aged 32.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Ardgowan, Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Lady Lisgar, Rangoon; Royal Alexandria, Calcutta; Genitore R., Rangoon; Amaranth, Rangoon.—2. Queen of the North, Madras; str. Commander, Tuticorin; Nevada, Colombo; str. Good Hope, Akyab; Mooresford, Calcutta; Benedetti, Akyab; Rinaldo, Calcutta; Lloyds, Maulmain.—3. Mysore, Calcutta; Constantine, Rangoon; Queen of the Age, Bepore; Ambrose, Calcutta; Prince Oscar Fredericke, Rangoon; Mercur, Rangoon; Camelot, Mauritius; Gallino and Bonsignore, Akyab; Hannah Law, Bombay; Alida, Rangoon.—4. Morpesia, Rangoon; Thunderbolt, Bombay; Fratelli, Gaggino, Rangoon; River Nish, Calcutta; str. Yorkshire, Rangoon; Eastern Queen, Rangoon; Peterborough, Akyab; Pelog, Rangoon.—4. Cœur de Lion, Colombo; Talisman, Calcutta.—6. Annie E. Boyd, Madras; Wm. Wilcox, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. Warren Hastings, Mauritius.—31. British Empire, Calcutta; North, Calcutta; Astrucina, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Nalior, Gallo; str. Alnwick Castle, Aden.—2. Scawfell, Colombo; Joshua, Bombay; Tim Whiffler, Galle.—4. Melmerty, Calcutta; str. Bengal, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Josena, Bombay.—5. Palmyra, Kurrachee; str. Oxfordshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Jessie Douglas, Calcutta; Jeypore, Calcutta; Phrenologist, Bombay.—6. Atlanta, Calcutta; Glenaros, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Oxfordshire.—From GRAVESSEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. C. B. Evans, Mrs. Miss, and Master Gardner, Mr. Guill, Mr. J. Reith, Mr. F. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Fussell, and Miss Jackson. For MADRAS.—Mr. Innes, Mr. H. Poonen, Mr. C. Saunders, and Mr. Hill. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Hudson, Mr. J. Duncan, Mrs. Neill, Mr. H. McNeile, and Mr. G. C. Jackson.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mongolia, Sept. 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. J. T. Hathornwaite, Lieut. V. L. Mathias, Mrs. Mathias, Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. S. Dungan, and Mrs. Archer and two children. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Philpotts and four children, and Mr. H. Roberts.

Per str. Malta, Sept. 13.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Masotti, Mr. Wollaston, and Mr. H. L. Pearce.

Per str. —, Sept. 16.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. D. Bagley, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. R. M. Stewart, R.A., Mr. Jozak, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gripare.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Marie Josephine, from Akyab, May 21, 6 N., 91 E.
 Oregon, from Akyab, May 29, 1 S., 90 E.
 Massimo D'Azeglio, from Rangoon, 100 days out, July 12, 10 N., 26 W.
 Alexandra, for Calcutta, July 3, 6 N., 27 W.
 Hollinside, from Vizagapatam, Aug. 2, 37 N., 36 W.
 Edda, from Rangoon, May 2, 1 S., 93 E.
 Belus, for Mauritius, July 22, 3 N., 25 W.
 Michael Scott, from Calcutta, July 19, 17 N., 30 W.
 Lady Lawrence, for Calcutta, July 29, 13 N., 28 W.
 Heros, from Rangoon, Aug. 26.
 Mindanao, for Calcutta, July 14, 11 N., 27 W.
 Lightning, for Kurrachee, July 18, 12 N., 27 W.
 Cambridgeshire, from Bengal, Aug. 15, 36 N., 37 W.
 Harvester, for Bombay, July 25, 11 N., 32 W.
 Norge, from Rangoon, Aug. 6, 14 N., 28 W.
 Sparkler, for Calcutta, 31 S., 34 W.
 Ambrose, from Calcutta, June 30, 33 S., 30 E.
 Peterson Dickerson, from Calcutta, June 30.
 Constantino, from Rangoon, July 1, 35 S., 27 E.
 Richard, from Maulmain, Aug. 21, 39 N., 37 W.
 Wm. Wilcox, for Calcutta, May 28, 1 S., 91 E.
 Concordia, from Rangoon, July 29.
 Alida, from Rangoon, July 17, 9 S., 13 W.
 Eastern Queen, from Rangoon, Aug. 18, 35 N., 44 W.
 Hawarden Castle, for Calcutta, July 28, 13 N., 28 W.
 Formidable, from Rangoon, 89 days out, Aug. 4, 34 N., 40.
 Pellegrina, from Maulmain, May 25, 21 S., 46 E.
 Annie E. Boyd, from Madras, Aug. 27, 44 N., 26 W.
 James Shepherd, from Calcutta, July 15, 23 S., 2 E.
 Gosforth, from Madras, June 13, 21 S., 31 W.
 Lotus, from Rangoon, July 10, 20 S., 1 W.
 Concordia, from Rangoon, Aug. 25, 41 N., 32 W.
 Eolus, from Banda, Aug. 27, 43 N., 25 W.
 Elizabeth Dawson, from Rangoon, July 30, 9 N., 24 W.
 Glee Maiden, from Rangoon, Aug. 12, 37 N., 42 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The Warren Hastings anchored in the Downs on Aug. 26, and landed her mast (Kinnear), who was sick. She sailed on Aug. 30, after shipping another mast (Pearl).

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Col. and Miss Mann, Mrs. King, and Mr. C. Johnson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkinson and child, Rev. C. H. Joberna, Madame E. Serrino, Mr. T. Bennett, Capt. Garstin, Mr. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Thornhill, Miss Bliss, Major and Mrs. Barahard, Mr. G. G. Sillar, and Mr. H. Young.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, Capt. J. C. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Saunders, Major G. N. Marsh, Mr. F. Lincoln, Miss Meckenzie, Mr. F. C. Bucklin, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Tanner, Mr. Waterfield, and Miss Armstrong.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Haggard.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. E. Clarke, and Mr. G. S. Forbes.
 BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenny.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coleman and two daughters, and Mr. Atkinson.
 BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks.
 VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Shartull.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon.—Mr. W. W. Moss.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Hase.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBALTAR.—Miss Cockburn, Mr. Davies, Dr. Trenerry, Mr. and Mrs. B. Jones, and Mr. F. Foss.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Rowlett.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Ebinger, and Capt. Cruickshank.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Muir, Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, Major Church, Mr. Coventry, and Capt. W. J. Muir.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. J. Frew, Mr. Stafford, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Etlinger, Mr. H. C. Mills, and Mr. R. G. Melville.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. P. McLaren, Capt. Kinloch, Mr. Cresswell, Lieut. W. Farnall, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meade, Mr. F. Child, Mrs. Liddiard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, Mr. McAlpin, Major Martin, Miss Harrison, Capt. G. Connor, and Lieut. Wilford.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Moffatt, Mrs. Cresswell, and Mrs. Moffatt.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO KURRACHEE.—Mr. E. Davies.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, Major and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phelan, Mrs. Strannoch, Miss Belchambers, Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Misses Youngs, Mr. Pursent, Miss Pursent, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss Collett, and Madm. E. Serrings.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major Watson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEH.—Mrs. Kirk.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SUZ.—Mrs. Andrews.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vergeret, Mr. G. G. Turner, Mr. W. Colvin, Miss Pursent, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Stack, Col. W. J. MacGregor, Capt. H. Gordon, and Lieut. col. Whitehead.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. A. F. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. R. Cumming, Miss Belchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. Young, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Mr. G. Kelway, Mr. O. McNeill, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. B. D. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Chapman.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonell, Dr. Macdonell, and Major and Mrs. Maunseil.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood, and Miss Oliver.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. O. Rowe, Mr. Collier, and Lieut. Col. Chads.

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VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Short.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. H. Short, and Miss Gellatt.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montagu, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haswell, Col. Treccott, Mr. Behr, Mr. Welshman, Mr. J. E. Harris, Mr. Strachan, Mr. B. Gardyne, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Archibald, Capt. F. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Currie, Col. B. Phayre, Miss Madden, Mr. S. Menteth, and Mr. D. B. Sinclair.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. W. Scott Elliott, Mr. F. D. Sassoon, Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, and Mr. F. Robertson.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Herrold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyall, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. K. Turnbull, Mr. F. H. Evans, and Capt. and Mrs. Pitcher.

SURE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEEN.—Mr. and Miss Schneider.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Major and Mrs. Biggs, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. C. K. Watson, and Lieut. E. E. and Mrs. Hart.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mr. T. Eiseuthole, Mr. and Miss Dunbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, Col. F. W. Peile, Mr. A. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. C. Hatchell, and Mr. F. B. Hooper.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Moore, Hon. J. Jackson, and Mr. O. Jackson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blechenden, and Mr. D. C. Macmorrisson.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. O. Andrews.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Tracey, and Lieut. Col. W. S. Dickens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter.

BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.

BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Marshall.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Moore.

BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. S. Sinclair, and Mr. M. Murray.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Misses Franck.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Moore.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dover, Mrs. Adey, Mr. E. H. Langdale, Mrs. Adey, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bollede Lassalle, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. F. H. Grove, Capt. Doveton, and Mrs. and Miss Warden and child.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, Mr. G. W. Allen, and Mr. E. Benedict.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Hope, and Major and Mrs. Mackenzie.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Miss Sunkay, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonnell, and Mrs. C. C. Gordon.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. C. J. Kasmyth, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Hamilton.

PROLIFIC VIPERS.—Dr. Shortt writes to us as follows:—"Allow me to record a most interesting occurrence that took place in my house on the night of the 30th ult. A Russell's Viper (*Daboia Elegans*) that I have had for some seven weeks, being the same that I exhibited at the recent lectures at the Medical College on the 24th June last and following days, measuring three and a half feet in length, has produced thirty-nine young. Each little one measures eight and a half inches in length, and one of these when about six hours old, in an experiment, killed a young partridge weighing nine and a half tollans in ten seconds. This proves how very prolific these deadly snakes are, and when the young are put together, they will exceed the mother nearly eight times in length. I am glad to add that *Mama* and *Babies* are doing nicely." We beg our correspondent to make short work of the elegant young reptiles, by tapping them on the head with a light rattan.—*Madras Mail*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 12.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 20.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

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Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

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Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with an additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101 ½
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101 ½	101 ½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101 ½	101 ½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101 ½	101 ½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	101 ½	101 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	101 ½	101 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	101 ½	101 ½
7th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 ½	101 ½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870	101 ½	101 ½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872	101 ½	101 ½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1886-87	101 ½	101 ½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1889-90	101 ½	101 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d. to 15-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d. to 15-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d.	1s. 10 ½ d. to 15-16d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	...	...	...
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 ½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 ½ d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	203 to 205
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	110 ½ to 111 ½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	104 ½ to 105 ½
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	96 to 97
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	106 ½ to 107 ½
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5 ½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	107 to 108
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	102 ½
" " " " 1859 ...	...	...	102 ½
" " " " 1863 ...	...	...	102 ½
" " " " 1864 ...	...	...	102 ½
" " " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	102 ½
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	100 ½ to 102 ½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	103 ½ to 105 ½
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	103 ½ to 105 ½
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	102 ½ to 103 ½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1888 ...	...	...	100 ½ to 101
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	par to 5s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	...
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 107	...
Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108	...
Do. Irred. 4 ½ per cent. ...	100	101 to 103	...
East Indian ...	100	109 to 110	...
G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 ½ to 108 ½	...
Ditto (new) ...	12	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
Ditto ...	6	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	91 to 93	...
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 107	...
Madras (gua. 4 ½ per cent.) ...	100	96 to 98	...
Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	107 to 108	...
Ditto (gua. 4 ½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103	...
Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 107	...
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	6	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	105 ½ to 106 ½	...
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ...	all	7 ½	...
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	142 to 152	...
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	244 to 254	...
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	86 to 88	...
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 to 44	...
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180	...
British Australian ...	all	7 ½ to 7 ¾	...
British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	11 ½ to 12	...
Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	104 to 105	...
China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	84 to 85	...
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	104 to 105	...
Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	11 ½ to 12	...
Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	15	...
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6 ½ to 7	...
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 ½ to 12 ½	...
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8 ½ to 9	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Assam Tea Company ...	20	38 to 40	...
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6 ½	...
Do. New ...	4	34 to 35	...
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17	...
Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23	...
East India Land (Limited) ...	0.70	7 to 5 dis.	...
Jorhaut Tea Company ...	20	37 to 40	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	101 to 103	...
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	78.	1-16 to 3-16	...
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	50 to 52	...
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 to 1 dis.	...

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

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With Branch Offices at
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FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

At the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 8th May, 1872, a Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

I.—ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	£1,000	£18 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 8 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20	£1,000	£47 0 0	£23 10 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0

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Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be obtained from any of the Agents and Secretaries as above, or from the Sub-Agents of the Society in the Mofussil.

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Great care is taken that the elementary subjects are first thoroughly mastered, and that each Boy writes a good legible hand.

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References are kindly permitted to—

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The Rev. JOHN RICHARDSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

All of whom have had Sons under Mr. Craske's care.

* French may be substituted for Greek at the option of the Parent.

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Each Young Lady to be provided with a fork and spoon (which will be returned), six towels, and table napkins.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, August 23; Agra and Madras, August 21; Calcutta, August 20.

ALL difficulties regarding the fitness of Hassan Abdul for camping purposes appear at last to have been smoothed away. It has been officially certified that both water and forage may be obtained from the neighbourhood in fair abundance; and final orders have been issued to all the departments to make ready for the grand muster which is to come off early in January. The Punjab troops destined for the Camp of Exercise are the Guides, the 1st Cavalry, 5th Ghoorkas, 1st Punjab Infantry, 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry, and two Mountain Batteries. Officers desirous of staff employment with the force have been invited to send in their applications without delay. We hear that no ladies are to be allowed in the Camp.

LORD NORTHBROOK was due again at Simla on Saturday, August 17. Meanwhile his Council under the lead of Sir John Strachey met at Simla on the 15th to consider or advance a few Bills. The President got leave to bring in a Bill for consolidating and amending the law on irrigation, navigation, and drainage in Northern India. Compulsory water-rates on land not yet irrigated having been disallowed by the Home Government, the clauses to that effect in the Punjab Act are to be repealed, and the Act itself will under the new Bill be extended to the North-West Provinces. Mr. Hobhouse also introduced a Bill to amend Act X. of 1859, the famous Rent Act for Bengal. Another Bill for which he acts as sponsor, proposes to amend Mr. Stephen's Indian Evidence Act, passed only a few months ago. The Bill to postpone the new Code of Criminal Procedure was passed, and after some further business the Council adjourned till the 29th August.

LORD NORTHBROOK's offer of a thousand-rupee prize for the best essay on the nature and causes of the Bardwán fever has at length been formally notified in the *Gazette*. Any Sub-Assistant Surgeon or any one who has passed through the Calcutta Medical College may compete for the prize, sending his

essay to the Principal of the Medical College before the 1st August, 1873. Due warning is given to intending competitors with regard the mode of treating their subject. Facts and close reasoning from facts are especially demanded; and mere speculation or rash theory is strictly forbidden. The essayist must offer original observations on the pathology of the disease, on the range of temperature observable at different stages, and on successful modes of treatment. He must also dwell with care on those habits of the people which tend to develop or arrest the fever, and on any peculiar feature in the villages most liable to the disease or most exempt from its influence. These conditions will practically exclude all but those who have done actual duty in the fever-stricken districts.

THE story of a collision between the Russians and the Atalik Ghazi, to which we referred last week, is now contradicted "on the best authority," by the *Bombay Gazette*. According to our contemporary, "there seems reason to believe that a friendly mission has been sent by the Russian Government to the Atalik Ghazi, who had made friendly overtures to the Russians." Which version of the story is the more correct, we will not pretend to say; but it is far from unlikely that the friendly mission has been transformed by native hearsay into a hostile movement.

ANOTHER statement which has been going the round of the Indian papers seems to have rested on no ground of fact. It is true, indeed, that Maharajah Holkar offered to enter into partnership with a firm of railway contractors; but it is quite a mistake to suppose that Messrs. Hood, Winton, Mills, and Co. have accepted his offer. They appear to have been perversely blind to the advantages of an alliance which would leave his Highness an equal share of the profits on a venture to which he was to contribute nothing at all but his name. Their refusal to satisfy so very reasonable a demand on the part of a prince whose rule is so extremely paternal that his subjects can hardly call anything their own, will lay them open, we fear, to the rebukes of those gentlemen who are all eyes and ears for the sorrows of native princes.

WE observe that the dispute between the Rajah of Jodhpore and his son, Zorawar Singh who went into rebellion, has been settled, without bloodshed, by the Rajah agreeing to allow his son Rs. 1,25,000 per annum for his personal use.

IN his abstract on Indian Surveys, Mr. Clements Markham gives an account of the opposite systems hitherto practised of spelling Indian names. What may be called the popular system began with such curious phonetic freaks as *Sir Roger Dowler* for Suraj-ud-daula, and *Isle of Bats* for Allahabad, or, as the Mussulmans call it, Illahabaz. Khán in those days was usually written *Cawn*, a spelling perpetuated by mistake in "Cawnpore," as if it were the City of the Khan, and not of Kanh, another name for Krishna. The first attempt at a more scientific scheme was made by Mr. Halhed in 1775, who distinguished the Hindustani vowels by long and short marks. His principle was improved upon by Sir William Jones in 1783, whose lead has since been followed by such scholars as Colebrooke, Wilkins, Professor Wilson, and Shakespear. They deemed it useless to render words phonetically into a language which has no consistent rules of orthography, and in which the same vowel sound may be represented by four or five different vowels and diphthongs. In the Jonesian system each separate

vowel sound is represented in English by a fixed equivalent, the vowels being sounded as in Italian, with accents to mark the long sounds. The old principle however was strenuously upheld by Dr. Gilchrist, who made English u stand for short a, oo for u, ee for long i, ou for au, and ue for ai. His system, in spite of its frequent absurdities, long held its ground, even among scholars like Mr. J. Prinsep and Sir Henry Elliot, and it has been faithfully followed in the last few years by Mr. Marshman and Colonel Meadows Taylor. Down to 1850 it enjoyed official countenance in the Revenue and Survey Departments of Bengal. The leading missionaries however, led by Sir Charles Trevelyan, had declared as far back as 1836 in favour of the scientific system, and in 1851 Colonel Thuillier proposed for his department a compromise between the two. Since then the controversy between the friends of the two systems has raged with varying fortunes. The Jonesian or scientific system, which Sir C. Trevelyan tried in vain to carry out in the official correspondence of Madras, was applied by Mr. Eastwick to Murray's Handbook for India, and by Keith Johnstone to his Atlas. Colonel Walker adopted it in 1865 for the Trigonometrical Survey, and at last in 1868 the Indian Government appointed Mr. W. W. Hunter to compile a Gazetteer in which the names should be uniformly spelt in general accordance with the practice of Professor Wilson. In 1870 Mr. Hunter's plan for a system of uniform spelling, founded on scientific rules more or less modified in the working, was finally adopted by the Indian Government, and has since been sanctioned by the home authorities. This is the plan which will henceforth be followed in legislation, in the Gazetteers, in the Telegraph and Survey Departments, in the Post-office Guide, in the Railway Time-Tables, the Government Offices, and by several newspapers.

Thus far, therefore, uniform spelling on something like a philosophic system has been secured. Brahmputra, for instance, will no longer be tortured into Bruhmupootru or Berhampooter, and Kurrachee will be improved into *Karachi*. Umballa will appear as *Ambála*, Poona as *Puna*, Subathoo as *Sabáthu*, Jeypoor as *Jaipur*, and so on. Some names however, which have been misspelt for ages, will remain unaltered, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow. Others, a little less familiar, reappear in a kind of harlequinade, one half old, the other half new, as Cawnpur, Dinapur. This half-and-half process seems to us very questionable. Either let the old names stand or give them an entirely new face. Cawnpur has a very ludicrous air about it, and Dinapur might just as well have been turned forthwith into *Danapur*. Mr. Hunter threatened us with *Lacknow*; but that proved too hard a mouthful for the Indian Government, and Lucknow is not to be tampered with, although the untutored Englishman might soon have found himself at home in *Laknau*. Oude, no doubt, is utterly atrocious, but would not *Awadh* or *Audh* have been more satisfactory than Oudh?

THE absurdity of rendering the short *a* of Hindustani by English *u* comes out with peculiar force in a passage lately quoted by the *Friend of India* from Ward's work on the Hindoos. In the compass of a few lines we come upon *Krishnu*, *Ungudu*, *Indrudhoomnu*, *Jugunnathu*, and *Vishwakurma*; all spelt in strict accordance with Gilchrist's method. We put it to any one whether the chances of an unlearned Englishman's mispronouncing these words would not be very greatly lessened, if every *u* were turned, as it should be in strict transliteration, into an *a*. *Krishna*, *Angada*, and *Vishwakarma* would pronounce themselves, whereas *Krishnu* to English eyes rhymes with *Vishnu*, or as the *Friend* would spell it *Vishnoo*. There may be some reason for writing "*Ungada*" and "*kurma*" phonetically, but to expect average readers to pronounce a final *u*, as in "*Krishnu*," like short *a*, betokens either a very sanguine disposition or a most un-English regard for logical consistency.

THE Report of Mr. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Bardwan, on the fever which raged in his district from July 1871 to May of the following year, shows how little has been done to remove the causes of an epidemic which has prevailed for more than ten years past in the districts on either side the Hughli; its fury for the last three years having been mainly spent on Hughli and Bardwan. The Government indeed has spared no effort of late to relieve the sufferers from this scourge. Last year native doctors with medi-

cines were promptly placed at the disposal of the Bardwan Municipality, but the spread of the disease involved the sending of more medical aid, and the establishment of food depots for the relief of those who were too ill or too poor to help themselves. Nine special dispensaries were opened in the Bardwan district. The civil surgeon was reinforced with one English medical officer and twenty-two sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors. When Mr. Metcalfe took charge of the district in September, almost every human being resident in the town was prostrate with the fever. In the public offices nearly every one, high or low, suffered from repeated attacks of the fever, and at one time every official below Mr. Metcalfe himself was placed on the sick list. The district police were utterly prostrated, and "scarecrows of constables were to be seen stalking about unequal to any duty." Those who were fit for work one day would be laid up for the next five or six. The head jailer and his family suffered for weeks. Of the prisoners those who escaped the fever became weak and bloodless, with every appearance of scurvy. One civil surgeon had to leave the district from the effects of the disease, and several servants of the East Indian Railway fled for their lives from the scene of suffering. Households were left without a servant; not a sweeper or scavenger could be found to work for the municipality. A criminal might be seen tending the constable in whose charge he was travelling. A jail-darogah performed his duties in the arms of his warders. Mr. Metcalfe himself, as the Commissioner of Bardwan has taken care to point out, was laid up with repeated attacks of the fever, but persevered in spite of all drawbacks and delays in his efforts to provide for the relief and comfort of the sick and suffering people. The chief medical officers, Drs. Elliot and Jackson, seem also to have displayed no common zeal in their dangerous work, and the former nearly lost his life from fever caught in the discharge of his arduous duties. One native surgeon, Denobundhoo Dutt, is described as having been "worn to a shadow by his exertions and sufferings from repeated attacks of fever." As the fever spread more dispensaries were opened, more native doctors were sent into the district, in which whole villages were down with the fever at one time, and plentiful supplies of clothing and other necessities were served out among the sick. Numbers succumbed to the disease, and very many of the survivors will no doubt feel its effects for years. In spite of the cold weather the fever still raged in December and January, nor had it wholly subsided before May.

WE have reason to believe that field officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be allowed the benefit of the new order, which gives unemployed lieutenant-colonels the right to live at home on English pay until they have served long enough to claim colonel's allowances. Such an arrangement would doubtless gratify not a few of the unemployed majors, who have had just as much reason as their seniors to complain of a state of things intolerable to all concerned. If it was worth while to grant one set of unemployed officers the option of doing nothing on home pay instead of doing nothing in India on Indian allowances, it was evident that a like boon ought to be held out to another set of officers equally condemned to idleness on Indian pay. But even thus the new arrangement falls lamentably short of the actual need. It may save India a few thousands a year for some time to come; but it makes no attempt to grapple manfully with the difficulties that spring from the very conditions of Indian service, as remodelled by Lord Halifax and his successors. There are several hundred unemployed officers in the Indian army, the great bulk of whom will in due time be entitled to draw £1,124 each a-year as full colonels. The cost thus entailed on the Indian Treasury will in a few years amount to nearly a million a-year. True economy would counsel the taking of timely measures to avert so heavy a liability by offering these gentlemen a handsome inducement to give up the service altogether before they have earned the right to draw colonel's allowances. We believe that numbers of them would retire at once on pensions of five or six hundred a year if they only had the chance. In offering them a smaller pension, baited with the hope of colonel's allowances in the future, the Government seems to provoke the very catastrophe which it ought above all things to have prevented. Far better would it have been to give each officer the option, either of holding on for colonel's allowances under a moderate retaining-pension, or of resigning the service altogether on a pension suited to the need.

THE August number of the *Journal of the East India Association* contains two papers, each of them full of striking or plausible suggestions however intermixed with crotchets and extravagances. Of Dr. Birdwood's paper on the "Competitive System as applied to India," we may have more to say anon. For the present we can only touch upon Mr. R. Elliot's essay on "The True Interests of Manchester in India." In this paper the old "Mysore Planter" rings many changes on his favourite text, the need of irrigation as the one safeguard of life in India, and the true source of productive wealth. Irrigation is his watchword, and he calls on Manchester to set its face against any other mode of developing the resources of India. For want of irrigation nearly three millions of people have died of famine in little more than ten years; and the whole blame of this is thrown upon the Government which has encouraged railways in preference to waterworks. Mr. Elliot's love of paradox leads him to speak of railways as tending to create instead of averting famines; a statement which clashes strangely with recent experience of the good done by Indian railways in times of impending or actual dearth. Within the last three years for instance the railways in Oudh certainly helped to save the North-Western Provinces from the famine that wasted Rajputana. If absolute safety of life be the great test of a civilised government, then must the English Government also be called "cruel and barbarous," for letting about a million of its subjects die in Ireland of famine in one year. There was sad blundering, no doubt, in Orissa; but the Ganges Canal has already saved millions of lives, and the destined railway through Rajputana will prevent a renewal of the extreme misery which prevailed there a few years ago. The Indian Government cannot pay too much attention to works of irrigation; but Mr. Elliot's demand for the indefinite suspension of all new railway works, in order that India may be covered with canals, will fall, if Manchester is wise, on deaf ears. Mr. Elliot winds up his paper with a dreadful vision of the day when India will set up as a nation for itself, and the 200 millions of English capital already invested in that country will either be swallowed up without hope of return, or only be redeemed at an enormous sacrifice, if the English people should be foolish enough to advance another hundred millions on a stake which the failure of the opium revenue may at any moment render utterly worthless. Any such failure however could only be gradual, and is not likely to begin just yet. By the time it has really begun, we shall have seen our way to other sources of revenue, such as canal rents; and meanwhile the best guarantee for the retention of India lies in the fact of so much English capital having been invested in Indian securities.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* draws attention to the mischief inflicted on Indian trade by the system of long credits, which, however necessary in the old days of long sea-voyages in sailing ships, has now become a mere incentive to rash speculation. When a voyage round the Cape took more than a hundred days, a bill at six months' sight left a fair margin of time for payment; but now that a passage through the Canal takes only forty-five days at the utmost, the writer in question sees no reason, nor do we, why all bills of exchange should not be drawn at three months' sight. At present the long credits serve only, we are told, to float imaginary capital, which the first commercial storm will resolve into vacuity.

At last the Imperial Money Order System has been extended to India. From the 1st of October next, it will be possible to send a Post-office Order for certain sums from any office in the United Kingdom to "any place in British India." What the word "place" means here we cannot say; but the general meaning of the notice from which we have quoted is plain enough. Of course too the Indian offices will issue orders payable in this country. No single order will exceed £10, and the rates of charge will be uniform with those levied on orders sent to the Colonies; namely one shilling for £2, two shillings for £5, three for £7, and four for £10.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. col. F. J. Sady, R.A.
BENGAL.—Capt. D. Marshall, late H.E.I.C.S., at 10, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Sept. 11. Surg. F. Spencer, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Presidency, at Woolridings, Pinner. Major Tottenham, at Ferozepore, Aug. 9. Staff asst. surg. Dickson, 19th Regiment; Dr. Boate, a medical practitioner; Mr. Pratt, city missionary, of Choblera, at Allahabad.
MADRAS.—Col. G. W. Peyton, commandant of the 20th Madras N.I., at Nagpore, in August.

BOMBAY.—Sir William Harrison Walker, H.E.I.C.S., at 103, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 73, Sept. 13.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Khedive, arrived at Suez, Sept. 7.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sterndale, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, and Mr. H. Pearce. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Moss and infant, Mrs. Lyster and infant, Mr. G. Hammond, Capt. J. L. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. King and infant. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. F. Gair. From HONG KONG.—Commander Wilson, R.N. From SINGAPORE.—Sub lieut. Maden, R.N. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bury, and Dr. Guy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SUEZ.

Per str. Delhi, Sept. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Rev. A. Norrish, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mrs. Gotting and child, Lieut. W. B. St. George, and Mrs. Moorehouse and infant.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To insure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 17, 1872.

INDIAN SURVEYS IN 1870-71.—III.

THE question of organising a Meteorological Department for India appears to be still "under consideration." Meanwhile reports kept coming in from the Astronomer at Madras, from the Colaba Observatory, and from sanitary and other officers in the various provinces. Mr. Blanford's Memorandum of April 1871 reviews the different methods of making and registering weather-observations, that have prevailed in India. At the Colaba Observatory, the great centre for all such observations in Western India, volunteers from English regiments are trained to act as Observers in the branch stations of Puna, Belgaum, Disa, and Karachi. At the Madras Observatory observations were first taken in 1796, and have since been carried on with few breaks. An hourly series, begun in 1841, was discontinued as complete in 1861, since when the observations have been taken thrice daily. In 1867 fourteen meteorological stations were sanctioned for Madras, twelve of which began work before last year. The want of an European assistant at Madras was duly remedied in 1871. In the Central Provinces there are nine, in the Punjab fourteen stations, all at work. Of the twenty-four stations in the North-West Provinces at fourteen observations are taken four times a day, and at Rurki every hour. Lucknow has one Observatory which reports to the North-West Provinces. At Calcutta an hourly Meteorological Register has been kept since 1856. Observations are regularly taken five times a day at four first-class and ten second-class stations in Bengal. The results are sent fortnightly to the Reporter, who publishes a monthly abstract in the *Government Gazette*. A weekly summary of rainfall reports from the civil stations is also furnished to the *Gazette* by the Board of Revenue. In Burmah there is a register at Port Blair and another at Akyab.

It is feared however that the value of these results is largely diminished for want of uniform data and of careful correction of barometers, with special reference to differences of level above the sea. The heights of the several stations need more careful measuring, and the diverse systems now in use ought to be superseded by an uniform system for the purpose of comparing actual results. Mr. Blanford insists on a special study of the law of monsoons, and their anomalies, with regard to the distribution of rainfall and its variation in different years. Very little is known of the distribution of barometric pressure in India. In Mr. Blanford's opinion the elements of mean temperature, pressure, and direction of wind,

with the total rainfall month by month, should be laid down on charts, and the results collected in a central office. The opinions of General Strachey and Mr. Chambers of the Colaba Observatory do not materially differ from those of Mr. Blandford. In an elaborate paper on the proper employment of the wet and dry bulb thermometer Dr. Forbes Watson suggests the steps that might be taken to ascertain the best conditions for obtaining trustworthy results from these instruments.

The arrangements proposed by Colonel Walker for registering tidal observations and connecting the tidal stations by levelling processes have been hindered by the financial difficulties of the Indian Government. Colonel Walker has since suggested that the scope and object of the suspended enquiries should be enlarged, so as to extend our knowledge of the laws of the tides, and to apply to India at very little increase of cost the system adopted by the British Association for the purpose of measuring the mass of the moon, the rigidity of the earth, the probable depth of the sea as gathered from the speed of tide-waves, and the influence of tidal friction in retarding the earth's rotation. Some of his suggestions are now being carried out, and all the necessary means for investigating tidal phenomena will shortly be supplied to six separate stations in India. Hitherto nothing of the kind has been done there except Mr. Parkes's admirable analysis of the Karáchi tides.

In compliance with other of Colonel Walker's suggestions a new set of instructions was issued for the Madras Observatory in 1869; and during the next year "the number of complete observations of fixed stars taken within the meridian circle was 1,662, of the moon fifty-five, and of minor planets thirty-three." Five series of measurements have been made since 1862, for the purpose of correcting the constant of solar parallax, a work for which the Madras Observatory, being so near the equator, is more favourably situated than any other in the world. In October 1871 a new apparatus, invented by Mr. Winter, Telegraph Engineer to the Madras Railway, enabled Mr. Pogson, the Astronomer, to fire both the noon and eight o'clock guns with strict accuracy, so that the shipping in the Madras roads have now two daily signals for determining the error and rate of chronometers.

In 1870 Major Montgomerie continued his exploration of the regions beyond the British-Indian frontier by sending a Pathan Havildar direct from Peshawar to Faizabad, the capital of Badakshan, through country hitherto sealed against explorers. Crossing from Yusafzai through Swat to Chitral, the Pathan made his way by the difficult Nakshan Pass to Zebak, on the Upper Kokeha, a tributary of the Oxus. Thence going down the valley, he reached Faizabad, returning to Chitral by the Dora Pass. By fixing the positions of these two passes the Havildar has determined two more points on the ridge of the Hindu-Kush. He has also made a route survey of 286 miles, and opened out the geography of 13,000 square miles of country hitherto unknown. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Blandford, in company with Captain Elwes, explored the eastern and northern frontiers of British Sikkim. At the Donkia Pass, 18,500 feet above the sea, they got a good view over Tibet, fixed the position of another pass never before laid down on any map, met with three unmapped lakes, and made a good collection of birds.

Much light will have been thrown on the geography of Persia during the past year by the mission of Sir Frederic Goldsmid. Among his fellow-labourers is Captain St. John, who had already surveyed the Elbourz Mountains, and fixed the latitudes of places between Shiraz and Teheran. Earlier in 1871 Major Beresford Lovett travelled from Shiraz to Kerman and Sam. Traversing the desolate valley of Kotro, famous for its wild asses, and popularly supposed to stretch as far as Sind, he came to the foot of the Tung Chal, a granitic range, which seems to be the backbone of the mountain system of Iran. Across this, at a height of 8,000 feet, he made his way to Kerman. Several errors in the present maps have thus been corrected, to say nothing of the gaps he will have helped to fill up. Much new information regarding Central Asia has also

been collected by Captains Chapman and Lockhart, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, in the shape of translations from recent Russian and German works. Of districts in British India, much useful knowledge has been supplied in Mr. Westland's Report on the District of Jessór, and in Dr. Oldham's Memoir on Gházipur.

A complete catalogue of all maps, charts, memoirs, and other documents in the Geographical Department of the India Office is now passing through the press. The bulk of this important work has been executed by Captain Thuillier, of the Trigonometrical Survey. To ensure the completeness of such a collection for the future, as a storehouse of information for all who need it, the Duke of Argyll has ordered copies of every map published in India to be sent home to the Geographical Department. It is needless to enlarge on the propriety of such a measure. Quite as important is the duty of taking all possible care to preserve those precious documents, which register the results of numberless surveys and explorations carried out from time to time at great cost. Many old maps and charts have been destroyed in India by white ants, neglect, and other causes; and no duplicates are to be found in England. His Grace has therefore resolved that duplicates of all maps and records worth preserving, of which the originals are in India, shall be sent home. Even of the old maps belonging to the India Office, very many have been left for years to rot and perish in holes and corners. These, however, will now be looked after, and steady progress is being made in mounting and repairing the older maps, about six hundred of which have already been put into good repair.

Correspondence.

BRAHMO LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to explain that the heading, "The Brahmo Ladies Won't Go to Church," prefixed to an extract from the *Indian Mirror* in your last issue, is based upon a misconception of the contents of the extract in question. The seats which are so scantily filled are those "reserved for ladies and their male relatives" in a special part of the church, "the privilege so hotly contended for" being the liberty to sit outside the *purdah*. The regular "ladies' gallery," screened by curtains, has been in use ever since the Brahma Mandir was opened, and is crowded now. The religious earnestness which has been manifested by the Brahmicas of Calcutta is one of the most interesting features of recent Brahma life.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., S. D. COLLET.

[It wasn't our own heading.—ED. A. I. M.]

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR ITS ORNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your *Mail* of the 9th inst. I read with extreme regret a most painful case, "Murder of a Child for its Ornaments."

The general practice of adorning children which exists amongst the natives of India repeatedly brings to our notice instances of this horrible crime. As often as it occurs the Indian Press and the Judicial Bench alike express their feelings of regret and surprise that the natives continue to endanger the lives of their helpless and innocent children by loading them with ornaments, and thereby tempting barbarous scoundrels to murder them for the sake of plunder. The warnings and advice thus given seem to have had little effect in diminishing instances of this crime. All classes seem to concur when such a murder takes place that something should be done to put an end to this most inhuman custom; the natural feelings of parents are not sufficient for the protection of their offspring by taking away the temptation which induces murderous brutes to commit such acts of barbarity, and it is essential that the Legislature should act in the matter, as it has done in the case of the abolition of Suttee. The horrible details of one of these murders, as given by some of the murderers who have confessed their crime, give some idea of the sufferings the helpless little creatures endure; their mouths are first stopped by putting a coarse cloth down their throats, and after differ-

ent other tortures they have their ears lacerated and mangled in the hurry and desire of their destroyers to obtain possession of the ornaments which are attached thereto. We have even heard of cases in which these inhuman monsters resorted to the barbarous expedient of tearing off legs and arms that they might the more easily secure the ornaments thereon. Is it not, then, time that the British Government, which has already done so much for India, by deposing tyrannical and corrupt princes, should take up this matter, and should they not by some feasible enactment put an end to all such occurrences in the future? The necessity for the Home and Local Governments taking it up is apparent. The natural instincts of parents have proved insufficient to prevent the destruction of their little ones by removing the causes of temptation which lead to the crime. There is nothing in the Hindoo religious customs opposed to this baneful habit the natives have of transforming their savings into jewellery with which to load their children; and nothing, to my mind, will be effective in preventing this foolish practice, except a stringent Act of the Legislature. Much might be done by the establishment of savings banks, or something of that sort, which, under the auspices of the Government, would induce the natives to invest their savings in that way, instead of in the tawdry jewellery which becomes the source of so much crime. These few remarks I would beg to offer for the consideration of the Government, with the sanguine hope that the matter will not be lost sight of, and that it may receive the attention of public and private individuals.—Your obedient servant,

Sept. 16.

SYED ABDULLAH.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BATTLE OF THE RAILWAY GUAGES.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the battle of the guages to be used on the Indian State Railways is not yet over. Mr. Fowler, supported by Mr. Lee Smith, has again raised the question, and, as we think, fortunately. It would be well if Lord Northbrook went over the grounds which dictated the adoption of the medium guage. As far as the public are in a position to judge, the sole reason for breaking the guage was the reduction on the cost it was presumed to render possible. The new Indian lines were not to exceed a certain sum per mile for construction, and as this result could only be effected by a change of guage, the guage was changed. This cheap conclusion has now been powerfully challenged. The advocates of the new guage were never in a position to assert that the break would never lead to any inconvenience; they only pleaded that the inconvenience would probably be found far less than was anticipated, and that it would be better to suffer inconvenience and secure a railway, than to make a railway at too great a cost. They admitted the fact that the new railways were intended primarily to subserve a distinct military purpose. The commercial value of the lines was not, indeed, overlooked, but was recognised as of secondary value as far as the exigencies of the State were concerned. Trade was to be developed so long as strategy was consulted. If trade and strategy went together, so much the better; and an effort was made to secure their union as much as possible in laying down the new lines, but strategy was never to yield to trade. The strong military usefulness of the lines was a *prima facie* reason why they should be so united with existing lines as to render it possible to handle with one effort, if necessary, the resources of all railways in connection, whether State or not. This great desideratum was sacrificed to cheapness, simply for cheapness' sake. It may, however, be urged that Indian wars are few and far between, and that long years may elapse before it may be necessary to test the military value of the lines; that their construction is the addition of a new reserve to the resources of the State, rather than a positive increase of its active militant strength. Admitting to the utmost the force of such an argument, we cannot allow that it is altogether valid. For although railways may not be used in actual war, they add greatly to the usefulness of the forces at the disposal of the Government, by making them more mobile, and by largely extending the area within which they can operate within a given time. Then, again, we have to consider how great a check on the rapid movement of troops must inevitably be occasioned by changing from train to train, not only the fighting men, but their necessary stores and impedimenta. The loss in time is a serious consideration, but so is also the additional expense. But when we transfer this consideration to the commercial uses of the line, we are brought face to face with a grave error. If it were intended to compel the new State Railways to confine themselves to the purely local traffic of the districts they traverse, no better means for doing so could have been invented than creating a necessity for costly transshipments; we say costly, for transfers of goods from train to train are always more expensive than any estimate that can be framed. We have great faith in General Strachey's ability, but he is neither a practical engineer,

nor a practical soldier. All the practical reasons are in favour of retaining an unbroken guage, and even if—which is doubtful—the new lines did cost a little more at first by keeping to the guage in use, the additional outlay would speedily be recouped by the additional work to be got out of the lines, as parts of one great system, and by the immense saving to the Government and the public, sure to accrue from through traffic. Now that the cheapness of the new guage has been called in question in a way which endangers the theory altogether, we think it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to investigate the whole matter before finally committing the country to a vast disjointed system of railway communications, only to be remodelled hereafter at an expense out of all proportion to the outlay already incurred. So long as the new guage is a matter for doubtful controversy as regards cost, so long should the Government, having regard to the many objections to which it is obnoxious, hesitate before committing a poor country like India to an expenditure of £15,000,000.

THE USES OF THE HILLS.

The *Pioneer* observes that there are dozens of situations in the Hills, even about Simla itself, perhaps the least convenient of our hill-stations in this respect, where healthy positions for troops might be found—not doubtless in compact and level cantonments with close-studded and costly barracks, but in cheap wooden huts over long lines of road. Let the men, particularly the newly arrived regiments, march up, clear the ground, and hut themselves, as troops in the colonies have done for years, specially in New Zealand; echelon them along the roads in such formation that an alarm from the plains would bring them down in time to show in force and soon enough to be of use, and then let them employ themselves for a certain time in improving our hill communications, taking, say, sections of the great Thibet road or other routes which so greatly need opening out, improving, or widening. A regiment thus placed, with the distance between its sections regulated by the facility of supply, the nature of the ground, and other obvious considerations, might pass a year or so of healthy invigorating work in the Hills, the men meanwhile secured from certain influences of climate and from many temptations, all of which are more destructive to the newly arrived soldier than to men who have had some acquaintance with India. The younger men and boys would have time to gain stamina, and would be prepared by a certain course of labour the better to face the plains to which their tour would sooner or later lead them, and we believe that some such course of preparatory training for a newly arrived regiment, or of recovery for one which had suffered from unhealthy stations, would do much to save a vast amount of life now sacrificed, and recover the constitutions of many who would thus be saved from Netley and the Invalids to the profit of Government and their own. There is of course much to be said on the other side, and it is a question on which we would invite temperate discussion. We are persuaded the thing might be done, and with many advantages,—not the least of which would be the solution of the long-voiced question of a possible European colonisation of some parts of the hill ranges. The first experiments would naturally involve some mistakes and partial failure; but were they fairly commenced, and in a good spirit, we could surely count on the talents and working qualities of our officers and men to achieve considerable ultimate success.

THE INCOME-TAX IN INDIA.

The *Englishman* observes that in an essentially agricultural country, cultivated on the system of *petite culture*, and with the national income infinitely split up into petty fragments, such a tax can only be rendered profitable by a degree of fiscal severity and inquisitorial visitation which no prudent Government would sanction. But there is another aspect of the question. "It is not," say the advocates of the income-tax, "the agricultural incomes, but the commercial ones, which we wish to reach. The husbandman pays his land tax, and we are content to accept it pretty much as a discharge in full of all demands. What we desire is, some impost that will reach the coffers of the trading community, who, under our system (they say) pay nothing." Now, without entering into a refutation of the latter statement, although it would be easy to show that the incidence of the land-tax on the husbandman alone is a pure chimera, it may be well to examine for a moment the character of the mercantile incomes thus aimed at. Every one knows that very rich bankers and merchants exist in India. But the number of such men is absolutely inappreciable when compared with the general population. In fact, the more universal the poverty of a people, the more conspicuous is any single instance of great wealth. A recent English manufacturer of Indian history has inferred, from the public position which the two or three rich banking houses held under the Muhammadan Government, that native commerce flourished then to an extent now unknown. But had he studied the actual facts he would have come to exactly the opposite conclusion. For every wealthy trading family in the last century we have a hundred great commercial houses, conducted entirely by native capital under British rule. Their increased numbers alone suffice to render them less conspicuous. But, even multiplied as they are, when contrasted with past times, they are still a mere cipher when compared with the mass of the people, and altogether

useless as a source of revenue on a large scale by any process short of spoliation. If an income tax is to be really reproductive, it must fall, not on a few isolated men of conspicuous wealth, but on a widely diffused area of moderate prosperity. It can only act profitably when a great body of fair-sized incomes exist throughout the country. Now, in India, trade is conducted on a system of *petite commerce*, just as tillage is conducted on a system of *petite culture*. The perfect system of *hundis*, or bills of exchange, among the natives, economises capital to such a degree as to practically make over the trade of the country to very small merchants. These men have no large establishments, no heavy stock, no machinery or manufactories. All they need is a small amount of cash to be rapidly turned over in buying up raw produce, which is passed under bills drawn against each petty invoice. The result of the commercial system is an infinite number of small merchants, just as the results of the agricultural is an infinite number of small husbandmen. In neither case is there any large body of good-sized fortunes on which an income-tax can operate. Every district has, indeed, a few so-called rich men engaged in trade. But nothing can more forcibly illustrate the pettiness of mercantile incomes in India than an inquiry into the actual resources of such men. We have pursued the investigation in several districts, and all the evidence tends to show that the richest of the country-traders have not a real working capital of Rs. 10,000. A native is held to possess a power of almost unlimited local transactions, if he has a *bona fide* disengaged capital of half that amount, or say £500. One of the most experienced indigo-planters in Bengal informs us that he believes these sums are over rather than under the mark. The nominal capital is, indeed, much greater. For every native merchant or banker carries on from year to year a vast balance of outstanding debts, most of them bad ones, and regards it in his imagination as so much capital, for the realisation of which he steadily worries the debtors. Almost every rural merchant, moreover, shuts up the greater part of his fortune in fixed loans on land or mortgages on villages, and as a matter of fact, scarcely any of the "rich men" of a district have a working capital of £1,000 employed in trade, and a very few of them as much as £500. The very first condition for the healthy action of an income-tax, is, therefore, wanting in India. The system of *petite commerce* and *petite culture* do not allow the development of any large body of fair-sized incomes, on which alone such a tax can legitimately and profitably operate. Let any one compare the miserable sums set forth in the income-tax returns with the population from which they are wrung, and decide whether this argument is not borne out by the actual results.

LAND-REVENUE FOR LOCAL PURPOSES.

The *Times of India* observes that Mr. Massey would classify land revenue as imperial; but if the system of local finances is ever to be matured it can never afford to be divested of land revenue as a source of local income. There is really nothing "in the reason of the thing" to prevent its being so considered. On the contrary, considerations of great moment go far to show that it is one of the first branches of revenue that the Imperial Government should surrender in favour of the provincial administrations. So long as this source of revenue is withheld from the Local Governments, so long will the Presidencies, such as Bombay and Madras, remain victims of financial injustice, and so long will the people of those Presidencies be the objects of the levy of obnoxious and unpopular taxes. The exclusion of this source of revenue from the control of the Provincial Governments is tantamount to requiring them to tax the people under them, and raise money for the special benefit of other Provinces with which they have very little to do. The ryots in Bombay and Madras can well say that they are made to pay for works in British Burmah or Oudh. We wish the Government of India would see the injustice of the exclusion of this item from the provincial services. The land revenue of this Presidency is raised in the Presidency by officers employed under the Local Government. It is also raised and settled by them on the expiry of thirty years' leases. This so called revision is nothing but an enhancement of the old rates by 60 to 90 per cent. Now there would be some justification for this increase if the ryots could be assured that the increase was all for the benefit of the people of this Presidency, that it would lessen the burdens which would otherwise be placed upon them to provide for the growing wants of the Presidency. In the absence of this assurance, what is there to show that the enhancement of rates on the termination of thirty years' leases would be for the people's benefit? Would there not be less of callous resistance and more willingness shown to meet Government in its demands, if the ryots are convinced that the object of Government in raising land assessment is to appropriate the increase in meeting the wants of the Presidency and in reducing the imposition of other burdens on the people? It is strange that while Mr. Massey points to the land revenue "as the great mainstay of our finance," and deprecates any "ingenious devices for imposing fresh burdens upon the people of India," he should yet think proper to exclude it from his plan of local finance. This very thought was in the mind of the member of the East India Finance Committee who questioned Mr. Massey what he thought of the people of any presidency that would say—"The revenue which belongs to us is taken from us for other administrations, and we are

obliged to borrow." He is of course puzzled to deny that it is a just cause of complaint, and winds up by saying that it would be drawing the line too fine. But as shown above, the complaint on the part of such of the presidencies as contribute largely in the shape of the land tax has logic and reason on its side. The same arguments apply to the salt revenue. As for stamps, we would rather have them under the control of the Imperial Government.

CROPS IN BENGAL.—The crops in most parts of the Bardwan division are still suffering from want of rain, and the tanks and rivers continue low, and in many parts of the 24-Parganahs also rain is wanted. The prospects of the crops in the Rajshahai division have been improved by showers, but the fall has not as yet been sufficient to ensure a good rice harvest. In the Jalpigi district the crops in places are already greatly damaged for want of rain, and cholera has again broken out in the Sadr Bazaar. From Dacca and Chittagong the reports are favourable, but in the Patna division rain is much wanted, as well as in many parts of Bhagalpur. The crops in Orissa are progressing favourably, but in Chota Nagpur, Assam, and the adjacent hills, more rain would be beneficial.

CHURCH SERVICES.—A new adaptation of services has been issued by the Bishop of Calcutta, but as suggestion only, and without interfering "authoritatively with the liberty which has hitherto been used in this country." It is clearly necessary that there should be such adaptation of services to the very different circumstances of India. The following seem to us the two most important passages in the letter:—"Each of the services may be used separately and in any order, and a sermon preached at any service. When the office for Holy Communion is used after Morning Prayer, it may be commenced after the third Collect, the remaining portion of Morning Prayer being omitted. The sermon may be preached after the third Collect if desirable. The Litany should not be used by itself alone instead of Morning or Evening Prayer on Sundays. The first exhortation in the Communion-office may, where there are frequent communions, be omitted at many of the services, but should be used from time to time. With regard to sponsors I recommend a recent ruling at home, which I have in some cases already referred to, that in those cases in which it is found impossible or extremely difficult to procure three godly sponsors, other than the parents, parents may be sponsors for their own children, there being one other godfather or godmother, as the child is male or female."

DESCRIPTION OF CHINI.—Chini itself, where the bungalow stands, is perhaps the least desirable spot in all the valley. It is one open, glarey, patronised by flies, and unpleasantly public,—a vulgar dakh-bungalow sort of a place, rendered all the more manifestly detestable by the contrast, both sublime and beautiful, offered by surrounding scenery. A tent pitched under any of the grand old cedars, scattered up the slopes rising above Chini, were a palace fit for a king. A few miles' walk along the road beyond Chini will expose scores of magnificent encamping spots, superior in every way to Chini, and afford a partial escape from that somewhat cocknified place, and its too curious inhabitants. Years ago the *oidium*, after damaging the plant in Europe slowly travelled to Madeira, and on, after a great pause, to South Africa, finally reached its long and deadly arms to India and the Himalayas. The vineyards of the Upper Sutledge, once so rich, suffered considerably, and the absence of sulphur to correct the disease has probably given the *oidium* an easy victory. The seedless grape of Kandawur was one of the luxuries of this mountain Capua, to quote that highly imaginative writer Dr. George Smith. Of two baskets of grapes sent by me from Chini to Simla, by a single coolie, one was received in good order. With relays of men there would be no loss whatever. A few marches to the north of Chini sharp to the left of the road, there is a grand pass from the Sutledge to the Ship Valley, a short cut, so to speak, 18,600 feet high. The Maneer or Mancerung, is a good specimen of the Himalayan pass, its crest in the month of May resembling a hurricane of snow; beyond everything sublime and cold; it might be a chip from the Antarctic regions set on end. The Spiti Valley is inhabited by Tartars—a curiously dressed, jolly, most ugly and very dirty colony. They still remember the Sikh inroad from Ladak, a mad-cap military freak, which is so far instructive as to prove that mountains are not the insurmountable barriers some low-land writers would have us suppose. Some of those Sikhs, I am told on good authority, finally reached Darjeeling. On the strong heights opposite to Dunker, a picturesque and natural fort that is across the river, there are ibex, the temples being full of their horns. These are forced to come down from ground the most inaccessible, to drink, and a stalker of ibex should therefore begin by mastering the position and geography of every water course. The upper peaks bounding the Spiti Valley are built up of a stone, so disintegrated and rotten as to make stalking a dangerous pastime. Ammonites, sacred in the estimation of Hindoos, and other fossils, abound. Is the reverence for the salikram, or snakestone, connected in any remote way with snake worship? Those fossils are prettily turned and polished at Scarborough, and having brought some to India, the consternation of my Brahmin friends may be imagined when they found their god converted into buttons! The Tartars break all fossils, believing that some of them contain gold.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

Bengal.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE "ROTHESAY."

STATEMENT OF AARON FRASER, SEAMAN, ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.

On the 27th June we cast off the steamtug *Challenge* near the Outer Ridge Light Station. The weather at that time was exceedingly hazy, and there was a heavy sea running. We stood out in the direction of the lightship to put the pilot on board, but found that she had been blown off the station. The same evening we stood out to sea, the wind blowing fresh from the north-west, with a tremendously heavy sea. On the morning of the 28th we squared yards, and ran back in further search after the pilot brig; took soundings and found ten fathoms of water. Pilot John Elson consulted his chart, and said that if the brig had not been blown away she should be in sight, from the position in which the *Rothesay* then lay. Not finding the brig, the captain, with the pilot's consent stood out again to sea, with a view of putting the pilot on board the first inward-bound vessel. At four o'clock the wind increased, with every symptom of a cyclone impending. We were then under reefed three topsails, reefed foresail and mainsail, when the pilot advised the captain at once to shorten sail. We shortened sail accordingly, the ship labouring heavily. At nine P.M. of that evening the ship's boats and water tanks were washed away; donkey engine was also smashed. At four A.M. of the 29th the fore and main topsails were blown out of the gaskets, as well as all other sails that were reefed. At eight A.M. captain ordered boatswain to cut away mizen topmast and the foremast. The main being of iron could not be cut. Pumps were sounded, and twenty-six inches of water were found. All hands were called to work at the pumps. At twelve o'clock the wind died away. The pilot gave it as his opinion that the ship was then in the centre of the cyclone. At four P.M. the wind freshened, and at seven P.M. deck house was washed away. The wind during the whole night blew a hurricane. At day-light of the 30th ship was found to be in a sinking state. We were then in seven fathoms of water. At about half-past six the lead was again heaved, and five fathoms only were found. The crew were at this time lashed to various parts of the vessel for safety, tremendous seas breaking over the vessel constantly. The pilot then asked for volunteers to build a raft; the chief mate (who was the captain's son), myself and the boatswain, and a seaman named John Roach, volunteered for this work. Within two hours we had the raft ready for launching to windward. When a heavy sea took the raft from off the broken bulwarks, floated it over the side, at the same time breaking the captain's leg in two places, washing the second officer overboard, and fatally crushing the boatswain's mate. The raft was built on the wreck of the deck-house, so that it might be launched easily to windward. After the raft was launched we lowered the captain tenderly and secured him upon the raft; but as he said he felt that he had not more than an hour or so to live, he requested to be placed again on board, as he wished to go down with the ship. The chief officer (his son), the boatswain, and some others of the crew, also remained on board. The sea at this time was fast rushing into the ship's hatches, and she was almost down to the water's edge. The pilot then ordered all men who desired to get on the raft, when thirteen of the crew did so. The raft was then astern of the ship held by a rope. I jumped off the stern and made for the raft; the pilot followed me, and he was the last man to leave the ship. The pilot then ordered the hawser to be cut, and within an hour afterwards we saw the vessel heel over and go down. We drifted all that day and night, heavy seas breaking over us. We were all up to our chins in water, as having so many men upon it the raft floated low. All this night Pilot Elson, being a very powerful swimmer, swam round the raft in order to see to the lashings, which required constant looking to. At two in the morning one man, a Greek, Peter Lecoli, was washed off the raft by a heavy breaker; the pilot immediately made for him and brought him back; one or two more men, similarly washed off, were also saved by Pilot Elson. The pilot then suggested that we should remove the three booms, which in part held our raft from the top, and of these booms make a smaller raft, to relieve the men on the large one. The men were all suffering from the salt water, the raft being so deep in the water. The pilot, myself, a seaman, named John Butler, and another London seaman (name not known), who shipped in Calcutta, took to the small raft, and after getting on to her we lost sight of the large raft. I forgot to mention that, whilst on the large raft, a native boy, servant of the pilot, was completely helpless, but was carefully looked after by his master, who kept him near him, tended him like a child, and gave him our last supply of drinkable water. The smaller raft on which we were made of the three booms aforesaid, and was in the form of a triangle. During the night I fetched in every piece of wood that floated past us, to improve the buoyancy of our raft. Towards the morning of the 2nd, when the sun began to increase in power, the two men seated at one corner of the triangle became delirious, and allowed the lashings to go adrift. Later on the three spars of the raft got separated, and in swimming about in a heavy surf to get these together again, I and the pilot be-

came very much exhausted. At about four o'clock a heavy sea washed off one of the delirious men, and within an hour after the other man shared the same fate. I then observed to Pilot Elson that we were the only two men left, and must try and fight it out, when he replied, "Oh! Fraser, I can't hold out any longer." I replied, "Pilot, you mustn't give up that way. I will see to the lashings—you remain quiet." I further said, "If you think you cannot hold on, I can lash you on." He then made some exclamation about his poor wife, and said, "I will hold on." I then turned to make fast the lashings, when a heavy sea broke upon us and knocked him off. I made for him in sufficient time to lay hold of him by the hair of the head, but my hand slipped from the raft. I found it impossible to hold him, and was forced to let him go, as I had great difficulty in regaining the raft. I then got the raft a little together, and lashed myself to it. I scarcely knew at the time what I was about, being so exhausted, and felt that I was about to share the fate of my companions. I cannot say how long I remained on the raft after this, for I became senseless. But I eventually (next morning) found myself high and dry on the beach, the part of it near the Balasore-road, and about sixteen miles from Contai. I managed to walk to a small house on the beach about two miles distant, where I learnt that of the eleven men on the big raft eight had come ashore, and three had been washed off. I subsequently reached Contai, where I found these eight men. The magistrato treated us with great kindness, and after a few days we were sent up to Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

Miscellaneous.

THE INDORE RESIDENT.—Major-General Daly, C.B., proceeds shortly on leave for a short time to Simla, Colonel Watson, C.B., and V.C., taking his duties at Indore.

CHOLERA IN SHAHJAHANPUR.—Cholera has broken out in cantonments at Shahjahanpur. It was brought from the city. A cordon has been drawn round the station to prevent infected persons passing to other districts.

FINANCIAL.—Owing to the illness of Mr. G. Fitzgerald, officiating Deputy Comptroller-General of Accounts in the Financial Department, Government of India, Mr. E. W. Kellner has been temporarily appointed to officiate for him.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A., Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in British Burmah, during the absence on leave for six months of Mr. P. Hordern.

KEMAON TEA.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Kemaon, says that the Kabul traders have this season purchased green tea to the value of Rs. 25,000 direct from the planters at the plantations, for the Kabul and Turkistan markets.

RHEA FIBRE.—The East Indian Railway Company intend carrying the rhea plant, stalks, and fibre at the second-class rate if tendered in half screwed and iron bound bales. This will be good news (says the *Indian Daily News*) to the competitors for Lord Mayo's prize at Shahjahanpore.

CAPTAIN LINDSAY.—Captain Lindsay, who was lately tried by Court-martial for drunkenness on escort duty when receiving his Excellency the Viceroy at Cawnpore, and was acquitted, is, we hear, to be again tried for being drunk in quarters, pending his former trial.

LIAKUT ALI.—The appeal of Moulvie Liakut Ali, who has been sentenced by Mr. Pollock, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, to transportation for life, was to be heard on Tuesday, August 20, by a full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Jardine, Government Advocate, appears for the Crown, and Mr. Dillon, pleader, appears for the defence.

AN UNFOUNDED IMPRESSION.—An impression appears to exist in some quarters that the Local Government proposes to levy a marriage cess in Bengal. The impression is a mistaken one. We know that there is no such proposal before the Government at present, and we think we may safely say that it is very improbable there ever will be.—*Englishman.*

SICK LEAVE REFUSED.—Mr. Campbell, says the *Indian Church Gazette*, in refusing leave on medical certificate to Mr. Herbert Cowell, Secretary of the Bengal Legislative Council, aims at establishing a precedent of an alarming character, which would make the position of the officers of the Government in this country all but intolerable. It remains to be seen whether the Government of India will confirm this ruling of the Lieutenant-Governor.

BREAK OF GAUGE.—The Allahabad journal hears it is rumoured that the latest convert—supposing him, indeed, ever to have held a contrary view—to the inexpediency of breaking gauge on the trunk lines of India is Lord Northbrook himself. There is perhaps some hope, late as it is, that we may not be irretrievably committed to a terrible blunder—a blunder against which such men as the present Commander-in-Chief and Sir Stafford Northcote, backed by almost all the chief engineering authorities in England, have hitherto protested in vain.

WILD BEASTS.—During the first half of the current year 1,404 wild beasts were killed in the Central Provinces, for which rewards were given by Government to the amount of Rs. 12,596. The beasts included 194 tigers and cubs, of which six were man-eaters, 464 panthers, leopards, and cubs, 256 bears and cubs, 254 wolves and cubs, and 236 hyænas and cubs.

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS AT LAHORE.—Her Majesty's 37th have, we regret to learn from the Lahore journal, suffered greatly by the present cholera epidemic. The Sergeant-major and the Paymaster-sergeant are dead, and no cessation of the disease among the troops is yet reported. The artillery at Meean Meer and the 24th Punjab Infantry are also suffering, but the 18th B.C. are untouched. —*Pioneer*.

KASHMIR SILK.—Silk manufacture is making remarkable progress under the Government of the Maharajah of Kashmir. The silkworms of Sri Nagar are fed on mulberry leaves, and those at Jamun on Kanar. The silk produced at Kashmir has been much liked by men in the trade. The Maharaja has taken steps to procure men well versed in the art of manufacturing silk from Bokhara and Dacca. We hope soon to see Kashmir silk gaining a position in the market. —*Lucknow Times*.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The district reports from the Central Provinces continue to give favourable accounts of the prospects of the crops, but the health of the people does not appear to be so good. Cholera, which in the previous week was only reported in two districts—Nagpur and Khandwa—has now appeared also in Damoh and Hoshangabad, as well as in the Makrai State. Small-pox has been severe about Chaina, and still continues in parts of the Bilaspur district.

TRoubles of a Lieutenant-Governor.—Is it one of the "signs of the times" so much talked about that a number of Bengal natives have presented a petition to the Viceroy in which they charge Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor, with antipathy against high education "as evinced in his attempt to cut down the B.A. classes in some of the provincial colleges, and reduce them to the level of high schools?" Poor Mr. Campbell! Badgered by native as well as European! It is a cruel fate even for a Lieutenant-Governor.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN RAJPOOTANA.—Our Rajpootana correspondent informs us that the rain in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts during the past twenty-five days has been almost incessant. The supply has been so abundant that the natives are eagerly looking out for a few sunshiny days to develop their khureef crops. It is anticipated there will be a most abundant harvest this year. Very little more rain is required to complete the storage of water in all the lakes, tanks and wells throughout the two districts. Thermometer at Ajmere 72 deg. at sunrise, 82 deg. at 2 P.M. The barometer still stands steadily at rainy. —*Pioneer*.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—On the recommendation of Sir W. Muir, the Government of India have, our Allahabad contemporary hears, instituted an inquiry into the possible causes of the remarkable outbreak of cholera in St. Peter's College, Agra, and its equally remarkable subsidence. We believe that the severe attack under which Allahabad has been suffering is directly connected with that Agra outbreak, the disease having been introduced into the railway lines here (from whence it spread into the lines of H.M.'s 19th) by some of the pupils of St. Peter's College, who had been sent to their homes on the outburst of the cholera at Agra.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR.—It is reported that the Nawab of Rampur intends to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Grand preparations have been made for the journey. Among other things, two embroidered screens worth Rs. 2,00,000 have been prepared—one for the Kaba, and the other for the shrine at Medina. He has also published a notice throughout his State promising to supply conveyance and food at his own expense to those of his subjects who would like to accompany him to the pilgrimage, provided they be sound and healthy in constitution, and that these liberal promises are likely to induce a large number of persons to accompany him.

FLOODS IN THE RAVEE.—On Monday, the 12th inst., a very extraordinary and sudden flood came down the Ravee. On Saturday night and Sunday heavy rain had fallen, and a most peculiarly dark storm cloud had passed towards the north, and this flood probably was the result of it breaking somewhere north of Lahore. The Ravee rose eight feet in an incredibly short time, and ran over all its banks. The boat bridge seemed to be heaved up above the surrounding country, and was a conspicuous object a long way off, whereas as a rule it is depressed below the level of the land round it. The temporary railway bridge for the Punjab Northern State Railway at Shadera, which still presented broken sections here and there across the bed of the river, sustained further injuries, and a large part of the remaining sections was carried down stream on to the bridge of boats. The stout old bridge, notwithstanding the unusual pressure thus brought to bear upon it, bore itself manfully against both flood and wreck, and though necessarily a little damaged from the struggle, is now as safe and as strong as ever. In such an unusual season as this, the success which has attended the care of the Rai Kunhya Lall, the Executive Engineer of Lahore, entrusted with the charge of the bridge, is well deserving of notice. —*Indian Public Opinion*, Aug. 16.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—A scheme for the revision of the establishment of the Bengal Secretariat has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. By the proposed arrangements the post of the uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal is to be abolished, and two Registrars are to be appointed in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, respectively, who will perform the duties of that post. A few more assistants and clerks are also to be appointed, consequent on the increase of work. In the event of the proposed scheme being sanctioned, Mr. Thomas Jones, the Assistant Secretary, known all over India as the "Great Jones," will be provided for elsewhere.

RESINOUS PRODUCTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In pursuance of instructions, a return of the resinous products of the Central Provinces has been sent in to Government. Of the many kinds named, only one, however, is of great importance—sticklac. It is found in immense quantities all over the provinces, but the low price at present paid for it prevents the collections being what they might. In two places only is the production of lac assisted by human agency; but the practicability of an extended scheme has been advocated, and there cannot be the least doubt that if, instead of trusting to chance for the annual propagation of this valuable insect, we were to establish in the wilds of Balaghat and Mundla lac plantations for rearing the cocoons, the supply would be enormously increased. —*Pioneer*.

THE KUKAS.—The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says:—Government is nervous about Kukas. They are in a seething condition in several parts of the Punjab, and if Ram Singh's release from his prison at Rangoon to the comparative freedom of the gentle and unobtrusive surveillance exercised over the late King of Delhi should result in his escape and reappearance in the Punjab, we should have to lament a few days' or perhaps weeks' slaughter and harrying in that fine province. To show how unreal is the calm affected by the authorities, I may mention that I have myself met more than one Kuka being hurried away to their native home, where it is considered these gentlemen might employ themselves more harmlessly than in surveying the horticultural beauties of Peterhoff.

COAL IN KABUL.—A Kabul news-letter informs us that a coal mine has been discovered in two places in the Yusuf Pass near Karra Kotal, in the Balkh territory, by the aid of the people of that place. The coal, the specimen of which was brought before to Kabul from one mine, burned very nicely, and was brilliant in colour, and heavy in weight. The coals of the other place, which have now been brought, burns somewhat slowly, and does not shine, though it is also heavy in weight. None of the coal of either description requires the aid of wood in burning; both of them burn well in an iron foundry with the assistance of bellows. The cost of excavation and of carriage is very excessive, partly on account of the great distance between Kabul and the mine, and partly because the road is difficult. A coal mine has also been discovered in Toorkistan.

THE CAMP AT HASSAN ABDUL.—It appears that the great objection against Hassan Abdul as the site of the Camp of Exercise—viz., the want of forage—is quite unfounded. There is at this moment an abundance of grass on all the hills near Hassan Abdul, and grass of an excellent quality. This will be cut and stacked for the use of the force. As regards the composition of the force itself, it will differ from the list we originally published only in the circumstance that the Punjab Government is unable to give as many of the frontier regiments as was at first proposed. From Abbottabad one regiment of infantry and a mountain battery will join the camp. The guides from Murdan. From Kohat one mountain battery, a regiment of cavalry, and one of infantry. From Bunnoo and from Dera Ismail Khan a regiment of infantry each. It has not been thought prudent to denude the frontier to a further extent than this. —*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL SLANG.—In a recent order of the Punjab Government, it was directed, amongst other things, that "the use of slang phrases and of vernacular or provincial terms should be avoided in official English correspondence." This strict injunction seemed, at first sight, like some elephantine joke, but the following passage from Braddon's "Life in India," just published by Messrs. Longman and Co., to some extent clears up the mystery involved in it:—"Official conversation is often interlarded by technical terms in the vernacular of Hindostan, which might just as well be expressed in English had not custom made the native terms more familiar. Ex. gr. Brown, the collector, loquitur: Well, you know, Ram Bux got the *izara* (farm) of Begghinuggur from the *zemindar* (landlord) at a *jumma* (rental) of Rs. 2,000, paying Rs. 5,000 *peshekkve* (premium) and a *nuzzur* (gift) of Rs. 500; but when he came to settle with the *ryots* (cultivators), half of them put in claims to hold their lands *lakhray* (rent free) or at a low *jumma* upon *istumrare pottas* (leases in perpetuity), and he had to put them into Court. Then the *rubbee* and *khurreef* (cold weather and rain crops) were got in before he could collect his rents, and he had to make any *bundobust* (settlement) he could carry on.' These terms find their way into official reports, and these papers being further embellished by sundry Latin and French phrases, are often very polyglot indeed in their character." So that, after all, there is a good deal to recommend itself in the Punjab Government's order. —*Times of India*.

COLLISION.—We regret to announce that the steam ship *Khedive*, shortly after she swung round from her moorings at 1.30 P.M. on Tuesday afternoon, came into collision with the Canal steamer *Aral*, which had dropped down the river about a quarter of an hour in advance of her. The former vessel had just turned, and had been left by the harbour master in charge of the pilot, when the *Aral* suddenly made an attempt to reverse her position, going right across the *Khedive's* bows; when the latter, perfectly helpless, in order to avoid the accident, (as she was going at full speed, and a strong tide was with her), struck the other just abaft the foremast, cutting her down to the water's edge, and, unable to stop, proceeded apparently uninjured. The *Aral* backed, and, in so doing, struck the bank, which is very steep at that part, and as her fore-compartments filled, she slid off, and is now lying in eleven fathoms of water. Happily, so far as is yet known, no lives have been lost, and the fault seems to have been on the part of the *Aral*.—*Englishman*, Aug. 20.

A NEW CHURCH DIGNITARY.—The Rev. Mr. Baly, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta, arrived in Bombay by last mail from England, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Baly and the Rev. W. Waterhouse. The latter gentleman preached at the Cathedral last Sunday morning, and at the evening service the Rev. Mr. Baly preached the sermon, taking for his text, "Soul, thou has much goods laid up for many years." His sermon was remarkable for being an extremely practical one, and created some little discomfiture as well as astonishment. The sinfulness of the rich in living to themselves alone, and delighting in fine houses, horses and carriages, good living, and the best of everything that this world can bestow, was pointed out in plainest and telling language, and the practical teaching which was applied to them and all others as well, was so marked and effective that there is no wonder the discourse was considered as unusually suggestive and practical. The vanity and empty ambition of the day will receive many useful lessons if the sermon on Sunday evening at our Cathedral is any indication of the future style of preaching of the new Archdeacon of Calcutta. The rev. gentleman and Mrs. and Miss Baly left Bombay for Calcutta on Monday morning, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse.—*Times of India*, Aug. 23.

WASTE LANDS IN ASSAM.—We greatly regret to find that the policy of Government in regard to waste lands is again placing it in opposition to the interests of planters. It is not our present intention to discuss this question in all its bearings, nor are we now finding fault with the Waste Land Rules themselves, as they at present exist, though, no doubt, there are features in them susceptible of improvement, but the grievance regarding which the outcry is now becoming so general is the policy of passive opposition pursued by district officers (it is whispered under secret orders from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) to all applications for grants of waste lands in the Mofussil—a policy which, in effect, renders the rules themselves a dead letter. The question is one of great and direct interest to all engaged in the cultivation of land in this country, whilst its indirect importance to the commercial world at large can hardly be over-estimated. We believe the question is at present under the consideration of the Landholders and Commercial Association, with a view to making a representation to Government, and we would recommend our correspondent and others who may have similar causes of complaint, to put themselves in communication with the secretary of that Association. The matter is one in which all interested should make common cause, and which, if properly represented to Government, will, nay must, be placed upon a proper footing.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—General Strachey believes the P.W.D. to be the best managed department in India. Let us see what is the system in this department, and how new works are decided on and carried out. Things happen pretty nearly in this way: a new project is thought advisable, and some engineer with a certain number of assistants is deputed to make the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. When he has finished his work, he sends these in along with a somewhat long report. These estimates are frequently very rough, and not much better than an approximation to the probable cost. The roll of plans and estimates will lie in the office of the Chief Engineer or Joint Secretary of the province, until he may have time to examine into the merits or demerits of the scheme. Most likely more information will be called for, but after many months his approval, with certain alterations, will be given. The Chief Engineer, or Consulting Engineer for India in that particular branch, will then have his turn, and the result will be similar. The sanction of Government will after a delay of several more months be given, but it will only be a demi-official sanction. Shelter for the officers and more detailed surveys will be made, and the proper alignment will be laid out; this will take a working season, perhaps two; then the earthwork will commence, but the masonry works will be left still in uncertainty. Most likely the Superintending Engineer or the Chief Engineer will in the meantime have gone home on furlough, or have been transferred to some other work or province, and their successors will have different views of the best form of works, and fresh plans will be made and sent in. The second set of plans may be the final ones, so a corresponding time will be spent before any decision will be come to. Week after

week and month after month will pass—and, as in the case of some of our canals, year after year—and no design be finally sanctioned; each new officer having his own ideas will alter, but at the same time hesitate at taking the responsibility of finally sanctioning these altered plans. Even when they are decided on, the Executive Engineer will be hampered with innumerable delays, interfered with in minute details, and called on for report after report on trifles.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 6.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13. Lord Lyndhurst, Bain, Bombay; Rajah of Cochin, Sedgwick (port not mentioned); str. Madras, James, Moulmein.—14. Str. Excelsior, Cowie, London; Admiral Trehouart, Aubrey, Mauritius.—15. Cumanef, Russo, Mauritius.—16. Str. Burmah, Sharp, Bombay; str. Bellona, Shand, Liverpool.—17. Diliaree, Bisset, Colombo.—18. Str. Scotia, Wicks, Camorta; str. Busheer, Ewert, Kyouk Phoo; Star of Albion, Hughes, London.—19. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. McNaffie, and Mr. Cruickshanks.
Per str. Excelsior.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Capt. Simpson, Miss Bunting, and Mrs. Young.
Per str. Bellona.—Mrs. Neall and two children, and Mr. Boston.
Per str. Burmah.—Mr. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Lanrel and son.
Per str. Scotia.—Capt. Reed, Mr. E. D. Wylie, Staff Surgeon Grevelink, J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Flokes and two children.
Per str. Busheer.—Mr. H. Hankey, Mr. W. H. Griffor, Mr. R. M. Acpine, Capt. S. Lloyds, Mrs. Collet and three children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13. King Harold, Courier de Bombay.—14. Str. Punjaub, str. Redgauntlet, Kingston.—16. Str. Khedive, Geraldina Paget, Bowfell.—17. Str. China, Gainsborough.—18. Saint Marnock, British Viceroy.—19. Str. Abyssinia, str. Historian, Evelyn, Iron King.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjaub.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR BOMBAY.—Capt. H. A. Harris, and Mr. R. H. Wilson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 20, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	... Sa. Rs. 32½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 12
4 per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 12
5½ per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 6 to 112 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 4 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to 101
Assam Tea Company ...	200	410 to 412½d.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	110 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	124 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 547½
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	38 to 39
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	125 to 126
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	198 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	32 to 35
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	79 to 79½*
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	140 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to —
Hewrah Docking Company ...	500	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	800 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£124	116 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	420 to 425
Punjab Bank ...	100	97 to 98
Simla Bank ...	500	555 to 559½d.
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	107 to 108
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	29 to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calcutta, Sept. 13.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods quiet. 7 lb. Shirtings, 4s. 13s.; 8½ ditto, 5s. 9s.; 10's Bannerhill Twist, 5s. 11p.; Fair Bengal Cotton, 11r. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11½d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 10½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1872, 10½; Five-and-a-Half 11½. Freights to London, 4s. to 6s.

Madras.

HONORARY REWARDS.—The order of British India was conferred on a subadar of the Sappers and Miners at Secunderabad on the morning of the 7th Aug. Three men of H.M.'s 76th also received

good conduct medals. The whole of the Subsidiary Force, numbering nearly 5,000 men, paraded during the ceremony in review order. Colonel Lumsden was received with the usual salute, and remained during the whole of the proceedings beside General DeSaumarez, who commands the Force.

DAMAGES BY THE CYCLONE IN NORTH ARCOT.—From a letter of the Acting Collector to Government, it appears that, during the storm that occurred in May last in the North Arcot District, fifty-two tanks were destroyed in the Vellore Taluq, the largest being at Munjoorput and Kammamoodrum. In the Arcot Taluq ninety-six tanks were destroyed, and the loss of cattle and grain was very large. Two hundred and fourteen tanks were destroyed in the Wandewash Taluq, and cannot be repaired for some time.—*Madras Times*.

DEATH OF YOUNG CIVILIANS.—The Madras Government have applied to Bombay for the services of some junior civilians, because the number in this Service has fallen so low that several collectors are left without assistants. This is owing to some miscalculation in the Secretariat, which brings out only two Civilians each year. The result will be that for some time to come we shall have assistants who look down on this Presidency, who do not know a word of the languages, and who have no wish to learn them. As there has been no unusual number of retirements lately, we fail to see what difficulty there was in calculating two years ago how many men would be required to fill up vacancies in the Service.—*Madras Mail*.

HYDERABAD.—Sir Salar Jung has given general satisfaction in his having appointed an East Indian gentleman, Mr. Charles, as Postmaster-General in H.H. the Nizam's Government. Mr. Charles is a clever man, and one of the oldest residents in Hyderabad. All the improvements in the Revenue Department were made by him, and it is to be hoped that he purposes introducing more of the English element into the Postal Department. We learn that the Department of Public Works of H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is to be reorganised. The present secretary has nearly drained it of all corrupt practices, and is gradually ridding it of the inefficient executive officers. The whole of the salaries are to be increased according to the new system. A new D.P.W. code is being prepared, and we soon hope to see in the Nizam's P.W.D. as efficient men as in our English Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DAOITS IN MYSORE.—A correspondent writes:—One of the most successful captures of daoits which has for many years been made in Southern India has just been effected by Captain Gordon Cumming, who was recently sent to the Toomkoo District for this special purpose. Within a month he has succeeded in capturing upwards of thirty-four individuals who have for some time past been the terror of the whole district. A long course of perfect impunity had rendered them so bold that they had regularly instituted a system of levying black mail from all the inhabitants, and they had executed regular bonds, promising not to commit daoities in the event of the annual payments to them by the villagers being regular. That a system of this sort should have gone on for years, as Captain Gordon Cumming's enquiries showed it to have done, is almost incredible. The daoits captured were tried at the end of last week by Colonel Pearse, and several of the ringleaders were sentenced to transportation for life, while the remainder were, on an average, sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The delight of the usually apathetic villagers, when their dreaded foes were sentenced, can hardly be imagined. One man had been in prison in Mysore for seven years for a daoity, and had been able on his release to inspire such terror that the Government demands were not more regularly paid than his exactions. The people of this division are lucky in having an experienced officer like Colonel Pearse for their session judge. Had a lighter sentence than transportation for life been passed on these men, the parties who gave evidence against them would have been in a state of abject terror, anticipating the period of their release. I fancy the fraternity of daoits will remove the scene of their operations from the Toomkoo district for some time to come, and will go where they will not be so well looked after. I hear that in one district adjoining matters have become so bad that the magistrate has had to apply for a body of horse to patrol the streets of his headquarters' town at night.—*Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Str. Meinam, —, Galle; Pounaross, —, Pondicherry; Winstead, —, London.—17. Gosforth, —, London; Alumbagh, —, London.—18. Berthia, —, London.—19. Str. Khedive, —, Calcutta.—20. Str. Sumatra, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSHFIELD.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, Messrs. Hinkett and Potts. From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Mastrodomico, and Capt. Hershell. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Sullivan.

Per str. Winstead.—Mrs. Marshall and two children, and Mrs. Bell.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Davis and two children, Mr. P. C. Abbott. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. E. Dawson. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowell and infant. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Sterndale and child, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, and Mr. H. Pearce.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Rogers, and Dr. and Mrs. Whitton and two children. From BRINDISI.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith and infant. From GALLE.—Lieut. Col. Stewart. From SYDNEY.—Col. and Mrs. Macarthy. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Forbes, and Mrs. Macgregor and two children. From SYDNEY.—Dr. Young. From SUZ.—Don Alcantara.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 16. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Moss and infant, Mrs. Lyster, Mr. G. Hammond, Capt. J. L. Stewart, Dr. G. and Mrs. King and infant, Mr. Edwards, Mr. E. West, Mr. R. Millegan, and Mr. J. Barton. For SUZ.—Mr. F. Rao.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Sherrieff, Mrs. S. Seale, and Mr. C. P. Abbott.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 21, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1 11 1/2
" " at 3 months	...	...	1 10 1/2
" " at sight	...	...	1 11 1/2

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 26 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	...	12 1/2 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal
4 1/2 per cent. ...	...	...	1870	...	7 to 7 1/2
4 per cent. ...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	1835-36	...	1 1/2 to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto ...	...	...	1842-43	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	1854-55	...	...
Ditto ...	...	...	1872	...	4 to 4 1/2 p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

MHOW, Aug. 17.—We have had almost incessant rain throughout the past week, which has been most damp and dismal, with very little or no life stirring—no, not even on "the Mall," which is now in an evening all but deserted. We have had over thirty-five inches of rain already; and there are still six weeks of the wet season remaining. General Daly gave a ball at the Residency on Monday evening, which went off very pleasantly. Dancing was kept up to an early hour on Tuesday morning to the strains of the Nawab of Jourah's band, which is quite an institution in Indore, thanks to the Nawab's tutor, Lieutenant Wilson, and which plays out in the evening twice a week. General Daly proceeds shortly on leave to Simla, Colonel Watson, C.B. and V.C., performing his duties. An unusual and dismal sight took place in Indore on the station on Tuesday morning, when a convict was hanged for a murder committed by him a short time ago. The man was a chuprassee employed in the Thuggee Department, under Capt. Berkeley, and from unknown motives killed a comrade because he was found fault with while on duty. Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, and Captain Bank superintended the execution. All the Mhow station were present at Major-General Montgomery's ball on Wednesday night, which was a very pleasant one. The same evening the conductors and staff sergeants gave a dance in the house lately occupied by Colonel Tender, which was attended by a large number of their friends. Our spiritual wants are at last likely to be supplied, after having been upwards of a year without a chaplain, excepting an occasional visit from the Rev. Mr. Hacon from Indore. The Rev. Mr. Waterhouse has been appointed to this station, on his return from furlough, the Rev. Mr. Crommelin, our former chaplain, having taken an extension of leave. There are likely to be some transfers of the engineer staff of the State Railway. Mr. Bernards, who only joined last year from Bangalore, is now transferred to the Irrigation branch in the North-West Provinces. These frequent transfers come rather hard on men with large families and small incomes; and must be bad for the work.

DHOOLIA, Aug. 18.—The weather during the last fortnight has changed wonderfully, and the rain has fallen off considerably; in fact, we have had a succession of hot sultry days. Cholera is raging with great violence in Khandeish, and daily one is startled with rumours that it has broken out here or there. The greatest number of persons attacked appears to be in the Sowda districts on the N.E. extension of the G.I.P. Railway, when out of 338 people attacked between the 10th July and the 13th August, 127 appear to have died. In Bhosawal 46 deaths have been registered up to the present out of 107 attacked from the 25th July. The people are much alarmed at this dire plague. The Hospital Assistant telegraphed for from Poona to go to the Government Model Farm to assist, came there only to fall a victim himself, and the poor man died among strangers far away from his own home. Cholera appears to have deserted the Model Farm at Bhurgaum, but only to rage more fiercely all round. In the town of Bhurgaum (three miles from the farm) it is raging very fiercely at present, and assistance has again been asked for from the Medical authorities at Poona. It is to be hoped the sad death of the last

Assistant will not deter others from doing their duty manfully. From the middle of July up to the present nearly 2,000 persons have been attacked, out of which 457 deaths have been registered. Every effort that human agency could make has been done to avert the evil, and the issue is left in the hands of the great Creator, who for his own wise purposes ordains these plagues for erring man. Mr. Duff, the Collector, goes on leave in September, and Mr. Thelwall, the First Assistant, being the senior next, is likely to act for him. Considerable changes are likely to take place in the Local Funds here. The most important is the abolition of the workshop. This is a step in the right direction, as I am informed that the workshop was nothing more than a drain on the local funds of the district, bringing nothing in. In fact, instead of paying itself as it was intended it should do, a large sum was appropriated monthly to pay the salaries of the foreman and establishment. Clergymen seldom visit this benighted station, except at rare, few and far intervals, something after the style of the proverbial "Angel's visits," although the chaplain at Deolalee or Malligaum, I think, is supposed to visit the stations of Dhoolia and Ahmednugger every two months. It is to be hoped that Argus-eyed dockers of salaries and allowances, the Accountant-General, will look over the travelling diaries of some of these reverend gentlemen. Dhoolia certainly has not been visited, I think, since March or April, and it was not till the matter was brought to the notice of the Lord Bishop that the "dear brethren" of Khandaish were noticed at all.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

TRUE CHARITY.—The *Sindian* records that two Warrant Officers' wives who were suffering from fever at Hyderabad were brought down to Kurrachee and lodged for treatment in the General Hospital. The matron being ill and away, Dr. Thorpe called upon some of the European females who are supported by the Trinity Church by grants of 10 rupees a month each. One of them responded, "Do you mean to say that I am going to attend upon soldiers' wives?" This much for charity.

KATTIWAR.—After all it seems that the Pradhan or Rajasthan Court of Kattiwar—the Federal Council designed to settle all disputes between chiefs and vassals—is not likely to be launched immediately. Difficulties have arisen. The Kharbarries can always find some plea for the perpetuation of chicanery and disorder; but we fear some handle has been given them by the high and mighty way in which the Supreme Government demanded the appointment of a very big revenue and boundary surveyor, instead of the Viceroy merely signifying the desirable end to be accomplished, leaving the Bombay Government to work it out by degrees and in its own way. Colonel W. W. Anderson's long talk of furlough will, in any case, commence from October next, and it is settled that the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft will act in his stead. Possibly if the present arrangement for the Court of Conciliation falls through, that gentleman may afterwards be able to re-open the ball.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa; str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee.—16. Valmyrin, Edom, London; Nimrod, Lyle, Moulmein.—20. Str. Columbian, Angove, Suez; H.M.'s Daphne, Bateman, Trincomalee; John Peacock, Finlay, Moulmein.—22. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Gibbons, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baly, Miss Baly, Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. T. Lewis, Mr. G. Parley, and Mr. J. Humphrey. From BANGALOR.—Mr. Blandford, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Borland, Mr. Steel, and Mr. H. Lewis. From ADEN.—Dr. Rankin, and Rev. Mr. Brunel. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian, from BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. H. Philpotts, Col. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. G. J. Low, Mr. W. Midwinter, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. D. J. Mackintosh. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. Pontley, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. T. C. Harman, Mr. W. Trotter, and Mrs. Simmonds. From SUEZ.—Mr. Dunsford.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16. Str. Nubia, Hall, Aden and Suez.—17. Stewart Lane, Jones, Calcutta. 18. Str. Arethusa, Inchiostri, Trieste.—19. Str. Delta, Edmond, Hong Kong; Teazer, Nacoda, Malabar Coast.—20. Hydree, Ashton, Calcutta, via Alipoy.—21. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee; Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, Cochin; Delhi, Wilkinson, Suez.—22. Str. Arcot, Hutchison, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi, from BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. McVittie and three infants, Lieut. Col. G. F. Hogg, Mrs. Hogg, Rev. A. A. Norrish, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. C. Hullam, child and infant, Miss Hullam, Mr. F. Hullam, Mrs. Gosling, child, and three infants, Mrs. Hern, Lieut. W. B. St. George, R.A., Messrs. F. Todd, C. Keating, Culloch, Burchall, Aitchison, Mrs. Power and infant. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Stevens, Lieut. Col. Burn, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Palmer, jun., Mr. Blackie, and Mrs. Beaumont. For VENICE.—Mr. R. B. Fooko.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton. To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Sept. 13.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods steady. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.14; 84 ditto, Rs. 5.10. 30's Mule Twist, As. 11½. Cotton depressed; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 208; Fair Gomra, Rs. 222. Shipments of the week, 2,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bill, 1s. 11½d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1s72, 104½; Five and a-Half ditto, 112. Freight to Liverpool, 37s. to 3s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BACKMAN, C., is app. to the P.W.D. as a temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to H.H. the Nizam's State Railway. Aug. 17.
BAKER, Capt. A., to offic. as prosecutor on the part of Govt. for the trial of pilots during the abs. on leave of Capt. E. J. Butler. Aug. 12.
BLEWITT, H., senior customs patrol, Agra div., to offic. as coll. of customs, Agra, during abs. on deputation of Mr. R. J. Whitten. Aug. 17.
BRAMLEY, Major A. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bijnour, with effect from July 24.
BUTT, G., asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to offic. as settlement officer, 3rd grade, during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. G. Currie, with effect from April 20 last.
CAMPELL, C. H., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S., with effect from April 27.
CARNDUFF, D., Bengal Educational Service, to offic. as insp. of schools, Northern Circle, in the Central Provs. Aug. 17.
CLAY, S., is app. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 1st grade, on the temp. estab., with effect from July 6, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.
COOPER, E., is app. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and is posted to the Central Provs. Aug. 12.
CORNELL, W., to offic. as registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its appellate side during the abs. on leave of Mr. F. B. Peacock. Mr. Cornell received charge of his office on July 16.
CROSTHWAITE, C. H. T., settlement officer of Etawah, to be in charge of the settlement of the Moradabad dist., in add. to his present duties. Aug. 17. [Aug. 12.]
DANSON, H., asst. supt. of police at Deoghur, is transfd. to Rajmehal.
DUNCAN, G. H., superv., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is removed from the P.W.D.; Aug. 17. Dr. Duncan's services are placed at the disp. of the military dept., with effect from the above date.
FISHER, C. A., asst. supt. of police, to remain at Sylhet after being relieved of the charge of the police of that dist. during such time as his presence may be required by the Civil Court. Aug. 10.
FINK, R. A., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Punjab, during the abs. of Mr. Larpent. Aug. 17.
GARDNER, W., insp. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mynpoory, during the absence on leave of Mr. McArthur. Aug. 17.
GRIBBLE, T. W., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in the 24-Pergunnahs. July 31.
HAMILTON, R. E., was relieved of his duties in the office of the acct. gen., British Burmah, on June 13, and joined the office of the Comptroller-General on the 21st idem.
HINDE, H. M., extra asst. comr., Nowgong, is vested with the powers of a moonsiff. July 31. Mr. Hinde is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class.
HOGGAN, E. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Soano Circle. No. 2101E, Aug. 14.
KILBY, S. J., to be an asst. supt. of police in the Patna div. Aug. 12.
LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Darjeeling and Julpigoree dists. Aug. 12.
MCGREGOR, Condr. D., sub engr., 1st grade, joined the fourth Calcutta div. on July 16. Aug. 9.
MARTIN.—From July 15, the date on which Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite returned to duty, Mr. W. T. Martin, offic. mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. of asst. mag. and coll.
MAXWELL, asst. engr., 1st grade, att. to the Lower Assam div., passed in the departmental standard on July 1.
MORTON—JOPP.—Messrs. A. Morton and D. A. W. Jopp, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, respectively joined the Jullunder and Ferozepore divs., 4th circle, military works, on the 11th and 20th July.
MUIR—ROBERTS.—Capt. W. J. W. Muir and Capt. A. W. Roberts, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Harattee and Tonk agency on Aug. 15.
OAKES, Major R. E., dep. superint., 2nd grade, revenue survey, rejoined from furlough, and assumed charge of the 2nd div., Central Provinces' Survey, from Lieut. Sandeman, asst. superint., on Aug. 10.
PAUL, A. W., B.A., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Chittagong. Aug. 7.
POCOCK, R., asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Humeerpore, during absence of Mr. Clifford. Aug. 17.
POWERS.—The services of Mr. J. O. Powers, temp. overseer, 2nd grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, are dispensed with from the P.W.D. Aug. 17.
RABAN—SMITH.—The following offic. asst. superints. of police are constituted in the 3rd grade of asst. superints., viz.:—Mr. Charles Raban, and Mr. Walter F. Smith. Aug. 8.

REICHSTEIG, T., is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 3rd grade, on prob., and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway. Aug. 12.

RIDSDALE, S. O. B., settlement officer of Etah, to be in charge of the settlement of the Humeerpore district, in addition to his present duties. Aug. 17.

SEWELL, Major R. M., dist. superint. of police, is transf. from the Ambalah to the Rohak district. Aug. 15.

SHEKLETON, Dr., received charge of the Calcutta Mint from Lieut. col. Hyde, and made over charge of the office of assay master to Dr. Busted on the 2nd August.

SUTHERLAND, J., has been perm. to resign his appt. as a municipal comr. for the town of Howrah. Aug. 9.

TEMPLE, C. A., judge, small cause court, Jabalpur, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Jabalpur, during the abs. on leave of Capt. Brooke. Aug. 17.

THOMSON, R. J. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, is transf. to the Central Provs. Aug. 17.

VERTUE, Capt. W., offic. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties from Capt. J. A. Temple on Aug. 3. Capt. Vertue is apptd. to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in add. to his own duties.

WALLACE, E. H. J., offic. asst. supt. of police, Agra, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Muttra, during abs. of Capt. Oliviant. Aug. 17.

WELLS, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the Noakhally and Tipperah dists., to the charge of the Howrah and Hooghly dists. No. 296, Aug. 12.

WHITE, F. R., acct., 1st grade, British Burmah, is transf. to the office of the controller of accounts, Military Works. Aug. 17.

WOOD, C. C., is apptd. to offic. as a dep. mag. under Act XV. of 1843, and a dep. coll., Patna div., and is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class. Aug. 13.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 17.)

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. in the Central Provinces Commission with effect from June 20:—

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Capt. E. A. Pemberton, and Capt. T. W. Hogg, asst. comrs., 3rd class, and offic. asst. comrs., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comrs., 1st class.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Capt. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr., from Sohagpur to Harda, Hoshangabad district.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, asst. comr., from Harda to Jabalpur, on being relieved by Capt. Hogg.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, asst. comr., from Jabalpur to Raipur, on being relieved by Mr. Goodridge.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. T. L. Crawley, extra asst. comr., Mr. D. Sinclair is brought on the permanent strength of extra asst. comrs., 2nd class, in the Central Provinces.

BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the following members of the District Road Committee in Backergunge:—

The magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

The senior covenanted officer under the magistrate of the district.

Mr. E. Brown.

Mr. J. W. Foggo.

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Police dept. of the Central Provs. (dated Aug. 17):—

Mr. R. Acklom, asst. dist. supt. of police, on furl., to be dist. supt. of police, 5th class, v. Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, returned to military duty.

Mr. D. G. Proby, offic. dist. supt. of police, to be asst. dist. supt., v. Mr. Acklom, prom., but will continue to offic. in his present appointment until further orders.

STAFF OF THE PERSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following changes in the staff of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from June 1:—

Mr. E. Hoeltzer, asst. supt., 2nd grade, to be asst. supt., 1st grade.

Mr. J. R. Preece, asst. traffic manager, to be asst. supt., 2nd grade.

The following acting promotion is made in the staff of the Persian Telegraph Department:—

Mr. J. R. Preece, asst. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. supt., 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 12, 1871.

MILITARY.

DALGETY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. R. W. Dalgety to act as instr. of musketry to his regt. during the abs. of Lieut. C. G. B. Martin on general leave.

DITMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 18, app. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav. (on probation), to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 2, in the room of Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, proceeding on sick leave.

FLETCHER, Major C. W., S.C., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 1st Bengal cav., v. Clementi, proc. on furl.; dated Aug. 10. Aug. 17.

GARDNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 2, app. L. H. Gardner, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry, v. L. W. B. Baker, offic. as battalion instr. of musketry.

HARTSHORNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, app. Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, offic. qmrr. 35th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 29, in the room of Major G. V. Fosbery, v.c., on m.c.

HOGGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 29, app. Lieut. C. S. Hogge, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

JONES, Capt. W. J., general list, inf., att. to the 3rd N.I., is transf. for duty to the 13th N.I.

MATTHEWS.—Muttra station order confd., dated July 19, directing Riding-master W. Matthews, 11th hussars, to take charge of the sta. office at Muttra, from Dec. 10, 1871, to Feb. 8, 1872, both days, during the abs. of the 11th hussars at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi.

SHOWERS, Capt. H. F., Bengal staff corps, reported his arrival at Bombay from England on Aug. 1.

SMITH, Lieut. col. W. H., staff corps, late station staff officer at Dinapore, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

SMITH, Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) C. F., S.C., is, at his own request, transf. from Lucknow to Umballa for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

WARDE, Major S. G., late 11th N.I., is, at his own request, posted to Meerut for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

WILLIAMS.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 17, app. Capt. B. Williams, adjt. and offic. 2nd Squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, in the room of Capt. G. A. A. Baker, detained on court-martial duty at Landour.

LOCAL RANK.

His Excellency is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. G. R. Manderson, R.A., to be major, from June 13, 1871.

Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., to be major, from June 12, 1872.

Lieut. B. G. Newbolt, 105th L.I., to be capt., Aug. 4, 1872.

Capt. H. F. Showers, staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 1st Goorkha regt., for duty.

STAFF CORPS AND BREVET.

Brevet.

Capt. E. M. Cherry, Madras cav., to be major, v. Lieut. gen. J. Butler, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. F. M. Alexander, Madras cav., to be major, v. Gen. J. Garnault, Madras inf., dec.

The following promotion by brevet is made:—

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. J. W. Rutherford, Madras inf., Aug. 11.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet:—

Lieut. col. W. J. Jones, Madras staff corps, Aug. 11.

Lieut. cols. A. J. P. Ewart, Madras staff corps; E. A. Saunders, Madras Staff Corps; and A. G. Davidson, Madras staff corps, Aug. 14.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieut. col.

Major A. A. Bruce, Aug. 11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major:—

Cpts. J. T. Bushby, J. J. Boswell, and H. E. Waller, Aug. 10.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain:—

Lieut. T. Shepherd, Aug. 4.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on the 15th June and following days, of the classes attending the third course of garrison instruction in Bengal and Burmah, the following officers have passed the test laid down in Horse Guards' G.O. 65, of 1817, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

1. Lieut. W. G. Thomas (1), 2nd batt. 25th foot.

2. Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, (1), 85th foot.

3. Lieut. W. C. Lloyd (1) (2), 20th hussars.

4. Lieut. M. N. G. Kane (1), 72nd foot.

5. Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, 2nd batt. 10th foot.

6. Lieut. W. F. Kelly, 1st batt. 8th foot.

7. Lieut. G. Hawkes, 2nd batt. 19th foot.

8. Lieut. H. Boileau,* 11th Bengal cav.

9. Capt. T. N. Walker (1),* 32nd Punjab Pioneer.

10. Lieut. T. O. FitzGerald, 2nd batt. 19th foot.

11. Lieut. J. O. C. Moller (1), 41st foot.

12. Lieut. G. V. Turner, 1st batt. 8th foot.

13. Lieut. C. W. Norton, 5th lancers.

14. Lieut. E. Lovegrove (2), 58th foot.

15. Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, 65th foot.

16. Lieut. R. H. Hunt, 72nd foot.

17. Lieut. H. R. Roberts (3), 2nd batt. 10th foot.

18. Lieut. W. Welman, 85 foot.

19. Lieut. C. T. Bingham,* 33rd Bengal N.I.

20. Lieut. F. W. R. Jones, 63rd foot.

21. Lieut. L. G. Mundy, 11th hussars.

22. Lieut. W. Coles, 105th foot.

MEDICAL.

BARTER, Asst. surg. J. F., civil surg. of Seoni, Central Provinces, is app. to offic. as inspector gen. of prisons and dispensaries in those provinces, v. Surg. J. Brake. July 24.

BOYD.—Deolce station order confd., dated July 16, directing Asst. surg. H. Boyd, doing duty with 14th Bengal cav., to proceed to Rawulpindee, and report himself for duty to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals at that station.

CALTHROP.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated June 1, app. Asst. surg. C. W. Calthrop, offic. civil surg., Kurnaul, to the med. charge of the Kurnaul Home Stud, with effect from Dec. 30, 1871.

(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in military surveying and reconnaissance.
(2) Passed very creditably in fortification.
(3) Passed very creditably in military law.
* Attending the course voluntarily.

COOKSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated June 12, app. Surg. H. Cookson, offic. civil surg., Kurnaul, to the med. charge of the Kurnaul Home Stud, with effect from June 4.

COURTNEY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated July 31, directing Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to proc. to Dinapore, and to take over med. charge of the 2nd N.I., on the services of Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., being placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

CROMBIE.—VERNER.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated July 13, directing Asst. surg. A. Crombie to proceed to Dacca, and assume med. charge of the left wing 16th N.I. at that station. Dated July 19, posting Col. G. Verner, S.C., late offic. agent to the Gov. gen. with the ex-King of Oude, to Barrackpore, for gen. duty, at his own request.

FASKEN. Asst. surg. W. A. D., med. dept., attached to the Presy. General Hospital, services placed temp. at disp. of the Home Dept.

IRVINE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Dec. 6, 1871, directing Asst. surg. G. N. Irvine, M.D., No. 1 baty. 13th brig. R.A., to proceed as far as Rawulpindee, in additional med. charge of No. 5 baty. 13th brig. R.A., and detachment of volunteers, and report himself to the dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, Peshawur circle, for orders.

MARHEY.—Sangor station order confd., dated July 9, apptg. Asst. surg. E. C. Marhey, 2nd batt. 25th foot, to the med. charge of the garrison cells, v. Asst. surg. R. G. Segrave, directed to proceed to Morar, Gwalior.

MARTIN.—Nowshera station order confd., dated July 5, directing Asst. surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th Punjab N.I., to afford med. aid to the 10th Bengal lancers, in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 13.

PILCHER. Asst. surg. J. G., whose servs. have been replaced at the disp. of this Govt., to be supt. and med. officer of the Central and District jails, Agra. Aug. 7.

RICE. Surg. W. R., M.D., civil surg., Jabalpur, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Asst. surg. Corry, on July 27.

SMITH. Dr. H. S., offic. civil surg. of Bareilly, to offic. as superint. and med. officer of the Central and District Jails at that station, in addition to his present duties.

SEAMAN.—Lucknow brig. order confd., dated July 13, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Seaman to relieve Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., 9th N.I., of the med. charge of the 13th Bengal cav., as a temp. measure.

TUSON.—The servs. of Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., of the med. dept., offic. in med. charge 2nd regt. of N.L.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept. Aug. 7.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to offer a prize of the value of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees), to be competed for by any or all sub assistant surgeons or others who have passed through the Calcutta Medical College, the subject selected being—"The nature and causes of the fever which now prevails in and near Burdwan, and the best means of preventing its continuance." All essays submitted in competition must be sent in, with sealed covers and mottoes, on or before the 1st of August, 1873.

They must be addressed to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

All papers sent in will be examined, and the prize adjudged by the Principal of the Medical College and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Competitors are warned that they must adduce facts and close arguments bearing on these facts, and that they must not indulge in mere speculation and theorising.

Original observations on the pathology of the disease are required; also on the range of temperature observable at different periods of its course; and on successful modes of treatment. The modes of life of the people which tend to develop or arrest the fever should be carefully dwelt on, as well as the peculiarities of the villages themselves which are subject to or exempt from its influence.

The names of unsuccessful candidates will not be published.

It must be understood that the prize will not be awarded unless a fairly good essay is received.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Bengal S.C., Squadron Subaltern 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed in the Degree of Honour in Persian.

CHARGE OF MILITARY WORKS.—With reference to notification No. 205, dated April 12, the Governor general in Council is pleased to transfer the charge of the military works at Jhelum from the inspector general military works to the Government of the Punjab.

TOUR OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—His Honour the Lieut. Governor of Bengal on tour will visit Berhampore on Aug. 19, and Ram-pore Beaulah on Aug. 23. The following general instructions are notified for the guidance of the authorities who correspond directly with Government:—As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the secretary's office in Calcutta. Communications which are urgent, and can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers in the office, may be sent direct to the secretary with the Lieut. governor on tour.

SECOND SUBALTERN.—With reference to paragraph 3 of G.G.O. No. 75 of 1872, it is hereby notified that captains who may be appointed under the terms of that order to act in the post of second subaltern, will not be held to have vacated it on being appointed to officiate in a temporary vacancy in a higher grade. Para. 3.—As a rule, the appointment of second subaltern will be held only by officers of subaltern rank; but unemployed captains of the Indian army or staff corps may be allowed to act in that post when eligible, and when it may be absolutely vacant, at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Benares on July 2, Private R. Arundale, 96th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge: Having, at Fort Chunar, on June 8, been drunk. 2nd Charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Chunar, on June 8, struck with his clenched fist Corporal D. Sell, 96th regiment, the said Corporal Sell being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charges. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for years. The sentence was confirmed.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in August) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. L. Stewart, 18th hussars, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. O. Mangles, 20th hussars, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. B. Wake, 21st hussars, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to Nov. 30. Lieut. col. E. Harrison, 19th brig. R.A., to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from Aug. 12 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. H. Bent, 8th brig. R.A., to Murree, from Aug. 14 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Asst. surg. E. Drew, B baty. 18th brig. R.A., to Simla, from July 24 to Sept. 10, on private affairs. Surg. E. F. O'Leary, M.D., 1st batt. 6th foot, to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 31. Asst. surg. R. Exham, to Murree, from June 25 to Sept. 28; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of July 11. Lieut. W. T. Blois, 1st batt. 14th foot, from Dec. 1, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. H. J. Edgell, 1st batt. 21st foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. Greenland, 56th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. Forster, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. J. Wilkinson, 105th foot, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to Nov. 6. Capt. C. H. Palmer, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. W. Eddowes, in medical charge of the Doolee Irregular Force, privilege leave for ninety days. Capt. (Local Major) Sir W. Hamilton, R.H.A., to Simla, on urgent private affairs. Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, to the 31st Oct.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. Smith, C.S., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Aug. 1, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. H. Leeds, conservator of forests, Bengal, for two months, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the current duties of his office by Capt. C. W. Losack. Dr. W. Robson, professor, Presidency college, having obtained a certificate of proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000, under the rules of October, 1871, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among graded European officers of the Bengal Educational Service. Sir W. J. Herschel, C.S., reported his departure from India on 1st inst. Col. J. D. Macdonald, commandant Doolee irregular force, ninety days' privilege leave. The privilege leave for sixty days granted to Lieut. J. DeB. Lynch, officiating 1st squadron subaltern, 1st regiment Central India horse, in Foreign Department, dated July 17, is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. A. Ollivant, district superintendent of police, Muttra, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 25. Mr. W. Clifford, district superintendent of police, Humeerpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 7. Mr. D'A. McArthy, district superintendent of police, Mynpoory, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 25, or subsequent date. Mr. F. C. Dawkes, assistant magistrate and collector of Allahabad, three months' priv. leave, with effect from Sept. 10. Surg. H. S. Smith, M.B., offic. civil surgeon of Bareilly, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1. Capt. S. Brooke, officiating deputy commissioner, Jabalpur, three months' privilege leave. Mr. S. M. Johnson, assistant examiner of guaranteed railway accounts to the Government of India at Madras, privilege leave for two months, with effect from August 10, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. M. H. Jennings, inspector, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, for twelve months, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it. Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, privilege leave for three months. Rev. A. O. Hardy, junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, for eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave. Lieut. F. Mascall, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, personal assistant to superintending engineer, Lower Bari Doab Circle, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. Mr. C. Whiteford, executive engineer, 4th grade, late Beroda division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it. Mr. Frederick William Kelly, surveyor, 2nd grade, doing duty in head-quarters office at the presidency, for one month, from Sept. 9.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CLERK, Lieut. R. M., 2nd asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as 1st asst. superint., with effect from Aug. 1.

FERRAND, J. G., to act as superint. of stamps during the absence of the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., on priv. leave. Aug. 20.

MCIVER, L., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara during the employment of Mr. Sturrock on other duty. Aug. 16.

WHITE, D. S., to act as registrar of assurances of the Madras dist. during the employment of Mr. Ferrand on other duty. Aug. 20.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following apps. under the re-organisation of the Forest Department sanctioned by the Governor general in Council, under date of April 24, which took effect from that date:—

Major R. H. Beddome to be insp. of forests.
Lieut. col. H. R. Morgan and Capt. C. J. Walker to be dep. conservators of forests, 1st class.
Messrs. J. W. Cherry, C. G. Douglas, and R. Williams to be dep. conservators of forests, 3rd class.
Messrs. H. F. Winter, W. C. Hayne, H. L. Woolridge, R. W. Morgan, A. W. Peet, J. Ferguson, H. H. Yarde, and T. Sheffield, to be dep. conservators of forests, 4th class.
Messrs. E. H. Boileau and G. Hadfield to be probationers in the forest dept.
Mr. J. H. Brougham to act as dep. conservator, 4th class, during the absence of Mr. Winter on sick leave.
Mr. A. W. C. Stanbrough to be a probationer in the forest dept.

MILITARY.

CADELL, Col. R., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to be superint. of the gunpowder manufactory from Aug. 1, v. Col. Rowlandson, retired. Col. Cadell to offic. as deputy inspector-gen. of ordnance and magazines. Aug. 16.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. G., R.A., to offic. as superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, during the employment of Col. Cadell on other duty, or until further orders. Aug. 16.
CAMPBELL, Major E. G., Madras staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. col., from Aug. 11.
HOTHAM, Lieut. J., Infantry General List, to be captain by brevet, from Aug. 21.
PIXLEY, Ensign F. W., to be lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Aug. 16.
SHERMAN, Capt. F. O., to act as adjt., during the abs. on leave of Capt. J. McD. Allardice. Aug. 16.
WRIGHT, Capt. H. C., staff corps, sub-assistant commissary, 2nd class, to offic. as sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, from Aug. 7, during the abs. on furlough to Europe of Lieut. col. Mainwaring. Aug. 16.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. D. G. Clarke, chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Rev. W. W. Elwes, chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 5.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. G. King, Bengal medical establishment, for one year, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. T. W. Sandes, staff corps, assistant commissioner, Oude, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. The leave to sea for three months granted on July 18 to Major G. B. Bowen, of the staff corps, is commuted to leave in India.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CAMERON, H., to be 2nd grade asst. dist. superint. of police in the Panch Mahals dist. v. Capt. Westmacott, continuing to act as dist. superint. of police in the Broach dist. until further orders.
EBDEN, E. J., C.S., to act as dep. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, Kanara, during the absence of H. Barrett. Aug. 22.
LEACH, T. H., is app. to act as railway mag., Thull Ghaut, and cantonment mag. of Deulali. Mr. Leach is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the military cantonment of Deulali, and in the Nasik, Khandesh, and Thana dist. Aug. 22.
JACOB—WESTMACOTT.—Mr. P. Jacob, magis. F.P., and Capt. R. Westmacott, delivered over and received charge of the offic. of the supt. of police, Surat, on Aug. 3.
WALKER—WESTBROOK.—Mr. W. H. Walker and Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook assumed charge of the offices of the shipping master and dep. shipping master respectively on Aug. 14.
WESTMACOTT, Capt. R., to be 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, in the Khandeish dist., v. Capt. Hay, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist. Aug. 22.

MILITARY.

CURRIE.—1st. Regt. L.C.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 10, directing Capt. Currie to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Heyland.
FIELD, Col. J., c.b., A.D.C. to the Queen, comdt. 10th regt. N.L.I., is app. to be dep. judge advocate gen. of the army, v. Col. Schneider, app. to the brig. staff. Aug. 22.
MILLET, Lieut. R. T., 6th brig. R.A., has been prom. 2nd capt., v. E. Lyons, transfd. to the supernum. list. Aug. 17.
SPENCER.—With the sanction of the C. in C. in India, the C. in C. is pleased to take the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. C. F. H. Spencer, 45th foot, to be A.D.C., with effect from Aug. 10.
WALSH, Capt. T. P. B., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing. subalt., 19th regt. N.I.

MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Dr. T. B., is confd. in the appt. of civil surg. at Pana. Aug. 22.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—H. Kennedy, assistant district superintendent of police, Karachi, has passed an examination in the Sindi language.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Barrett, deputy conservator of forests, Kanara, for two years, from Aug. 2. Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, assistant conservator of forests, Northern division, for two years, from Aug. 8. Surg. major A. M. Rogers, M.D., Presidency surgeon second district, and marine surgeon, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Bain, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, from Sept. next. Surg. H. J. Blanc, M.D., Bombay medical establishment, for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. Parr, staff corps, political superintendent, for one year. Lieut. G. F. J. L. Russell, 49th foot, to Bombay, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 14, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, to Neilgherries, from Aug. 6, for three months, in extension. Asst. surg. E. Drew, D battery 18th brig., from July 24 to Sept. 10, to Simla, on private affairs. Lieut. W. B. St. George, F battery 9th brigade, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 10.

16th Lancers.—Vet. surg. M. D. Byrne, from 3rd drag. guards, to be vet. surg., v. M. J. Hartigan, who exch.; Sept. 11.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. E. D. N. Smith has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 27.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. T. Foster, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. M. H. Synge to be col., v. G. Bent, c.b., removed as a gen. officer; Major A. R. Clarke, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. M. H. Synge; Capt. A. T. Storer, to be major, v. A. R. Clarke, c.b.; Aug. 27. The prom. of Lieut. Tarbet to the rank of capt. to be antedated to Aug. 27. Lieut. W. H. Collins to be capt., in succession to Capt. Halkett, placed on supernum. list by Gazette of Aug. 27; Aug. 28. Lieut. col. C. Pasley, placed on the seconded list as a capt. and brevet major by Gazette of Sept. 12, 1865, and described as on the seconded list in Gazette of July 5, 1867, to be placed on the supernum. list; Sept. 5, 1865. Lieut. col. A. Clarke, c.b., placed on the seconded list as a capt. by Gazette of Aug. 30, 1864, and described as on the seconded list in Gazette of July 5, 1867, to be placed on the supernum. list; Aug. 4, 1864.

1st Foot.—Qrmer. J. Robinson retires upon tempy. h.p.; Sept. 11.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Martin-Atkins retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 11.

8th Foot.—G. A. Money, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. F. Malet, prom.; Sept. 11.

10th Foot.—Lieut. E. C. Kellie has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 27.

21st Foot.—Major E. N. L'Estrange, from 22nd foot, to be major, v. J. Hare, who exch.; Sept. 11.

48th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Pickering, from 9th foot, to be lieut., v. S. M. Gully, who exch.; Sept. 11.

49th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Yate is perm. to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Sept. 11.

58th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. C. Bell has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 27.

65th Foot.—W. W. Lean, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. T. Croft, prom.; Sept. 11.

76th Foot.—Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott is perm. to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; Sept. 11.

89th Foot.—Capt. J. A. Barstow retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 11.

109th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke becomes supernum. on app. as asst. adj. gen. in India; July 30.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. B. F. Alexander retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. C. W. Robinson, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. S. Byng, who retires upon tempy. h.p.; Hon. H. O'C. Prittie to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, ret.; Sept. 11.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. K. Carr, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg. major, v. W. H. Macintosh, M.D., who retires upon h.p.; Sept. 11.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

1st Class Schoolmaster E. H. Rogers, from R.H.A., to be sub inspector, v. S. Stockham, retired upon h.p.; Sept. 11.

BREVET.

Capt. W. H. Collins, R.E., to be major; Aug. 29.

Major G. E. Herne, retired upon a pension from 103rd foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.; Sept. 11.

Ensign and Asst. comy. D. Lissenburg, Madras army, to have the hon. rank of lieut.; May 17.

Apothecary J. Hargreaves, Madras med. estab., to have the hon. and local rank of asst. surg.; Sept. 11.

To be Lieut. colonels.

Major G. A. Brown, Bengal staff corps; Major A. Mackenzie, Bengal

staff corps; Major D. Macintyre, Bengal staff corps; Major H. Moore, Bombay staff corps; Sept. 11.

To be Majors.

Capt. C. J. East, 41st foot; Capt. G. F. Blackwood, royal (late Bengal) art.; Capt. H. Thompson, Bengal staff corps; Capt. C. E. Bates, Bengal staff corps; Capt. E. Lightfoot, Bengal staff corps; Capt. D. Robertson, Bengal army; Sept. 11.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. T. Foster, R.E., who died Aug. 26, 1872:—

Lieut. gen. H. Servanté, col. comdnt. R.E., to be gen.; Aug. 27.

Major gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., to be lieut. gen.; Aug. 27.

Col. G. Bent, C.B., R.E., to be major gen.; dated March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Aug. 27, 1872.

Capt. R. W. Woods, h.p., late 3rd foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; Aug. 27.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonel:—

Lieut. col. C. Pasley, R.E.; Lieut. col. A. Clarke, C.B., R.E.; July 6.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major general (honorary) G. Bouchier, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Col. W. J. F. Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps.

Col. T. Rattray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. col. J. M. Nuttall, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. col. J. Doran, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Lieut. col. J. Hills, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Lieut. col. J. A. Tytler, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Surg. major F. F. Allen, Bengal Army.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAGRAM—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, wife of S. J. Bagram, daughter.

BLEWITT—At Simla, Aug. 13, wife of Lieut. col. Blewitt, 65th regt., daughter. [C. Boyd, son.]

BOYD—At the Free Church Manse, Esplanade, Aug. 19, wife of Rev. D.

DE COURCY—At Hushyarpur, Aug. 6, wife of W. B. De Courcy, son.

DOBSON—At Bangalore, Aug. 12, wife of A. E. Dobson, lieut. R.E., daughter.

DUFF—At Bhaugulpore, the residence of J. F. Bowers, Aug. 5, wife of W. C. Duff, of Rajpore factory, son.

EVANS—At Shillong, Aug. 8, wife of Capt. H. M. Evans, 43rd Assam light infantry, son.

GEARY—At Calcutta, Aug. 4, wife of T. Geary, daughter.

GUERIN—At Malligam, Aug. 18, wife of J. A. Guerin, asst. superint. Berar Revenue Survey, daughter.

HANNAGAN—At Lucknow, Aug. 15, wife of J. S. Hannagan, daughter.

JEFFERY—At Diamond Harbour, Aug. 10, wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, son.

KIDD—At Madras, Aug. 12, wife of the Rev. D. W. Kidd, missionary, S.P.G., daughter. [Railway, daughter.]

MILLAR—At Umballa, Aug. 9, wife of James B. Millar, S. B. and Delhi

MITCHELL—At 15, Hare-street, Calcutta, Aug. 7, wife of J. M. Mitchell, daughter.

MOULE—At Mirzapore, Aug. 18, wife of H. D'Oily Moule, C.S., daughter.

PEACOCK—At Sealkote, Aug. 12, wife of Edward B. Peacock, assistant commissioner, daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Saharunpore, Aug. 5, wife of W. P. Richardson, offic. engr., Bd. Irrigation Surveys, prematurely, son, still-born.

ROBERTS—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 12, wife of J. P. Roberts, C.E., daughter.

ROSS—At Simla, Aug. 4, wife of J. H. Ross, surg. H.M.'s 39th regt., daughter.

SANDERS—At Chinchpoogly, Aug. 19, wife of R. D. Sanders, daughter.

SYM—At Tundiani, Abbottabad, Aug. 8, the wife of Capt. J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkha regt., daughter, still-born.

THOMAS—At Simla, Aug. 13, wife of Capt. C. F. Thomas, 6th N.L.I., son.

WILSON—At Purulia, Maunbhoom district, Aug. 15, wife of William Wilson, civil assistant surgeon, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORDWELL—JUPP—At Simla, Aug. 7, D. Cordwell, army head-quarters staff, to Charlotte, widow of J. L. Jupp, of Pimlico, London.

JONES—DE LACY—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, B. C. Jones, son of B. Jones, of Leyton, Essex, England, to Priscilla A., widow of E. DeLacy, professor of literature.

MOLONEY—ANDERSON—At Simla, Aug. 13, M. Malony, irrigation dept., to Jane Anderson.

NEILL—WADDINGTON—At Chindwara, Aug. 15, J. W. Neill, Bengal C.S., to Charlotte M., daughter of Lieut. col. Waddington, Bengal staff corps.

PEMBERTON—SEELEY—At Kidderpore, Aug. 3, W. B. Pemberton, of Sultangung, to Elizabeth M., daughter of late Assistant Surg. G. B. Seely, Bengal army.

POWELL—PUDDICOMBE—At Vythery, Aug. 12, S. H. LaBarte, son of E. B. Powell, director of public instruction, Madras, to Laura M., daughter of Capt. C. Puddicombe, of Manantoddy, Wynaad.

THOMSON—BUNTING—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, C. Thomson, C.E., to May D., daughter of B. Bunting, London.

WOODFALL—MORAN—At Negapatam, Aug. 15, J. Woodfall, to Mrs. Gertrude Moran, daughter of J. Jensen.

DEATHS.

BOATE—At Allahabad, Aug. 10, Dr. H. C. U. B. Boate, L.R., C.S.I., aged 45.

BOWEN—At Goojrat Dak Bungalow, Aug. 9, A. W., son of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, aged 10. [aged 61.]

BRUCE—At Calcutta, Aug. 13, Frances S., relict of the late H. Bruce, CARR—At Cashmere, Aug. 8, O. J., only child of Major R. E. Carr, 36th regt., aged 13 months.

CLARKE—At Lahore, Aug. 14, Ellen E., wife of the late H. Clarke, aged 59.

FARNON—At Haupper, Aug. 6, E. Farnon, aged 15.

FREER—At Vizagapatam, Aug. 2, G. Freer, aged 72.

HOBBS—At Fort, Allahabad, Aug. 13, Katherine J., daughter of Sergt. C. Hobbs, Army Commissariat Dept., aged 10.

MASTER—At Secunderabad, Aug. 13, Apoth. W. D. Master, Madras Medical Dept., aged 47.

MILLAR—At Umballa, July 7, J. S. R., eldest son of J. B. Millar, S. P. and Delhi Railway, aged 13.

PEYTON—At Nagpore, Central Provs., Aug. 18, Col. G. W. Peyton, Madras staff corps, com. Seetabulder.

RABARTS—At Lucknow, Aug. 12, Emma, wife of Orderly-room serg. J. Rabarts, 8th brig. R.A., aged 36.

ROUSE—At Raneeungee, Aug. 13, Jessie, wife of W. Rouse, E. I. Railway.

SENIOR—At Cawnpore, Aug. 11, G. A. Palmer, son of Capt. T. P. Senior, paymaster, 1-8th (the King's) regt., aged 1.

SLADE—At Lucknow, Aug. 12, Sarah, wife of Acting bombardier J. Slade, C.S., R.A., aged 29.

SPITTA—At Lahore, Aug. 15, J. C. M., only son of C. H. Spitta, barrister-at-law, aged 9 months.

WILBY—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, Ada A., younger daughter of the late G. R. Wilby, and stepdaughter of R. B. Smart, deputy supt. revenue survey, aged 18.

WINCHESTER—At Lower Colaba, Aug. 17, Mrs. Catherine S. Winchester, aged 27.

YORK—At Allahabad, Aug. 16, K. B., son of H. K. York, aged 15 months.

Official Papers.

NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Resolution No. 1,150A, dated Nynee Tal, July 31.

Read—The new Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872.

1. OBSERVATIONS.—The Lieut. governor directs the attention of all judicial authorities to the changes effected in the law by the new Code, which comes into force on Sept. 1 next.

2. Magistrates under the new Code are of three classes, corresponding respectively to magistrates exercising full powers, subordinate magistrates of the 1st, and subordinate magistrates of the 2nd class, under Act XXV. of 1861.

3. From the provisions of section 10 of the Act, read with the fourth and last clauses of section 2, it appears to the Lieut. governor that the conferment of powers under the old law is sufficient to carry with it corresponding powers under the new Act. But under section 42 all officers who, on Sept. 1, have powers as full-power magistrates, or as sub magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class, will be gazetted respectively as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class magistrates.

4. The magistrate of the district has power under sections 23, 25, and 27 to invest magistrates subordinate to him, of the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st class respectively, with certain special powers in addition to those belonging to them by appointment. The Lieut. governor will invest all magistrates of districts with the following additional powers:—

(1.) Under section 48, to withdraw from the magistrates subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions or not, such classes of cases as they think proper;

(2.) Under section 49, to distribute business among their subordinates by localities.

5. In addition to the powers which magistrates of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class may exercise in virtue of their appointment, and those powers which may be conferred upon them by the magistrate of the district under sections 27, 25, and 23, there are certain other powers enumerated in the last-named sections, which can only be conferred by the local government.

6. Commissioners of divisions are requested to submit, after consultation with the magistrates of the districts in their divisions, the names of all magistrates of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes whom they would recommend for increased powers under sections 27, 25, and 23. Only magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes can be specially empowered by Government to entertain cases without complaint; and only 1st class magistrates can be specially empowered by Government to make over cases to a subordinate magistrate, hear appeals from subordinate magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and make orders in nuisance cases.

Minor provisions and specifications of magisterial duties under the new Code follow, which are here omitted.]

SILK AND SERICULTURE.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, dated Simla, August, 1872:—

Read an account of silk in India, by Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India in this department.

RESOLUTION.

The high price of silk, arising from the ravages of disease in the silkworm in the countries formerly contributing the greater portion of raw silk for European consumption naturally roused attention to the possibility of rearing healthy broods in regions hitherto untried, or of extending the productive powers of silk-producing countries still unaffected by the taint. In furtherance of these objects, a Silk Supply Association was formed in England on a basis analogous to that of the Cotton Supply Association, and India was the quarter to which the new Association turned its attention.

2. The Association accordingly applied to the Secretary of State for assistance in its efforts to stimulate and increase the production of silk in India, similar to that afforded to the Cotton Supply Association.

3. The Secretary of State with his (Revenue) despatch No. 27, dated March 31, 1869, forwarded, for the information of the Government of India, and for such consideration as might be deemed requisite, a copy of the papers relating to the formation of the Association.

4. The Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State in reply, assuring his Grace of its appreciation of the importance of the objects for which the Silk Supply Association had been established, and offering to render all the aid in its power to promote and extend the cultivation of silk in India, and to improve the quality of the article.

5. The correspondence with the Secretary of State was then circulated to the several local Governments and administration in the Bengal Presidency, with a request that they would give publicity to the proceedings of the Association, the papers being at the same time published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

6. But the first thing needful before taking action towards the further development of the silk industry in provinces where it already exists, or of its extension to other provinces where it is not yet established, was to collect such information as was attainable in regard to past attempts to foster sericulture in India, the degree of their success, if successful, and the causes of their failure, if the reverse, together with materials for a general review of the present position of all industries connected with silk in India.

7. Accordingly, all available records were got together, and a circular was addressed to local Governments and administrations, in which the following points were noted as those on which information was desired:—

"Places where silk culture has been pursued, with particulars of climate; extent of land under cultivation in mulberry, or other food for silkworms; quantity of silk produced; quantity and price of silk produced; kinds of silkworms kept, with their scientific names; method of rearing the worm; method of reeling the silk adopted; particulars as to extent of European enterprise; amount of silk woven on the spot, and nature of fabrics; quantity and value of silk exported (1) by sea, (2) by land; full particulars of any attempts or experiments made during the past thirty years, whether by Government or by private persons, with a view to improve or extend the culture; opinions of qualified persons, official and non-official (whether in regard to stock of worms, their food, mode of rearing, manipulation of silk, or on any other point), and improvements recommended."

8. The replies received at this call, and such other records as could be obtained from any quarter, were entrusted to Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this department, for the purpose of compiling a careful account of silk in India, especially of the various attempts that had been made to encourage and extend sericulture, so as to assist the Government in coming to a decision as to the action (if any) which it might be expedient to take in the matter of promoting sericulture.

9. Mr. Geoghegan has accomplished this laborious task in a very creditable manner. The work produced by him is interesting and valuable, and it will materially help the Government of India in coming to a decision as to the steps to be taken in this important matter. The Governor-general in Council accordingly desires that the thanks of this Government be conveyed to Mr. Geoghegan, and that the compilation be circulated to all local Governments and administrations, the Chambers of Commerce, and the several Scientific and Agricultural Institutions now on the accompanying distribution list, with a request for further information, or for any additions or corrections that suggest themselves.

10. H.E. in Council also requests that Mr. Geoghegan will be good enough to continue to devote his attention to the subject, with the special view of procuring hereafter a more perfect second edition of his work.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution and of the compilation be sent to the several local Governments and administrations, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Scientific and Agricultural Institutions named in the distribution list, for the purpose indicated in paragraph 9.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Geoghegan.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM H. WALKER.—Our obituary column contains the name of a gentleman who was very widely known in East Indian circles, Sir William Harrison Walker, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's naval service. He had completed his 72nd year at the time of his death. A son of the late Mr. Benjamin Walker, of Sittingbourne, Kent, he entered the service at the age of fifteen. From this he retired in 1839, on the expiration of the Company's charter; but subsequently commanded several ships trading between England and Calcutta. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and Senior Professional Member of the Marine and Harbour Departments of the Board of Trade. He received the honour of knighthood last year, in recognition of his long and able public services under the Company and the Crown.

Home.

HEATHENISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

On Sunday week the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, preached in Carlisle Cathedral upon the controversy which has arisen out of the recent speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Carlisle.

In the course of the sermon he said:—"When Bishop Heber wrote his exquisite missionary hymn, not so very many years ago, and spoke of 'the heathen in his blindness bowing down to wood and stone,' the facilities for becoming acquainted with those heathens were exceedingly different from what they now are. Then, no doubt, as now, there were distinctions among those whom we popularly class under one common name of 'Heathen;' there were philosophical speculators in India and China, and there were ancient civilisations based upon moral and religious teaching then as there are now; but it was only students who knew much about such matters. The ordinary mind simply looked upon the world outside Christendom as covered with one great oppressive cloud of darkness. But now it is impossible to deal with the question in that rough and ready way. The inhabitants of distant countries are constantly among us, and live with us on equal terms as members of our civilised society, and although that does not change the fact that they are not disciples of Christ, still it does very much to change the average popular estimation of what the work is which has to be done by Christians. Everyone must see that a portion at least of what we regard as the heathen population of the world does not consist of men such as Heber's hymn brought before our minds, not of men subject to the evils of gross idolatry, not men sunk in all the pollution of savage life, but educated men of high civilisation and refinement, who must be persuaded we have something to give them which they as yet want, something of which their civilisation and refinement are no sufficient substitute. Moreover, not only do we see more than we used to do of the unchristianised portion of the world, but the unchristianised portion of the world sees more of us. The Hindoos and Parsees and the Mahomedans can come and see for themselves, and they do come and see for themselves. The future of the Kingdom of Christ depends, humanly speaking, very much upon what those foreigners do see when they come to visit our shores. One would desire they should go back in the same state of mind as that which belonged to the Queen of Sheba, when she went to visit Solomon, and almost, if not quite, persuaded to be Christians; in fact, if England were what she ought to be; still more, if Christendom were what she ought to be, missionary work, so far as India is concerned, ought to be at an end—the natives ought to be their own missionaries. The spiritual influence conveyed by the constant passing and repassing of Hindoos and Englishmen between one country and the other ought to have the effect of introducing the gospel into India with far more completeness of effect than any society could attain. But what would be the impression made upon an educated Hindoo by the divided state of our opinions among ourselves? We may know that some of our so-called religious newspapers are the most irreligious of all newspapers, but he cannot know this. We may know or believe that our religious controversies not unfrequently represent the action of the most noisy and headstrong, not that of the most wise and prudent; but he cannot be expected to know this; and so the almost necessary result of looking upon us from the Hindoo point of view would be to make the Hindoo think little of our religion and look for the secret of our strength, not in that, but rather in our human science. He will be tempted to regard as our representative men not those who most earnestly preach or uphold the Gospel of Christ, but rather those who are notable for purely secular knowledge, or those who have tried to substitute for the definite religion of Holy Scripture and the Church that kind of atheistic philosophy which has lately been especially prominent, and which to a Hindoo mind will have such especial charms. The mischief would not be so great if the practical result were thoroughly good. But is this so? We must expect a Hindoo to form his judgment from the general impression made by that which commonly meets his eye, and not by exceptional cases of excellence. If we expect to move the Hindoos to join us, it must be by making our light to shine so that they can see it. The missionary's task would be comparatively a simple one if he could say to the natives of any heathen country, 'If you would only come home with me, you would perceive what a blessing it is that I am now offering to you. If you could see England, you would easily understand what I want to make your country.' To this test dare he hold up England as the proof of what his teaching can do? Whether he dare or not, his teaching must and will be put to this test. The Hindoos do come to see what a Christian country is, and if they go back disappointed or mocking, as some of them do, how can we be the 'salt of the earth?' How can we be the 'light of the world?'"

Miscellaneous.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has taken a residence at Lowestoft for a term.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM EXTENDED TO INDIA.—On the first of October next, and thenceforward, Money Orders may be obtained at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in British India. The Commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on Money Orders issued on the British Colonies generally, viz.:—On sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single Money Order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. Measures have been taken for the issue of Money Orders in India, payable at Money Order Offices in this Country.—General Post Office, 16th September, 1872.

FIELD GUNS FOR INDIA.—The authorities of the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have lately received an extensive order for 9-pounder muzzle loading field guns for India, to be constructed on the same principle and according to the pattern recently introduced for the field batteries of Royal Artillery in England. These are intended, it is understood, to supersede the bronze field guns manufactured both at the Dial-square, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and the Cossipore Foundry for the Indian service a few years since, when there was great faith placed in the bronze system—a system which has, notwithstanding its theoretical excellence and advantages, been thoroughly tested and found wanting.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY paid a visit to the City on Wednesday last, accompanied by Sir Harry Parkes and General Alexander. They went first to the Mansion House, where they were received by the Lord Mayor, and thence escorted by him to Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Bank of England. After visiting the Guildhall they returned to the Mansion House, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The Governor of the Bank and Alderman Sir Robert Carden were also of the party. On Tuesday the Embassy paid a second visit to Woolwich Arsenal, where they spent six hours in the manufacturing departments, and took luncheon in the Ordnance Select Committee offices. They also paid a visit to the International Exhibition, and were much interested by the printing machinery there displayed.

THE BURMESE AMBASSADORS arrived at Edinburgh from Newcastle on Thursday afternoon, and were received by Lord Provost Law. Yesterday (Monday) they visited Glasgow, and were entertained at luncheon by the Provost and magistrates of the city. In returning thanks for the toast of the health of the King of Burmah, proposed by the Lord Provost, his Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary said he felt highly gratified at the kindly greetings with which they had been received in Glasgow, and he should not fail to communicate the fact to his Royal master. He had heard a great deal about the city of Glasgow in his own country—its wonderful manufactures, its harbour and shipping, and its gigantic commercial transactions. He trusted that their present visit to England would lead to bringing the nations, both politically and commercially, into closer contact, and that its result might be for the welfare of both countries and mankind in general. The Embassy visited various places of interest in and about the city. To-day they are to be presented with an address by the Chamber of Commerce.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The Indian Engineers, that is to say, the officers on the old Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Lists, complain that they have been badly treated. Their brethren of the "big guns," as they put it, have recently been afforded an opportunity of retiring by dozens on handsome pensions, whilst they have been offered no inducement to relinquish active life; the juniors of the Artillery having at the same time obtained a most undue advantage as regards promotion and future prospects. This smacks very much of complaint for the very sake of complaint, for if figures prove anything a glance at "Hart" will show that the Engineer John Company men have had the advantage over the "Artillery boys" for years past. In every grade the Artillery have found themselves superseded by those of the scarlet tunics. It was to compensate the Artillery for their loss of position, and at the same time to remove the state of stagnation to which the various lists had been reduced, that the magnates of the India-office were induced to do a generous action for once.

PILOT ELSON.—A correspondent at Portsea writes to us respecting the relatives of Pilot Elson, whose bravery and self-sacrifice were so conspicuously displayed in connection with the disastrous wreck of the ship *Rothsay*, shortly after leaving Calcutta, and the subsequent death-struggle on a raft. A subscription for the relief of Elson's widow has been started among the merchants of Calcutta, the sum of 6,000 rupees having been obtained when the last mail left; and our correspondent points out that the gallant fellow (who had also in 1868 been shipwrecked and adrift on a raft) has a widowed mother living in Landport, and that he was in the habit of supplementing the miserable parish dole of which she is in receipt by occasional remittances. These, of course, are entirely stopped, and the old woman is now left wholly dependent on the parish of Portsea, except what little additional support she can receive from two daughters, who themselves have a hard struggle for existence by doing needlework. The case of this poor woman, taken in connection with her son's heroism, will at once commend itself to recognition by the many thousands whose hearts were stirred by the story of Elson's marvellous self-sacrifice.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. LEGATT AND CO.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Friday, before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, Mr. Robertson Griffiths applied for the extension of an interim injunction granted last week staying further proceedings under an attachment levied at Bombay by the National Bank of India (Limited) on 13,000 bales of cotton. Mr. T. Plews, on behalf of the bank, consented to an extension of the injunction until after the meeting of creditors, but he desired publicly to deny the statement that the bank had continued the proceedings at Bombay after the Court had granted an injunction in the first instance. The attachment was lodged before the filing of the petition for liquidation, and had merely ripened by operation of law, but it was a mistake to suggest that any further proceedings had been taken. A statement had also gone forth that the debtors had failed in consequence of the stoppage of Messrs. Gledstones and Co.; but, so far from this being the case, it appeared that the latter were creditors for £65,000. His Honour said that as statements had gone forth which were now contradicted, he had no doubt that due publicity would be given to the contradiction of those statements. An extension of the interim injunction was then ordered by consent.

INDIAN MINES.—"J. C." writes to the *Times*:—A few days since there was mention made in your pages, of which I have also private advices by the same mail, that diamonds had been found near Simla. In 1863 valuable indications and minerals were found there, but it is not British territory, and the Rajah refused to make any terms with the discoverer, who therefore declined to show his "find." Iron and salt are the only minerals worked by the natives near the Himalayas. The latter brings the Rajah of Mundi an income of Rs. 300,000 per annum.—A lead mine has been opened at or near Sabathoo by the Rajah and a few Europeans, which promises some success, but the greatest source of silver is from the "silver country of the Vazeers," "Vazeeri Russi," in "Kulu," one of the last places visited by the late Lord Mayo. This has become the right of a European, to whom the Government granted a lease of a mine at Shigri, north of Kulu, "being the first mineral lease ever granted by the Government of India."—There are still plenty of diamond mines in India, but the exclusiveness of the native princes and the apathy of the English Government leave them unexplored and unworked. As Harry Emanuel says, India now sends no diamonds to market.

THE SASSOON ORGAN.—A series of concerts have lately been given in town on the grand organ built by Messrs. Bishop and Starr, the gift to the Town Hall of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, Kt., in honour of Prince Alfred's visit to that city in 1870. One of these performances, on Saturday, September 7, was by Master Percy Mull, son of the proprietor of the *Times of India*, a little boy of twelve years of age. We should hesitate to give our impressions of the marvellous genius displayed by this child, but for the universal testimony to it of the highest judges of the musical world. The formidable programme—consisting of the masterpieces of Mendelssohn, Handel, Rossini, and Bach—he got through with such perfect power of interpretation and ease of execution that he at once placed all criticism out of question, and raised the surprise and admiration of a learned and accomplished audience to enthusiasm. In fact, the child playing from these masters was a re-creation of their works. Where all was so perfectly done, it is unnecessary to refer to the programme in detail; but we could not help remarking that the child's feeling for, and his treatment of, Bach's music was like a boy enjoying his favourite game which he felt sure of winning. Few of the most accomplished and matured players can master Bach. It is needless to say more, but we cannot conclude without congratulating Mr. Mull on the card he has drawn, in his son, in the lottery of the life of man.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Tuesday last, Mr. R. O. Campbell in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts he pointed out that the net profit on the half-year was £42,011. 12s. 10d., which was sufficient to wipe out the balance of £33,406. 15s. debit of profit and loss account in December last, and pay an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., and carry forward £1,635. 10s. 4d. Many, no doubt, would have thought it better not to pay any dividend at present, but carry the whole amount forward; but the board was anxious to give the shareholders some return for their investment, and so justify the prediction that had been made of their prosperity, which he doubted not would continue. The shareholders would remember that in the hour of their misfortunes in China it was suggested by many that that branch should be closed, and under the feelings of disappointment caused by the nonfulfilment of their hope of success, the board were not at first indisposed to listen to the proposal, but thinking it better not to act hastily, had decided on keeping it on, and were now reaping the advantage of that course. The branch there was good, and formed a very valuable auxiliary in their exchange business. In Calcutta and Bombay they had a fair share of the business, and he might fairly say they had turned the corner, and the public seemed to think so too, for the shares were rising in the market, the deposits increasing, and at no time were their bills at better rates relatively to the other India banks on the East or the discount market. He felt sure the progress would be satisfactory, and concluded by moving the resolution, and that the dividend be paid on and after the 16th inst. Mr. E. W. Wingrove seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE NEW K.C.B.'s.—Major-General Sir George Bouchier, C.B., of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose promotion to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath appears in another column, is an officer of high standing and meritorious services. He was born about the year 1819, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1838. He became first lieutenant in 1841, captain in 1853, major in 1858, lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and full colonel in 1864. His services are thus enumerated in "Hart's Army List"—He served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and the battle of Punnia, for which he obtained a bronze star. He commanded a field battery during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the actions of Trimmooghat on the 12th and 16th of July, 1857; he was also present at the siege of Delhi, at the actions of Bolundshuhur and Agra, at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, for which latter service he was repeatedly mentioned in the general's despatches; he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1858, and his name also appears in the list of officers to whom rewards have been given for distinguished and meritorious services. Colonel Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is an aide-de-camp to the Queen, and his name appears in the "Indian Army List" of 1867 as commanding the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, and also in the *cadre* of officers of the late 4th European Native Infantry. His appointment to the service dates from 1847 or the following year, and he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1864.

THE USE OF QUININE IN INDIA.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, the Commissioner of Burdwan, writes to the *Times* respecting the use of quinine in connection with the fever which still ravages Burdwan:—"It has fallen to my lot officially to superintend the operations connected with the relief of the sufferers from the fever for the last three years, and the only medicine which has been at all efficacious has been quinine. Owing to the great cost of quinine, the medical authorities have been compelled, by the ordinary rules of economy and Budget estimates, to attempt to use cheaper substitutes, and it has been necessary for me to use the most forcible language in demanding an unlimited supply of quinine. I am not blaming the medical authorities, but I merely beg to express the most unqualified opinion that quinine is the only remedy; and it was with the greatest satisfaction that I saw a few weeks ago that the Indian Government had telegraphed for a special supply of 500 lbs. of quinine for the use of Burdwan. As the fever will almost certainly break out again in October and November, it is to be hoped that this supply is already on its way to India. In almost my last conversation with the late Earl of Mayo on the subject of the Burdwan fever he was speaking of the results to be expected from the cultivation of cinchona in the Government plantations at Darjeeling, and his lordship expressed a hope that the time would come when the Government would be able to supply quinine at one shilling an ounce in India, whereas the last ten pounds which I got direct from the Government stores in Calcutta cost rather more than six shillings an ounce. If Lord Mayo's anticipation can be fulfilled the importance of this cultivation to Government and the people committed to our charge is incalculable. The magistrates and medical officers of Burdwan, who, in spite of severe personal suffering, have perseveringly ministered to the wants of the native community, are most deservedly entitled to the praise which you have awarded to them."

THE COLONELS' QUESTION REDIVIVUS.—An Indian correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* asks Mr. Cardwell on what principle majors' promotions are to be made in the Royal regiments in future? The warrant states that promotion up to the rank of major is to be regimental, and for the command of a regiment seniority tempered by selection. In the face of the warrant, how can the promotion of Major Wilkinson to the command of the 16th Lancers be reconciled? If he has been selected as being the right man in the right place, it is throwing a slur on all majors of cavalry senior to him. Colonel Wilkinson has only sixteen years' service—a captain of '63 and a major of 70. Compare his seniority with other cavalry majors, taken from "Hart":—In the 1st Dragoon Guards a major has 24 years; 3rd ditto 29 years!!; 11th Hussars 24 years; 12th Lancers 20 years; 15th Hussars 23 years; 18th ditto 34!!!; 19th ditto 24 years; 20th Hussars 30 years!; 21st ditto 26 years. Are none of the majors fit for the command, or is Colonel Wilkinson's promotion a hint for them to retire? I see the senior major of the 18th Hussars was a brevet lieutenant-colonel three years before, and a regimental-major six months after, Colonel Wilkinson got his company. Now, for promotion to the rank of captain, Lieutenant Pole, of the 13th Hussars, was promoted regimentally to captain, with six years' service, yet Lieutenant Jee, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, of the same service as Lieutenant Pole, has been superseded by Lieutenant Peters, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, being promoted captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards. I thought one of the arguments in favour of the new regulation was that non-purchase would help those who have been unlucky in promotion, but judging by the promotions lately made I think interest alone will regulate promotion. Who is to blame—the Duke for recommending or Mr. Cardwell in promoting? In the abstract we do not personally care how promotion goes; all we want are well-marked rules, and that promotion should be given strictly in accordance with those rules.

Will no M.P. help us to get properly defined rules?—Q IN THE CORNER.—India, August 11, 1872."

India Office.

Sept. 14, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. C. Williams, E. C. Tuther (Uncov.), W. G. Deare (Uncov.), M. McLeod (Uncov.), R. H. Tulloh (Uncov.), W. H. Patterson (Uncov.), F. G. Tenlo (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Barrett (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Whitmore, R.E.; Surg. T. Mathew.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. P. Coode, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. J. Coulson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. H. Keatinge, C.B., v.c., Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. M. B. Thornhill, 3 mo., furl.; M. S. Howell, 3 mo., furl.; J. Steele (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; R. Pereira (Uncov.), 6 mo., private affairs, converted into 2 years, furl.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Grisp (Uncov.), 1 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Cantor, 3 mo.; Lieut. S. A. Swinley, 3 mo.; Capt. H. P. Peacock, 4 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major W. Aitken, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. W. Molony, R. D. Hime, D. W. Cary (Uncov.), A. W. Wollaston (Uncov.), J. W. McCrindle (Uncov.), P. O'Brien (Uncov.), F. E. Tason (Uncov.), C. F. Lindsay (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. N. Overbury.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. A. Patten (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. W. H. Cox; Major W. Jackson; Conductor P. Carr.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. T. G. M. Lane.
Bombay Estab.—Major W. Manson; Capt. F. S. Leacock.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. S. Wigram, from Aug. 23.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—The wife of James Graham, Indian Stores Department, of a daughter, Sept. 7.

MARRIAGES.

HOYER—HUMPHREYS—Walter F. Hoyer, of Bombay, to Magdalen, daughter of Henry N. Humphreys, at Paddington, Sept. 12.

NOTT—GLASSE—George F., son of Capt. Nott, R.N., to Annie, daughter of Major gen. Glasse, Bombay Artillery, at Droxford, Hants, Aug. 29.

SALKELD—FARQUHARSON—Capt. Charles Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ella M., daughter of the Rev. Robt. Farquharson, at Blandford, Dorset, Sept. 5.

THORP—SPENCE—Theodore A. Thorpe, late of H.M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, to Margaret A., daughter of Peter Spence, J.P., at Manchester, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

MARSH—The wife of Major W. D. Marsh, Royal Engineers, daughter of Stephen Carmichael, M.D., of Trinidad, West Indies, at Walmer, Sept. 5, aged 37.

SPENCER—Surgeon Francis Spencer, H.E.I.Co.'s Service, Bengal Presidency, at Woodridings, Pinner, Sept. 8.

WALKER—Sir William Harrison Walker, H.E.I.C.S., at 103, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Sept. 13, aged 73.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Jacob Hansen Love, Rangoon.—Sept. 2. O'Thyen, Rangoon.—8. Costante, Rangoon; Fleur de Maurice, Mauritius; Syren, Mauritius; Rinaldo, Calcutta; Ambrose, Calcutta; Concordia, Rangoon.—7. Herman and Emma, Akyab; str. Maharajah, Akyab.—8. Pelegrina Madre, Maulmain; Genitore, Rangoon.—9. Str. J. C. Stevenson, Calcutta; Linda, Mauritius; Albert Wilhelm, Rangoon; Quattro, Rangoon.—10. Beautiful Star, Colombo; Marian, Rangoon; Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Pride of Wales, Rangoon; Tete, Rangoon; Rosemont, Akyab; Tribune, Rangoon; Mahanada, Calcutta; Shabpre, Calcutta.—11. Peleg, Rangoon; Iron Cross, Calcutta; str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta; Mogul, Rangoon.—12. Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Spirit of the South, Mauritius; str. Neera, Bombay; Timoleonte, Rangoon.—13. William Wilcox, Calcutta; str. Paraguay, Kurrachee; Glee Maiden, Rangoon.—14. Elizabeth Ann, Penang; Duncairn, Calcutta; Hudson, Bassein; Black Prince, Rangoon; Helen Scott, Bombay; Guido, Rangoon; Emanuela and Catalina, Akyab; Adelina, Akyab.—16. Appendix, Rangoon; Bombay, Bassein; Mora, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5. **Parana, Bombay.**—6. Str. Walmer Castle, Cape and Mauritius; Jorawar, Calcutta; Nydia, Bombay.—7. Waverley, Calcutta; Glenhaven, Calcutta; British Princess, Calcutta; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; City of Manchester, Calcutta; City of Poonah, Calcutta.—9. Baldwin, Rangoon; Thomas Dryden, Galle; Brinckburn Priory, Galle; Edward Percy, Bombay.—10. Calcutta, Kurrachee; Josepha, Bombay; str. Rigas, Bombay.—11. Str. Windsor Castle, Calcutta; Great Victoria, Calcutta; Newcastle, Bombay.—12. Olive, Rangoon; Golden Fleece, Colombo; Joshua, Bombay; Buldovan, Rangoon.—14. Rohilla, Deinerara and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pekin, Sept. 12.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mrs. Coleman and infant, Miss Vivian. For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. J. W. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mr. T. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Barshard, Miss Bliss, Major G. W. Marsh, Mr. G. G. Sillar, Mr. W. Hoey, Mr. C. Filose, Col. and Mrs. Lester and infant, Mr. Moyle. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. W. E. Clarke, Mr. G. S. Forbes, and Mr. H. Young. For **YOKOHAMA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman. For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. R. W. Hurst, Mr. O. Johnson, Mr. J. A. H. Taylor, and Mr. J. Scott. For **HONG KONG**.—Mr. C. F. A. Sangster. For **CEYLON**.—Mr. W. A. Moss, Mr. McGrigor, and Mrs. Puckle. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mrs. Rowlett, and Mr. H. W. Bowness. For **MALTA**.—Mrs. Simpson and infant, Mrs. King and friend, Col. and Miss Mann, and Mr. C. Johnson. Per str. Candia, Sept. 20.—From **VENICE**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. A. H. Haggard. For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. E. L. B. Allen. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Etlinger. Per str. Candia, Sept. 23.—From **BRINDISI**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Turnbull. For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. Garstin, Capt. J. C. Hay, Miss Meckenzie, Mr. F. C. Buckland, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Saunders, Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Tanner, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. J. C. O'Donnell, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Saunders, Mr. G. S. Lynch, Mr. M. Lynch, and Mr. Muhlbach. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Shanks. For **YOKOHAMA**.—Mr. Beate. For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. J. MacBean. For **HONG KONG**.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Husse. For **CEYLON**.—Mr. D. Blyth, and Mr. I. Hacht. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. A. Neve Foster.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ella, for Mauritius, Aug. 15, 39 N., 15 W.
City of Lahore, for Calcutta, July 30, 12 N., 26 W.
Dolores, for Bombay, 41 days out, July 1, 31 S., 17 E.
Emmanuel Accame, from Rangoon, July 8, 23 S., 2 E.
Gonotri, from Rangoon, 73 days out, July 3, 35 S., 24 E.
Constantine, from Rangoon, 80 days out, July 12, 27 S., 7 E.
Formosa, from Negapatam, July 30, 46 N., 15 W.
Xiao, from Akyah, 150 days out, Aug. 5, 12 N., 29 W.
Belle Alliance, for Mauritius, July 20, 10 N., 27 W.
Ménan, for Colombo, Aug. 14, 14 S., 31 W.
Altair, for Rangoon, June 19, 29 S., 33 W.
Olivier Madelene, from Bimlipatan, July 31, 11 N., 28 W.
Red Gauntlet, from Calcutta, Aug. 21, 35 N., 49 W.
Mary Scott, for Chittagong, 26 days out, Aug. 5, 11 N., 26 W.
Hubert, for Calcutta, 24 days out, Aug. 5, 11 N., 26 W.
Tennyson, for Calcutta, July 22, 13 N., 37 W.
Mooltan, for Rangoon, June 6, 11 S., 30 W.
Ida, from Rangoon, July 23, 5 S., 96 E.
Bernadotte, from Mauritius, 100 days out, Aug. 29, 35 N., 38 W.
Kate Kearney, for Singapore, July 19, 14 S., 25 W.
Glee Madden, from Rangoon, Aug. 29, 45 S., 33 W.
Annie Boyd, from Madras, Aug. 6, 14 N., 26 W.
Oscar, from Rangoon, 150 days out, Aug. 29, 36 N., 34 W., and supplied with provisions.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The Alida, from Rangoon, got on the Goodwin Sands on Sept. 10, but was assisted off by tugs and anchored in the Downs. She is reported to have lost an anchor and chain, and to be making about four inches water per hour. She has been surveyed, and will probably proceed to her destination.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Collett, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Ebinger, Capt. Cruickshank, Capt. Cunningham, Lieut. Col. R. Drummond, and Mr. Le Lianse.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Muir, Mr. G. P. and Miss Money, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thornhill, Messrs. J. M. and W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. E. Studd, Mr. T. G. Walker, Major Church, Mr. Coventry, Capt. W. J. Muir, and Lieut. Col. Hutchinson.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. J. Frew, Mr. Stafford, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Etlinger, Mr. H. C. Mills, Mr. R. G. Melville, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, and Mr. J. S. Iredell.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. P. M. Laren, Capt. Kinloch, Mr. Cresswell, Lieut. W. Farnall, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. Meade, Mr. F. Child, Mrs. Liddiard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley, Mr. McAlpin, Major Martin, Miss Harrison, Capt. G. Connor, Lieut. Willford, Capt. and Mrs. Poynter, and Mr. D. Shaw.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Lord W. J. Kerr, Mr. Newson, and Mr. Carter.
SOUTHAMPTON to KERRACHEE.—Mr. E. Davies.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, Major and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phean, Mrs. Strannoch, Miss Belchambers, Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Misses Youngs, Mr. Pursent, Miss Pursent, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss Collett, Mdne. E. Serrings, Mr. L. Cary and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kiehl, and Lieut. Hemans.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major Watson.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. Kirk.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Black, and Miss Levick.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rayneff, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. J. Vereker, Mr. G. G. Turner, Mr. W. Colvin, Miss Pursent, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Stack, Col. W. J. MacGregor, Capt. H. Gordon, Lieut. Col. Whitehead, Capt. F. Groves, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. J. Austen, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Rose, Mr. W. S. Graham, and the Rev. S. S. Browne.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. R. Cumming, Miss Belchambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. Young, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Mr. G. Kelway, Mr. O. McNeill, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. R. D. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Chapman, Lieut. J. F. Nicholson, and Mr. A. J. Robertson.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonell, Dr. Macdonell, and Major and Mrs. Maunsell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, and two Misses Cochrane.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood, and Miss Oliver.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. C. Rowe, Mr. Collier, Lieut. Col. Chads, and Mr. H. Bolton.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rowe, jun., Mr. D. Skinner, Mr. J. Deacon, and Mr. J. Burt.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Col. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. A. Anderson, and Mr. T. Carritt.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sewell, and Mrs. Drever.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Short.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. H. Short, and Miss Gellatt.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montagu, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haswell, Col. Trescott, Mr. Behr, Mr. Welshman, Mr. J. E. Harris, Mr. Strachan, Mr. B. Gardyne, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Archibald, Capt. F. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Currie, Col. R. Phayre, Miss Madden, Mr. S. Menteith, Mr. D. B. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Graves, Miss Flowers, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tate, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Mills, and Sub Lieut. Lea.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. W. Scott Elliott, Mr. F. D. Sassoon, Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Robertson, and Mr. Mackenzie.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Herrold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyall, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. B. Turnbull, Mr. F. H. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Pitcher, and Mr. F. C. Glover.
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. and Miss Schneider.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Thompson.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. S. Browne, and Capt. and Mrs. De Winter.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Major and Mrs. Biggs, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. C. K. Watson, and Lieut. E. E. and Mrs. Hart.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mr. T. Eisonhole, Mr. and Miss Dunbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, Col. F. W. Peile, Mr. A. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. C. Hatchell, Mr. F. B. Hooper, and Mr. J. Moore.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Moore, Hon. J. Jackson, Mr. C. Jackson, and Col. J. S. Kendall.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blechenden, Mr. D. C. Macmorrison, Mr. H. Hewitt, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. and Miss Rose.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. O. Andrews.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Tracey, Lieut. Col. W. S. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, and two Misses Hayes.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Marshall.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Moore.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. C. S. Sinclair, Mr. M. Murray, and Mr. T. B. Hooper.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Misses Franck.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Moore.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Birge, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, Mr. E. H. Langdale, Mrs. Adey, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bollede Lassalle, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. F. H. Grove, Capt. Doveton, Mrs. and Miss Warden and child, and Mr. Merewether.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. E. Benedict, and Mr. J. C. Coysanthe.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Col. and Mrs. Cole, and Mr. Klein Knecht.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees, and Mr. J. Scott.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour, Mrs. Watson and three children, and Capt. and Mrs. Horne.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, and Major and Mrs. Mackenzie.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Miss Sanky, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonnell, and Mrs. C. C. Gordon.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. O. J. Kasmyn, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Hamilton.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and three Misses Clerk, and Miss M. C. Nicholson.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. R. Wright, Mrs. F. Beer, Mrs. Willis and two Misses Willis, and Mr. F. Mackinnon.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Morris, and Mr. J. Alexander.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Fox, and Mrs. Melville and two Misses Melville.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Brogan and child, Mr. S. Hogg, Major gen. Sir A. and Lady Wilde, Mr. J. Da Costa, and Mrs. and Miss Da Costa.
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Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE SON OF TIPPOO SAHIB.

The *Times* remarks that the death of Gholam Mahomed, the last surviving son of Tippee Sahib, and the head of the family founded more than a century ago by Hyder Ali in Mysore, is an event which, if it does not possess political significance, has at least an historical interest. When the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tippee Sahib finally broke the Mahomedan rule in Mysore, Gholam Mahomed was a boy of six or seven years old, and in the honourable captivity, for such it really was, in which he has since lived, he had no chance of showing great qualities or of acting a greater part. Yet the power of his name, it is said, over the imaginations of the Mahomedans in India was never entirely extirpated, and in his place a daring intriguer might more than once have given us trouble at times when we had quite enough on our hands. The wisdom of dealing liberally and kindly with the representatives of princes defeated and deposed is illustrated by the case of the heir of Tippee as well as by others that will be readily remembered, and the policy of the Indian Government in recent years has kept this end steadily in view. The Mussulmans of India the Indian census shows to be more formidable even in mere numbers than was supposed. They are, too, as we have been lately reminded, peculiarly susceptible to the temptations of conspiracy and rebellion. It is to be hoped that the Govern-

ment of India will succeed in satisfying some of their justifiable aspirations, and though they must never hope, under our equal rule, to win back the predominance they enjoyed and abused under Hyder and Tippoo, they will, with kindly and generous treatment, learn in time to forget the evil traditions of ascendancy, and to accept frankly the benefits of an impartial Government and an equitable social system.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE ON "THE HEATHEN."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* asks if any considerable body of English people really imagine that they are either the salt of the earth or the light of the world? If they do, it may be an act of charity to break down their absurd vanity by such arguments as the Bishop of Carlisle's; but to imply that they are by telling them to act up to their character is disguised flattery of a very vulgar kind. Suppose a nurse were to say to the child under her care, "What a naughty child you are to be speaking to little common children as if they were your equals!" would the lesson be one of humility or pride? If preachers were to preach to advantage, and to base what they have to say upon facts, the very first fact with which they have got to deal is that Christianity does not produce the effects which, according to certain views of it, it ought to produce; that all sorts of different opinions prevail in perfect good faith as to what constitutes it; that in the most Christian countries the great mass of mankind do not really believe in it with the faith which influences their conduct and moulds their character, but only acquiesce in it in a superficial, half-hearted way. To take it for granted that this is all wrong, the result of ordinary negligence which can be removed by appropriate admonition, and that matters may be set to rights by reminding congregations that the Hindoos are looking at them, is like giving a man a glass of water to clear his throat of a consumptive cough. What a Hindoo or any one else who looks at the condition of England with open eyes will learn from it is plain enough. He will see one of the most intelligent, vigorous, and prosperous nations in the world actively engaged in leading the life which suits it. He will find in it, among other things, many religions, and in particular several forms of Christianity, each of which is believed by a considerable number of persons with various degrees of energy, from enthusiastic belief down to mere acquiescence. He will see that the enormous majority of the nation, without being altogether indifferent to religion, are very far indeed from being enthusiastically attached to it, and that far the greater part of their thoughts and actions depend upon totally different principles. Above all, he will see that, whatever according to theological theories ought to be the case, religion is no more the whole of life, or even the supreme guide and ruler of life, in Europe than it is in India. He will perceive, in short, that such sermons as the Bishop of Carlisle's are in the nature of reproaches to men for not living up to an ideal which never has been realised, which never can be realised, which hardly anyone wishes to see realised, and which in some particulars is habitually transgressed or modified by people whose consciences do not reproach them for such transgressions and modifications. That all this is true in fact no one can deny. Of course it is another question what is the proper inference from the fact; but, at all events, let us begin by recognising its existence. It would be a great gain if the clergy would do so in real earnest, and would once for all discard from their sermons reproaches as unmeaning as an exhortation delivered by a judge in former times to John Doe or Richard Roe to give up his litigious habits would have been. When they had done this, they or anyone else who was interested in the subject might well say to Hindoos, Go and see England if you want to know the nature of the work that Englishmen are doing in your country. If you look at it with intelligent eyes, you will see a sight which you will never forget as long as you live, and which will give you more new ideas than you will know what to do with.

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4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96½	96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96½	96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	96½	96½
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	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...		106½ to 107½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		107 to 108
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		102½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		102½
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		103½ to 104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		103½ to 104½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868 ...		102½ to 103½
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Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
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"We gather from the Preface that this work grew to its present handsome dimensions from a very modest commencement. It originated in the wish of Lord and Lady Canning to take home a private collection of photographs which might serve to recall the scenes and incidents of their Indian life, but as it advanced its importance began to be perceived, and Government, with a most judicious expenditure of public money, took it in hand. Very few of the photographs are unaccompanied by descriptions, often copious and graphic, of the subjects they illustrate, and the result is a singularly varied panorama of human life and character exhibited

under almost every conceivable aspect. Although these four volumes deal with only a portion of the empire, there is scarcely a type of character, from the loftiest to the most debased, that is not to be found in them, and nowhere else, perhaps, in the world are peculiarities of character so strongly marked and sharply defined as in India. We might exhaust far more space than we can afford without giving the reader at all an adequate idea of the strange varieties of character to which these volumes introduce him."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, August 30; Agra and Madras, August 28; Calcutta, August 27.

THE accounts of the spread of cholera in various quarters are far from cheering. The disease has broken out in Jalandhur, and Mooltan, it is spreading in the Central Provinces, and raging furiously in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, where out of 367 seizures in one day, 144 ended fatally. In and around Lahore 101 died out of 198 attacked in one week of August. A timely change of wind seems to have abated the pestilence in that city; but meanwhile a serious outbreak of the disease in the Central Jail had caused the removal of some 1,500 convicts into camp. At Kussowlie up to the 21st August twenty-three out of forty-one cases had proved fatal, while at Dagshai only eight had died out of twenty-two attacked. The disease has also appeared "in a mild form" at Lucknow. Among the victims to cholera at Allahabad was the Rev. F. Fagan, the Civil Chaplain, whose death, as the *Pioneer* observes, will be "felt as a personal sorrow by numbers beyond Allahabad." Few chaplains in India have so deservedly endeared themselves to all who have known them by gentle manners combined with a blameless life and a loyal discharge of duty.

New suggestions for treating cholera in its various stages are continually challenging the public notice. The latest of these comes from India, where a doctor has written to one of the papers recommending chloral hydrate as a means of controlling the dreadful collapse from which so few have hitherto recovered.

GREAT fears are expressed for the safety of that section of the East Indian Railway which comes near the Ganges at Ghoga, between Colgong and Bhagalpûr. Before the end of August the river had encroached on the railway three hundred feet, and it was feared that during September the remaining hundred and fifty feet would be overflowed, and part of the embankment carried away. Every care has been taken to watch and haply to arrest the approaching floods; but the fear is that all such measures will only mitigate the threatened mischief. The river appears to be cutting for itself a channel in one of its old beds, part of which underlies the railway embankment. When the water comes up to this sandy layer, it is expected that the sand

will get washed away, and the upper part of the embankment will fall in.

IN compliance with instructions from the Supreme Government, that of Bombay has appointed a Committee to report on the estimated returns on a railway from Carwar to Gadak, on the probable cost of improving the port of Carwar, and on the amount of traffic likely to be diverted thither from other ports in the neighbourhood. The Committee consists of Mr. W. Have-lock, Revenue Commissioner of the Carwar district, Colonel Anderson, Settlement Commissioner of the Southern Mahratta Country, Colonel Wilkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Currey, Agent for the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The objections to the line proposed have already been forwarded by the Viceroy to the India Office; his Lordship meanwhile admitting, as he safely might, that the line in question "ought not to be built at present if it is thought unlikely to prove remunerative." At the same time he declines to overlook the imperial benefits "which would result from opening at least one efficient port on the western coast in addition to Bombay."

IT is stated by the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. Erskine, on the plea of ill-health, has declined to act as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government when Mr. Ravenscroft goes to Katiwar. It is probable, therefore, that the post in question will be conferred on Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction. From the Bengal side, we learn that, when Sir John Strachey retires next March, his place in the Supreme Council will be permanently filled by Mr. E. C. Bayley, now acting for Mr. B. Ellis. Mr. Dampier will then succeed Mr. Bayley as Home Secretary. It is also asserted that Mr. R. S. Ellis will succeed Mr. Arbuthnot in the Madras Council.

THE new reservoir at Toolsee, in aid of the Vehar Lake, which supplies Bombay with water, was formally opened on the 21th August.

THE Sutlej, like the Ganges, shows threatening symptoms of a desire to change its bed. Between Ludiana and Ferozpur it has broken through the high road in eleven places. Lower down, the same unruly stream has baffled the attempts of our engineers to keep it within bounds at a spot where the Indus Valley State Railway was to be carried across it. The works devised for its repression have been washed away, as well as a large office building with nine domes, at a loss to Government of about thirty thousand rupees.

AMONG other items of news, we note that the Indian Government has given a lakh of rupees—£10,000—for the relief of sufferers from the Burdwan fever, that Captain Gibson has been honourably acquitted of the charge brought against him, and that Captain Lindsay has been acquitted on his second trial for drunkenness.

IF civilisation means general freedom to sell adulterated goods for genuine, Madras must be very backward in that respect. A native milk-seller has actually been sentenced, at the Madras Police Court, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for merely offering for sale milk diluted with water. Imagine the outcry that would be raised in England if a virtuous milk-seller were treated on the same principle, for mixing other things than water only with his milk! If England ever retrograded to that extent, we should even hear of brewers and publicans being sent to the treadmill for hocussing our beer.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, a company, with a capital of seven lakhs of rupees, in hundred rupee shares, is to be started at Kanhpur—Anglice Cawnpore—under the title of the Muir Cotton Mills Company (Limited).

A BOMBAY telegram of September 20 states that the Viceroy will hold a grand investiture Durbar on the 16th of November, at Bombay, and not at Umballa, as was previously announced.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of September 18, the Khivan Envoy has had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla, and delivered a letter of courtesy for the Queen. In a private interview he asked the good offices of the Viceroy with the Russian Government on behalf of the Khivan Government. Lord Northbrook declined, as we said he would, the matter not being one in which England could possibly interfere; but, in answer to a request for advice, he recommended the Khan to restore the Russian prisoners, and enter into friendly communication with the Russian General at Tashkend.

FROM Bokhara the telegraph brings dreadful accounts of the cholera raging there; as many as a thousand deaths a day are said to be taking place.

WE are glad to hear by telegram that financial prospects in India are altogether promising.

A VERY doleful and quaintly worded petition from "B. Marshalla and others" has lately been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The writer of the petition details the grievances of those who sign it in that kind of Baboo's English with which some of us have long been familiar. The petitioners "respectfully beg to acquaint the time when the Company's Government monopolised as a charter party in India; during the time of Lord Clive he organised a system in India and was then carried on in a different scale." In those days the people were contented. "We all were in a body praising them for their welfare that they may continue in the same position." Under the rule of her Majesty's Government "we supposed that we should be better off. The act has been changed in a different light." The petitioners therefore implore the Government to "make some sort of alterations with regard to our embarrassment." They are at present "suffering and lingering." "Gentlemen are taxing us both right and left, and not allowing us to gain an honest livelihood for to support ourselves and family to carry on any sort of business or trade, that are charging us so much licenses and taxes, such as trade license, income taxes profit, water taxes, gas-light, house rate, police taxes, wheel taxes, horse taxes, refuse taxes, and different others. One person to pay so many sorts of taxes and licenses! Such extremes is unbearable. . . . Poor people are all dying for food and suffering from wants only on account of the said licenses and taxes." With a faint echo of Scriptural language they complain that "the small mite" has been taken away from them, that their families are starving, and no one hears their cries for mercy. Then comes another dash of Biblical allusion to "our Heavenly Father who protects us, and to love one another," followed by an exact quotation—"Naked we came out of our mother's womb and naked we shall return." Remarking that "neither the money nor the richness will follow us in the grave," and that all alike, "the crippled as well as old and the young, rich and poor, high and low" are subject to the same God before whom there is no difference, the complainants further protest against the exclusion of natives "above thirty years old" from the Government service. In conclusion they beseech the Viceroy and his Council to "consider and please gravely look into the subject and pass such orders that we poor British subjects can live in a state of happiness and can be free from all this trouble."

THIS touching document having been passed on to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Campbell admits that the municipal taxation of Calcutta is "high for an Indian city;" is proportionally heavier in effect than the average local taxation of England and Wales; is more than four times as high as the taxes in the suburbs of Calcutta, which barely average Rs. 1½ per head, more than thrice as high as the taxation of Howrah; and "six or eight times as high as the municipal taxation of Bengal towns, such as Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad." A taxation reckoned at Rs. 5½ per head is also materially higher than the Rs. 4½ per head levied in Bombay. It must however,

thinks Mr. Campbell, be borne in mind that Calcutta is just now paying heavily—about 8½ lakhs a year—for a very complete system of drainage and water-supply, the profits of which it is already beginning in various ways to reap. Admitting that there are "a good many different rates and taxes, he points out that of the 17½ per cent. taken from the rental of house property 10½ per cent. is paid by the owner. As for the trade and carriage and cart taxes, they are defended on economical grounds. "They do perhaps raise a little the price of food and of all commodities; but if people live in large towns they must be content to pay somewhat higher for necessaries of life than in the country; and on the other hand they have the advantage of higher wages and a better market for their labour." In the General Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Council provision is made for abolishing all fees for the use of public latrines. With regard to other burdens Mr. Campbell objects to interfere with the action of the Calcutta justices. Calcutta however has certainly "a great deal to show for its expenditure," and the deaths are barely half as numerous as they were six years ago. The pressure of taxation moreover is said to be no heavier on the poor than on the rich; some of the taxes named in the petition being paid by the rich only. Finally, with reference to the age of admission into the public service, Mr. Campbell recommends no change, holding to the belief that "young men who are entering on life" will serve the Government better on the whole than men "who have tried and failed in other careers." "Your poor petitioners" in short would seem to have gained nothing from their appeal. Perhaps they deserved to gain nothing; but people who are confessedly groaning under heavier burdens than those of an average English town will hardly be comforted by learning that fewer of their townsfolk die yearly than they once did, that the poor are not more heavily taxed than the rich, and that other Indian towns are far better off in respect of taxation than Calcutta.

IF the Indian papers are correctly informed the whole number of unemployed officers doomed to compulsory retirement under the conditions of the Duke of Argyll's despatch will amount to less than fifty—in all likelihood to much less. On the Bombay side it is said that only five officers will be called upon to retire. If this be so, the new order concerning them would seem to be superfluous, for the power it places in the hands of the Indian Government already existed, however sparingly it may have been wielded heretofore. We can only hope that none of the officers touched by the new order will be punished over again for offences committed long ago. However mercifully the local governments may enforce the new rules, the result will hardly be free from suspicion, in view of the manifest desire of the ruling powers to cut down the military expenditure. The retirement of so small a number will bring about no material saving, while it is almost certain to prove the groundwork of a new grievance, swelling the list of those which Parliament will ere long be invited to consider.

THE frequent unhealthiness of Meeanmeer has been ascribed to various causes, but perhaps the most efficient among them seems to have been overlooked. If we remember rightly, part of the cantonments have been built among the ruins of old graveyards long since abandoned to decay. If any of the water supplied to the barracks comes from this neighbourhood, the prevalence of cholera and other diseases need cause no surprise. In the time of Ranjit Singh Meeanmeer is said to have borne an evil name from the pestilence which once prevailed among his troops there encamped. Be that as it may however, if Meeanmeer is not to be abandoned, something should be done to improve the water-supply. On this point Dr. De Renzy has offered a good suggestion through the *Times*. He proposes to employ two or three hundred of the convicts at Meeanmeer in pumping water from the canal into a covered reservoir capable of holding a week's supply. The cost of this reservoir and of a covered conduit to the station would not, he thinks, be great, while it would secure a supply of wholesome water for all classes at a cheap rate.

THE high price of coal in England ought, one would think, to discourage the use of English coal on all Indian railways which could get coal of anything like workable quality from the newly-discovered beds in Central India. Much of the working expenses on the railways in Western India are due to the heavy cost of coal imported from England. No doubt the

Indian coal hitherto discovered cannot be compared for railway purposes with English coal; but even the Great Indian Peninsular line could surely be worked more cheaply with fuel from the Warda Valley than with that sent over from this country. The cost of railway fuel on the Bombay side has hitherto averaged double that of the Bengal lines, which draw their coal from Raniganj. The Bombay companies should take a hint from those English ones which have lately begun importing coal from Belgium rather than pay the increased English prices. According to a writer in the *Times*, the coal beds of India cover an area of 50,000 square miles, and in average thickness far exceed those of the United States. Already fourth on the list of coal-bearing countries, India may yet prove equal to any in respect of actual quantity of coal. The Godavery and Warda fields alone equal in extent the whole productive area of England. Many of the coal seams are forty or fifty feet thick, and some as much as a hundred. It is a pity that the coal is so inferior in quality to our own; but if it be no worse than that of Raniganj, it ought easily to be made available both for the Bombay and Madras lines.

In a circular addressed to the various Chambers of Commerce in this country, Mr. Cooper, the well-known traveller, has once more taken up his old theme of commercial intercourse overland between India and Western China. The Panthay embassy, headed by Prince Hassan, son of the Mohammedan potentate who has wrested a large province in Western China from the rule of the Chinese Emperor, is about to return to Talifu, and the Prince has given Mr. Cooper leave to accompany him on his homeward journey. An unquestioning believer in the efficacy of commerce as the harbinger of peace, prosperity, and general enlightenment, Mr. Cooper asks for his countrymen's sympathy and support in his efforts to extend to China those blessings which "the noble and self-denying efforts of an army of missionaries have failed to bestow." To none of the schemes hitherto put forward for tapping the inland trade of China from the side of India, has he given his adhesion. He is "simply advocating the opening up of trade in those channels which are found to be most practicable." Seeing how little is yet known of the social and commercial prospects of Yunan, as brought out by the political changes of the last twenty years, he is inclined to look upon the scheme of a railway from Rangoon to Yunan as "premature and obstructive of private enterprise," pending the attainment of further information. Nor has he much hope of diverting by such means more than a fraction of the trade of Sze-Chuan, four-fifths of which already find a sure and lucrative outlet in Eastern China by means of the Yang-tse river, reaching Hankow in ten and Shanghai in fourteen days. More than half the province of Sze-Chuan is a wild and thinly-peopled country, from which very little traffic can be expected. Mr. Cooper also warns us against counting on any help from the King of Burmah, towards a project whose chief supporters have openly expressed their desire to relieve that monarch of his dominions. Some day perhaps a closer acquaintance with the circumstances of Western China may warrant the investment of a moderate capital in the Rangoon and Yunan Railway. Meanwhile, says Mr. Cooper, the best way of establishing a trade-route is to "penetrate Yunan, and gain such statistical knowledge of the country, its population, products, and capabilities of sustaining a large trade, as will justify us in asking the assistance and protection of the Indian Government." In the interests of trade he protests against urging the Government to send out expeditions involving large outlay and some political entanglements for no commensurate result. His sole aim at present is, with such help as the merchants of England may grant him, to try and find out the requirements of Yunan and the best mode of supplying them. That done, his commercial patrons might select the safest and most convenient route; and if all turned out well, the nation could then be invited to lay out money on railways or any other mode of transport which it might prefer.

MR. COOPER'S appeal is strongly seconded by Mr. McClure, of Manchester, in a circular which dwells on the interest displayed by many statesmen, merchants, and men of science in Mr. Cooper's scheme. In addition to the goodwill of the Burman Court and the French missionaries in China, Mr. Cooper, we are reminded, enjoys the crowning advantage of friendly intercourse with the Panthay Prince Hassan, who will one day

rule over the broad realms conquered by his father from the Chinese. In order, therefore, to promote an enterprise that promises so well for our trade, Mr. McClure asks for help from all friends of commercial progress or geographical discovery, "so that the expedition may be extended further than a private purse will admit." It is worth noting in this connection that Prince Hassan took no little interest in the factories he visited during his stay in Manchester, and is leaving England with the firm intention of helping to open up a trade route through the Panthay country.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. col. F. James Soady, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, author of "Lessons of War," &c., at Weston-super-Mare, aged 45, Sept. 13.

BENGAL.—Mr. E. H. Brennan, Controller's Office, P.W.D., at Allahabad, Aug. 20. Lieut. col. W. Saurin, Bengal Army, at South Molton-street, Sept. 12. Lieut. col. E. W. E. Howard, Bengal Staff Corps, at Almorah, Aug. 20. Col. Cuppage, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 18th inst. (suicide, by laying himself on the rails of the Ulster Company, at Lurgan). The Rev. Feltrim Fagan, Chaplain of Allahabad, of cholera, in August inst. The Rev. J. Broadbent, at Lucknow. Major P. Murray, R.E., at Roorkee, Aug. 19.

BOMBAY.—Capt. D. Marshall, H.E.I.C.S., at 10, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Sept. 11. Major gen. W. S. Furneaux, Commandant of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, aged 54, at Plymouth, Sept. 12.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Columbian*, arrived at Suez, Sept. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Craig and infant, Mr. C. W. Wood, Col. P. B. Roe, Dr. Harvey, Capt. Hastings, and Capt. Robinson.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

FIELD MANŒUVRES.

Writing in the *Times* upon the lessons of the last Autumn Manœuvres, a well-informed critic bears witness to a great improvement in all branches of the service. The movements of the troops were freer, the designs better planned and better executed. "The officers of the Army are better instructed and more eager for fresh knowledge than they were twelve months ago, and the men are vastly improved in marching capabilities." In praising the work done by part of the cavalry, the same writer evidently agrees with the military critic in the *Echo*, who speaks of the performances of Colonel Baker's cavalry, alike in masking the movements of their own side, in detecting those of the enemy, and in covering retreat, as "lessons taught by a master." The handling of the artillery in the Southern Army also appears to have been worthy of the highest praise. If the Northern Army was unlucky in its leaders or its staff, or both together, its Southern rival appears on the whole to have been well served. One thing however in these manœuvres came out with undeniable clearness; and that was—the need of a thorough change in the tactical training of our officers and men. After all the experiences of recent wars, and the lessons we ought to have been learning from the German campaigns in France, it is odd to read of regiments advancing for hundreds of yards in solid formation under a fire in which nothing could have lived, of cavalry making splendid charges against overwhelming numbers strongly placed, of guns maintaining a duel with infantry only three hundred yards off, and of two infantry regiments blazing at each other across a lane. As the *Times* critic points out, to every question which a foreigner might ask us concerning the proper way of moving troops under certain conditions, of advancing, for instance, against a wood, attacking a village, crossing a stream, or defending a hill, we should still have to return but one answer, "deploy into line, covered by a line of skirmishers." In the face of the changes wrought by the new arms, great and small, it is everywhere felt by thoughtful observers that the tactical training of our soldiers must speedily undergo a radical change if we would avoid untold disasters in the next war, which may at any moment be forced upon our hands. Nor does anyone of the slightest military experience doubt that the cardinal feature of the new system will be found in a large increase of independent action among subordinate officers of every class. Under the new conditions of fighting, it is clear that the issue will largely depend on the right handling of

small and scattered bodies; and that end can only be secured by a training likely to develop higher qualities than implicit obedience and sheep-like readiness to follow your leader at all hazards.

On these and many other points connected with the art of war Lieutenant Maurice of the Royal Artillery has discoursed with equal learning, shrewdness, and clearness of exposition in the Essay which lately won the Wellington Prize.* The keynote to his masterly treatise on the Field Manœuvres of the future is struck in the opening sentences, which assert the need for a thorough change in the very basis of the system hitherto employed for tactical purposes in the English army. Starting from Colonel Hamley's definition of manœuvres as "the quick orderly change of highly-trained and flexible masses from one kind of formation to another, or their transference from point to point of a battle-field for purposes which become suddenly feasible in the changing course of the action," he proceeds to apply the lessons of the late war to the problem for whose solution the Duke of Wellington had offered a prize. Too good a soldier to ignore the experiences of former wars, and too sensible a critic to draw wide conclusions from scanty premises, Mr. Maurice shows himself none the less firm a champion of many sweeping reforms in our system of field-manœuvres. If the breechloader has not rendered the study of former wars unnecessary, it has at any rate forced upon fair-minded thinkers the immense importance of adapting our modes of fighting and marching to the new conditions involved in the use of a weapon which carries many times as far and shoots many times as fast as the old musket. The data furnished by the late war may not always or in all respects satisfy the impartial critic; but from the sources already open to us we may gather plenty of useful hints as to the direction which all reforms of existing tactical processes ought to take. It is certain, for instance, as Mr. Maurice points out, that "the distinct formal movements by which an army is made to assume throughout a similar or a corresponding formation, are no longer possible in presence of modern weapons. It is absolutely essential . . . that each small section of an army should be moved in such manner as the local circumstances impose," its freedom of action being limited only by its general relation to other parts of the army.

Freedom of action within certain limits for every officer, sergeant, and corporal, is one of the points on which Mr. Maurice most strongly insists. Each corporal should be responsible for the men under his command, each sergeant for twelve men and two corporals, and four sergeants with their complement of men should be placed under one subaltern. Four subalterns with their commands would make up a whole company from 200 to 250 strong, commanded by its captain, and four such companies might form one battalion; each captain having large discretion left him as to the movements of his own company. Instead of the old formal advance in line, each battalion would throw out a company in skirmishing order, with another company in support on either flank and a fourth held in reserve. Henceforth, in fact, the line of battle will resolve itself into an extended line of skirmishers, with their supports conveniently near them; while the guns will generally be massed at certain points of vantage in the rear. Close formations will only be possible out of cannon-range or under good cover. The chief use of columns will be to supply skirmishers with a succession of supports and reserves. These supports should never, in Mr. Maurice's opinion, be formed in line when opposed to artillery fire, because the new tactics employed by German gunners and the great help derivable from range-finders would tell more fatally against troops drawn up in line than against open columns.

According to Mr. Maurice, and he has good reason for what he says, the whole system of infantry manœuvres ought to build itself on the movements of a small squad of men under a sergeant. Each section with its four squads should be trained to manœuvre as an independent company, and the advance of a company would form the model for the advance of a whole

brigade. How to give each small body the utmost freedom of action without risk of losing its place and usefulness as part of a larger body, is a problem which can only be solved by the most careful training of every officer and private in his proper duties. The old habit of obedience will not be enough. Every man, above all every officer, must learn to think and act for himself as a responsible member of an intelligent and harmonious whole. We must worry our soldiers with fewer parade-drills and field-days of the old showy pattern, and accustom them instead to frequent rehearsals of the manœuvring best suited to future autumn campaigns.

On the uses of cavalry also Mr. Maurice has something to say. In spite of the breechloader, he holds that infantry already shaken and disordered from various causes may almost certainly be crushed by good cavalry taking them unawares. Such cavalry will also have many opportunities of a dash at field-guns, when these are widely separated, as they often will be, from the infantry they are meant to support. Light horse in large bodies, supported by cuirassiers, will serve to protect the army from any movement of the hostile cavalry towards its flanks or rear. In covering the march of troops, in masking their movements, in scouting, in working with horse-artillery, and in following up a disordered and retreating foe, their usefulness will be at least as great in the future as in the past.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The *Bombay Gazette* owns itself curious to watch the working of the late order regarding the retirement of unemployed officers. We take it that a polite invitation to accept one grade of pension higher than that to which they are entitled will be sent to each General doing-duty Field Officer, backed by the alternative of compulsory retirement to those against whom any record of delinquencies can be raked up from the archives of the Adjutant-General's office. That there are such records most people are aware. When the unemployed list was larger than it is now, we believe these officers were classified under some such heading as—first, "unqualified;" second, "failed;" third, "unfit for any appointment of trust;" fourth, "mentally or physically unfit." Off-reckonings, promotion to Major-General, retirements, and mortality have carried away a good many of the old gentlemen whose names were entered in one or other of the columns with the above flattering headings; but there may possibly be some left with black marks against their names, whose days as full Indian pay and allowance warriors are numbered. In a former article we warned the unemployed that the authorities were laying their heads together to devise some mode of shelving them, before they lived long enough to earn the much coveted off-reckonings. Except that a man who knows that he may have been scheduled as we have described may not like to stir the dirty water, it is not unlikely that those who may now get their choice between becoming voluntary or enforced pensioners should petition to be allowed to serve out their thirty-eight years, on the grounds that their little shortcomings having been condoned for so long, it is a hard case turning them adrift at their present comparatively advanced age, when employment at home is most likely unobtainable, whereas if they had had the same hint given them eight or ten years ago, they might have succeeded in getting into the Irish constabulary or some civil occupation. The measure steps on the confines of repudiation, and some litigious old men may sue MacAllum More "and others" if they consider themselves *hunted*. Indians in Parliament will have their hands full of petitions for presentation. The late Colonel Sykes will be a great loss to the compulsory retired officers. The proposed scheme is, on other hand, very liberal to the good boys, who are out of employment from no faults of their own, but are simply the victims of circumstances, and also to many whom it will suit entirely being allowed to work out their time in England, instead of returning to eke out an existence in a land from which they have nothing to hope, and where, as far as they can foresee, their chance of ever coming to the front is *nil*. The very fact of their rank shuts them out from all but the higher appointments, which are already either all filled, or for which deserving men are already marked down. By the present ruling they retain the advantage of being available for active service in the event of a war—forming, in fact, a reserve force of officers on full English pay. We hope before very long to see them regularly incorporated in the British Reserve; and are glad, for our own sakes and that of other taxpayers, that Government have at last arrived at an appreciation of the fallacy of the actuarial statement that it was cheaper to pay the Indian Colonels a thousand a month in India (on the

* The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our troops to meet a Continental Army. by Lieutenant F. Maurice, R.A. Blackwood and Sons, 1872.

chance of course of their "becoming casualties") than the English pay of their rank at home. The actuaries' calculation was naturally based on the per centage of mortality of troops in India compared with troops in England, but they obviously never took into consideration that by a little judicious manœuvring these fine old misused individuals managed to pass their existence in about the finest climate in the world, viz., the plains of India in the cold weather, and the Himalayas in the summer; and are consequently calculated to outlive most of their fellow-countrymen of an equally advanced age, who have to brave the changeable, and to them somewhat trying, climate of Great Britain.

EFFECT OF RAILWAYS ON TRADE.

The *Englishman* remarks, that two singular and not altogether felicitous coincidences have occurred in connection with Mr. Samuel Laing's evidence before the Indian Finance Committee. We have already noticed one of these in the circumstance that just about the time when his roseate views of the prospects of the opium revenue reached the Indian public, they were also put in possession of a report by the Consul of Hankow, giving a somewhat startling account of the increased cultivation and consumption of the China drug. So, at the very time when the replies, in which he identifies the great commercial progress made by India during the last ten or twelve years with the influence of railway communication, were received in this country, the report of the committee, showing that the traffic of the country has almost entirely forsaken the railway and returned to its old routes, was published. It seems obvious at first sight that, if the great bulk of the trade of the country is carried by other routes than the railway, and much even of what was once carried by railway has preferentially adopted other means of conveyance, the benefit conferred by it on the trade of the country cannot be so great as Mr. Laing supposes; and one is naturally led to suspect that the late increase in our trade must be owing to other causes than the introduction of railways. Yet, when we come to put ourselves the question whether railway communication could be entirely stopped without seriously damaging the trade of the country, we shall find it very difficult to answer in the affirmative. Coming to examine the question more closely, we shall see that there is really no contradiction involved in these apparently conflicting conclusions. Indeed, so far from this being the case, it would be quite possible that no goods should be carried by railway at all, and yet that the railway should be of essential service to the trade of the country. The conduct of trade is dependent quite as much on facilities of personal and epistolary communication as on facilities for the transport of merchandise. And there can be no doubt that railway must tend greatly to develop commerce by promoting the former class of communications, even though they may not be used for the latter. One of the first effects of railway communication is to diminish the number of hands through which produce passes. This is especially the case in a country like India, where all but the wealthiest class of native merchants who have agencies of their own prefer disposing of their goods on the spot to despatching them to a distant market, of which they have no personal knowledge, and which they probably have never seen. If communication by letter is at the same time slow and uncertain this disinclination to operate at a distance is naturally increased. Now, as regards the greater part of the country in the neighbourhood of the East India Railway line, Calcutta was in former days such a distant and unknown market to ninety-nine out of a hundred native merchants, that they would as soon have trusted their produce to London or Liverpool. The moment the railway was opened, this was altered. What was a journey not to be undertaken, except under the influence of some such emergent necessity as could seldom occur in the entire life-time of men of this class, became one of a few hours, or, at the most, of two or three days. If the bania himself was not at once tempted either by curiosity or a desire to make a better profit to undertake the journey he would soon hear so much from the multitudes travelling to and fro about the ease with which it might be accomplished, and the prospects of advantage it held out, that he would not be long in acquiring the necessary courage. Supposing him to possess sufficient capital, it would, in many cases, be only necessary for him to see for himself, in order to seize the opportunity of trading direct with the port of exportation. As a matter of fact, there are at least half-a-dozen merchants sending produce to Calcutta now where there was one before the railway was opened, though many of them may not be employing the railway for the conveyance of the goods. Obtaining higher prices than formerly, they have a greater temptation to extend their purchases, and the result is that in the end the ryot gets higher prices too. It is not only personal knowledge of Calcutta that is necessary to this; it is equally essential that the trader should be able to keep himself promptly informed of changes in the market, of the arrival and sales of his goods, of the state of his account, and the like. A ready means of remittance is also of great importance. Now, in all these points railway communication is of the very greatest benefit, and its stoppage would throw difficulties in the way of these men, which would ultimately lead them to return to their old system of selling on the spot.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Friend of India* holds that perhaps the very first requisite in the Government of India is indubitable strength. The people of India never appreciated, and never will appreciate, a weak ruler, be he Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor. They will appreciate a reasonable man, a thoughtful man, a man who will weigh circumstances and facts before he ventures upon theory; but a weak man, a vacillating man, in the seat of Government, they abhor. India has had some strong rulers and some weak ones, but, as a rule, the English rulers in high authority have been strong. Perhaps it is owing to the peculiarities of the two races. The restless impetuosity that brings a man out to India when he might be comfortable at home is a sort of guarantee that he will hold his own. The East India Company had two aims in electing its governors—first, it required strength and capacity; secondly, it required docility and a genial view of men and things. The directors hated one of the best men ever sent out by the Company to India—Sir Charles Napier. He was the man to save an empire, but he would brook no abuses. Far less politic than Clive, honourable and unselfish to the last degree, a Bayard in peace and war, he yet wanted those gifts which were absolutely necessary to accommodate an Eastern people to a Western rule. Clive took the country as he found it. He was strong in every sense of the term strength. He was truer than the rest of men with whom he came in contact. Unquestionably he was a better Governor than if he had even a truer conscience and a less inexorable will; and though India has no interest in will without conscience, in will with conscience, in inexorable justice, in a determination that never quails, she has a strong interest. We throw out these remarks as a hint to those whom they concern. The things first of all indispensable in Indian rule are strong will and stern justice. A just man, for instance, would draw no more from the resources of the country than was absolutely necessary, and would not suffer any man, or body of men, to grow rich at the cost of the poverty of the people. But he who dares to do this must not only be just but fearless. No other course possible would make so many powerful enemies, but no other course leads to so certain and enduring a fame. Such a man must, of necessity, strike all round, at all rogues, European or native, and he will earn the opprobrium of rogues while he wins the honour and gratitude of honest men. Even, however, if there were no gratitude, even if there were no honour, none the less would it be to the advantage of the individual Governor that he possessed an inexorable will. Otherwise he has no security for peace and ordinary comfort. Once let it be understood that a Governor-General or a Lieutenant-Governor is ready to be guided by other minds, even when opposed to his own, and his lot is far from enviable. Every time he yields to influences, social or political, is the step to a fresh yielding. The true rulers of India, we say, have been men who thought for themselves, acted for themselves, and never suffered any influence to sway them when there was a great right on the one side and a great wrong on the other.

UNPRECEDENTED RAIN IN UMBALLA.—On the night of the 10th Aug. and until day did break, there was indeed a deluge. The whole of the bazaars were flooded, and the distressing cries of the natives, husbands looking for their wives, anxious mothers bemoaning the loss of perhaps their only ones, were indeed distressing. On that eventful but unfortunate day many were deprived of a home. Three little children were seen struggling in the impetuous but unrelenting waves, and were swept away nobody knows where. Such a day of desolation has never, to the memory of the oldest inhabitant, been known. On visiting the large nullah that divides as it were the Cantonments from the Sudder Bazaar, another sight came to view, beast struggling against beast, endeavouring to stem the tide, but all alike doomed to the same fate. The regimental bazaars did not suffer so much, being better constructed, but fear was entertained that the smaller bridges of the railway would be damaged, and steps were accordingly taken to avert any portending accident.—*Public Opinion*.

THE RECENT WRECKS.—In the proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry into the wrecks of the *Champion* and *Rothsay*, it is said that the barometers of both vessels indicated the approach of a storm, and the Committee are of opinion that in the face of this warning it was imprudent to proceed to sea. They recommend that a general order should be given to the officers of the Pilot Service, warning them against proceeding to sea from Saugor anchorage during the months of June or July, when the weather is threatening and there is already wind and a low barometer. The Lieutenant-Governor has asked for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Master-Attendant on this recommendation of the Committee. His Honour himself has doubts as to the expediency of issuing such an order, "for we do not know for certain which are the worst cyclone months; while we believe that cyclones may occur in April, May, September, and October, as well as during the months named by the Committee. It would manifestly be inexpedient thus to fetter the discretion of masters of vessels during half the year. At the same time there is very much to be said for the Committee's view; and whatever be the result of their recommendation, it will be an advantage that the attention of masters, owners, and shippers, should be directed to the views of the Committee."

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.—You will receive my military items by telegram, and I have really little else to tell you. I am told that Captain Gibson has been honourably acquitted of having accepted an illegal gratification in regard to some boundary settlement, in Rajpootana, so far as I can recollect. I do not telegraph this news, as my authority is not official, and I believe the young officer himself knows nothing as yet of the finding of the Court. The fatal case of cholera at the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawur has been reported in a very unbusinesslike way; we are left to guess whether it was amongst the children or among the teachers or inferior staff. The Assistant Commissioner has issued the following notice:—

“Travellers whose way would under ordinary circumstances lie through Kussowlie, are informed that under present quarantine arrangements no native is allowed to leave Kussowlie without a pass, and any native may be subjected to quarantine. Natives are, however, allowed to pass round below Kussowlie by the lower circular and cart roads under police escort. J. W. GARDINER, Assistant Commissioner, Kussowlie. —Kussowlie, 14th August.”

It has not been thought necessary to march out the 85th from Dugshai. Only the prisoners have been sent under canvas. The chief mortality appears to have been amongst their number. The usual detachments for the Solon standing camp and rifle butts will go out as soon as weather permits, but it is not thought that the cholera is so bad or so dangerous as to warrant all the men being marched out in this variable weather. The question of Simla or no Simla will be settled directly Lord Northbrook returns. I expect there will be a council and a handful of secretaries and personal assistants at Simla next year, but the under-secretaries and the working bees of the establishments will remain in Calcutta. This is much as I told you before. Mr. Wynne has been added to the committee of which I have already informed you.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—Illness has been the cause of my long silence, but really there has been no news of importance or interest to send you either by wire or by post. The weather until a day or two ago has been abominable. Rain, fog, and wind have been continually with us severally or conjointly, and congestion of the liver has become fashionable. Lord Northbrook wisely went off to Chini to get out of the unpleasant atmosphere. His energetic private secretary Captain Baring stayed behind, but the weather had its effect upon him too, and he has gone into the interior to try the effect of change of air. Other big men have left this vaunted sanitarium also. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Richard Temple, and “a select circle” have all thought it better to move a little way from the delights of Simla in the rains. An official known here as A.E.O. writes to the *Indian Daily News*, severely admonishing the Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* for not falling in love with a climate which has tortured his liver and his temper; but Major Pendennis is not the only one who has had to confess that there are drawbacks to even the attractions of the Indian “Capua.” Ladies and gentlemen of official position, who dread, like A.E.O., the removal of the Viceroy’s Council and the Departmental offices from Simla, are loth to own that their boasted sanitarium has not been quite so healthy of late as they could have wished. Doctors Moir and Mantell, the civil surgeons in charge of the stations, have had their hands pretty full of patients, and Doctor Bradshaw has also had numerous calls for his services. We have not had cholera amongst us, although it has been killing Europeans at Kussowlie, Dugshai, and Subathoo, but we have had other complaints too numerous and too painful to mention. But there has been a break in the foul weather, and to-day the sun is having a struggle with the fogs as to which shall be master, and he seems likely to be victor. Lord Northbrook is expected at Peterhoff to-day, when political life will resuscitate and I shall have, I daresay, something to tell you by telegram or by letter. Since Lord Northbrook went upon his little excursion trip, discussions have been going on regarding the question of the Simla exodus, and certain newspapers have been contradicting one another as to what has been done by his Excellency in the matter. One journal affirms that a Committee has been appointed to decide upon the advisability of locating certain of the public offices permanently at Simla—a contemporary contradicts this, and declares that no Committee has been ordered at all, and things are to remain “as you were.” The truth is that a Committee was ordered by Lord Northbrook on the evening of his departure for Chini, to report regarding the cost of the removal of the Government to Simla, and to consider whether some reduction in the expense of that removal might be made by leaving the whole or a portion of any of the departments or offices in Calcutta. The order did not give the Committee the option of considering the advisability of locating any of the offices at Simla. If they go into that question they will simply exceed their instructions. The members of the Committee are:—President: Mr. G. H. Batten. Members: Mr. J. Geoghegan, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson, Lieutenant K. C. Pye, R.E., and Mr. R. H. Hollingbery. Three at least of those gentlemen are known to be strongly in favour of Simla

as the spot were official men work best and draw their salaries with the greatest satisfaction to themselves, but the restriction put upon them in confining their suggestions to the Calcutta side of the question leaves them rather powerless. Sir John Lawrence wittingly or unwittingly allowed a rush of Departmental officers to Simla—the cost then to the public was something enormous, and although “Honest John,” as his friends chose to designate him, promised an inquiry into the cost—the result of that inquiry, if it ever was a *real* one, has never been published. Mr. Fawcett may perhaps ask for it some of these days, and if it be produced, I think it will require at least an additional chapter from Colonel Malleson to his already published panegyric on Sir John Lawrence and his administration. If the truth could “leap to light,” there would be no more disgraceful *expose* of weakness in high places, amongst the many *exposes* already made regarding our rule in India. I much doubt, however, if the truth will be allowed to take any leap but—“a leap in the dark.” The Committee will, it is said, give in their report immediately after Lord Northbrook’s return. The moment I learn the result I shall inform you. I must continue my *obiter dicta* to-morrow, as it is just post-hour.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD.—Lieut. Colonel Edmund William Eardly Howard, Bengal Staff Corps, died at Almorah on the 20th instant.

ALLAHABAD.—Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of Allahabad, has been very ill. On Saturday, Aug. 22, his condition was considered very critical. On the evening of Sunday there was a slight change for the better.

MILITARY.—There is no truth in the report that Brigadier Wilson wishes to exchange his appointment at Peshawur for the command of the Eastern Frontier. Amongst those under this gallant officer’s command, says a Punjab contemporary, the wish was father to the thought!

GENERAL MCMURDO.—General McMurdo is understood to be about to resign his command at Rawul Pindee, and leave the country for good next month. The announcement of the General’s departure is said to be “everywhere received with feelings of the deepest regret.”

STATE RAILWAYS.—With regard to the alternative proposals for the extension southward of the Delhi and Rewari metre gauge railway, the Governor-General in Council has finally ordered that the line shall proceed from Rewari, *via* the Bhowal crossing of the Sabi river, through Khartal, Ulwar, Rajgurh and Baswa to the neighbourhood of Bandikuri, on the Agra-Sambhur line. The exact spot of the junction is reserved for settlement, but Major Stanton is empowered to proceed with the rest of the work departmentally at once.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA.—We read in the *Times of India*, the death from cholera is announced of the Rev. Feltrim Fagan, chaplain of Allahabad. Very distressing rumours relating to the awful ravages of cholera among the troops at Lahore reach us; the deaths are said to be very numerous. The Artillery at Lucknow have been sent out into camp in consequence of an outbreak of cholera in their lines. The cases of cholera at Kussowlie, up to 21st instant, had been forty-one, of which twenty-three were fatal. At Dugshai, on the other hand, with twenty-two cases the deaths had been only eight. The Government of India has given a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the fever relief operations in the Burdwan district.

DR. BELLEW.—The Lahore paper says—“Dr. H. W. Bellew has arrived in India from Seistan, and will proceed to Peshawur. Although the Mission has been unsuccessful as a political undertaking, we hope Dr. Bellew will be allowed to publish a narrative of the journey. We have no doubt Dr. Bellew’s good services will receive some recognition, notwithstanding the failure of the expedition; for as most of our readers are aware, this is the second journey in Central Asia which Dr. Bellew has undertaken on Government service. He accompanied the Lumsdens to Candahar in 1857, and published a most interesting account of his travels. Dr. Bellew is also the author of a work on Eusufzai and a Pushtu Grammar and Dictionary.”

THE RAJAH OF MANIPURE.—The Rajah of Manipore has been presented by Government with the 500 muskets lent for the use of his troops during the Loshai Expedition, and thirteen sporting rifles of the latest and most improved principle have also been ordered from England by Lord Northbrook as a present for his Highness, his princes and minister. The 500 stand of arms already presented to the Rajah were smoothbore muskets of Enfield pattern, of the same kind as those in the hands of the native army previous to receiving the Enfield rifles of the British army. In addition to the present Lord Northbrook has sent a handsome letter to the Rajah acknowledging the valuable services rendered by his contingent during the expedition. This is a graceful acknowledgment of the good services we have from time to time had occasion to notice; an acknowledgment which does honour to the Government, while the public will see in it indirectly a first instalment of justice to the officers to whom the successes were due.

ROORKEE VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the formation of a Volunteer corps, to be composed of the students of the College at Roorkee, to be designated the "Thomason College Volunteer Company." Captain H. M. Laing, R.E., Principal of the College, has been appointed its commandant.

CHOLERA AT JULLUNDER.—We are sorry to hear that cholera has at length made its appearance at Jullunder, which station has hitherto been free from epidemic. The Deputy Commissioner was at Phillour on a tour of inspection at the time the news reached him, but he immediately posted back to Jullunder, to take measures for arresting the progress of the disease as much as possible.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.—The Simla journal has heard very distressing accounts regarding the ravages of cholera at Meean Meer—or rather in the camps to which the troops have moved. The number of fatal cases is so large, and the proportion of officers attacked and placed *hors de combat* so unusual, that that paper refrains from making more than a brief allusion to it—in the hope that before it is published more cheering news may have been received.

MR. COWAN'S PENSION.—Some of our contemporaries, says the *Pioneer*, profess to be still incredulous of our assertion that Mr. Cowan's pension has been definitively granted. We can only repeat that nothing is more certain. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension to Mr. Cowan of Rs. 300 a month, accompanying the sanction, however, with the most unreserved approval of the orders of the Government of India with reference to both Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth. We are not here discussing, but simply stating facts.

MUSKETRY RETURNS.—The returns showing the result of the past annual musketry course by the British and native troops serving in the Bengal Presidency have been published. The figure of merit of the British Infantry battalions shows an increase of 12.62 points over that obtained last year; and, though this very satisfactory result may be in part attributed to the general use, for the first time, of Snider arms, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels sure that much is also due to the great interest which all ranks have taken in this important part of a soldier's training.

DEATH OF MAJOR P. MURRAY, R.E.—It is with regret we have to announce the death at Roorkee of Major P. Murray, R.E., commanding the head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners. The lauded officer had been suffering for several days, and had to undergo more than one surgical operation, but notwithstanding all that the best medical science could do, he succumbed on the 19th inst., and was interred the same evening with military honours. Major Murray had long been connected with the Sappers, and for his many good qualities had endeared himself to the whole corps. The command of the head-quarters devolves on Captain Blood, R.E., *pro tem*.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 22.

YET ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER AT UMBALLA.—Corporal Butler, of the 20th Hussars, committed suicide on the 13th instant, by discharging a carbine loaded with a blank cartridge into his mouth. The sad occurrence happened in barracks, and the unfortunate man walked several paces down the room before he fell. He was conveyed to the hospital, and died twenty minutes after. He was a convalescent, attending hospital daily. The brain was uninjured, but the throat and parts around were torn to pieces. Temporary insanity was the verdict of the jury, and he was interred with military honours. Shortly after the occurrence, an order was given to close the Corporals' mess, which is suggestive that over-indulgence was the primary cause of the crime.—*Morassillite*.

THE PANTHAY EMBASSY.—The Home Government seems to be making an unaccountable error in its treatment of the Burmese and Panthay Embassies, now in London. The former are everywhere received with honour; the latter are scarcely mentioned or noticed officially. The King of Burmah is a King, we grant, and the Panthays are representatives of a personage of far less defined position. But, looking to the importance of this people to our trade routes to Western China, to the thorough friendliness of the tribes, and to their strong disposition to commercial relations, it does seem, as seen from the outside, that Government is committing a huge error. If these people come back hopeless or insulted, farewell to many a dream of trade with Western China. The goodwill of the Lord of a Million Umbrellas is hardly worth buying at such a price.—*Friend of India*.

TRADE RETURNS.—The trade and navigation returns of British India for the month of June last show (says the *Bombay Gazette*) the total value of imports in that month to have been Rs. 2,57,22,757, and of the exports Rs. 4,48,67,162. The value of the imports shows a slight increase over the same month in the previous year, when goods to the value of Rs. 2,33,47,486 were imported, and a decrease on 1870-71, when they were valued at Rs. 2,91,46,548. The value of the exports was less than that of the same month in the two previous years, which was Rs. 5,55,98,424 in 1871-72, and Rs. 5,90,39,751 in 1870-71. Of the goods imported, Rs. 1,26,85,828 were landed in Bengal, and Rs. 82,50,819 in Bombay; whilst Bombay exported goods to the value of Rs. 2,06,50,373, as compared with Calcutta's Rs. 1,38,39,758. These figures are exclusive of treasure, of which the total amount imported was Rs. 24,76,561, and exported Rs. 15,98,412.

TRAGEDY AT INDORE.—We are sorry to hear of a shocking murder committed in the Nujeeb lines at Indore. It seems that a Nujeeb named Shaikh Kulloo was found asleep at his post, and was duly reported to his superior officer; but as the man bore a good character he was pardoned, and warned to be more careful in future. A few nights later, however, he was found again asleep at his post, by a Nujeeb named Sheo Narain, the circumstance being reported early in the morning to a Duffadar (Shabaz Khan). Between five and six o'clock, Shabaz Khan was sitting in a room preparing his hookah, when Shaikh Kulloo came in and begged that the Duffadar would not report him. The latter said he must do so, upon which Shaikh Kulloo drew a sword which was concealed under his left arm, and approaching the Duffadar from behind, with one cut almost severed his head from the body. The murderer then ran out, and was met by Sheo Narain, who closed with him, but received some cuts, not of a dangerous nature, and another Nujeeb coming to his assistance, the murderer was at length secured. We are glad to be able to add that he has been tried and sentenced to be hanged. Both Sheo Narain and Nundram, the Nujeeb who came to Sheo Narain's assistance, acted most courageously, and are entitled to much praise for so speedily disarming the murderer.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

CHOLERA IN LAHORE.—The number of cases of cholera reported in Lahore and its vicinity for last week is 198. The deaths are 101. Although this number is greater than the previous week, we should note that the medical authorities report an improvement since Saturday. On that day the wind changed, and on Sunday and Monday very few cases were reported. The weather has now for some days been very hot and bright. A serious outbreak of cholera took place last week in the Lahore Central Jail, and nearly all its inmates, about 1,500, have been moved out into camp up the Ferozepore-road. The jail appears to a visitor so perfectly clean and fresh-looking that it seems impossible any epidemic could spread or even live in such a place, and it is doubtful if a rough camp life will be much improvement. However, every precaution is being taken that experience can suggest. We have no full accounts from the various camps of the 37th Regiment, which is, however, generally reported to be suffering severely. The Artillery, as we mentioned in last issue, were ordered to Montgomery, but the authorities there made the strongest objections to their coming. They were, therefore, stopped and placed in two camps at Sidohur and Chandrare. The 24th P.N.I. Meean Meer has not moved out into the district, but is now encamped in its own parade ground. The regiment lost three sepoy from cholera, but it has to be noted that these men were employed on fatigue duty, striking and packing the tents of the married people of the 37th Regiment at Shalimur, so it may be inferred they contracted the disease whilst so engaged. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The beggars of the city are living in clover just now, as every death in his neighbourhood galvanises the bhumia into giving alms to these lazy impostors.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Aug. 20.

THE CENSUS IN BENGAL.—We believe the results of the census in Bengal will in many instances be of a surprising character. It is quite clear, for one thing, that the population has been immensely underrated, and that the number of people under the direct rule of the Lieutenant-Governor will now not be less than 65 millions, and probably will be more. It is quite certain also that in the districts east of Calcutta the Mahomedans greatly preponderate. It is more than likely that these districts do not contain less than 20 millions of Mahomedans. This is a very important matter indeed when we come to consider the state of Mahomedan education, and the facilities offered for introducing the Mahomedan youth to useful and lucrative employment. The average population of fully cultivated districts on the plains of the Ganges is not less than 640 per square mile, or a human being to every acre. The most thickly cultivated districts in the North-Western Provinces will not be higher than 2½ acre to each human being, and, allowing for the large proportion of the soil under cotton, jute, &c., and the large amount of rice exported, it is probable that not more than half an acre is devoted to the food of each human being in these provinces. We have not the figures of Great Britain, but we should say that not less than 2½ acres are required there for each human being, taking the gross produce and the imported food stuffs. Allowing, therefore, for the comparative—the extraordinarily comparative—frugality of the people of India, it does seem that, after all, the agricultural productiveness of the country is not at so low an ebb as some people would lead us to imagine. The people work primitively, and it is the duty of the Government, and indeed it appears also the pleasure of many officers, to assist in producing a better system of agriculture, but at the same time every agriculturist works in his own way, with tools as antiquated as the deluge, and ideas scarcely less antiquated, though adapted to the peculiarities of the country, and in a mass the people produce results which are not to be despised. We look forward with much interest to the declaration of the census, which we trust will bring the Government and the people nearer together on both material and moral grounds.—*Friend of India*.

A "PUNCH" FOR CALCUTTA.—Under the title of the *Indian Charivari*, Colonel Percy Wyndham proposes, should sufficient inducement offer, to publish a fortnightly illustrated comic paper, the subscription to which, for a half-year in advance, will be Rs. 10; for

a quarter, Rs. 5; and for a single copy, R. 1. The following is the prospectus, which will show the intentions of the projectors:—It has frequently been remarked amongst the European community of the glorious East, and of this, its metropolis, in particular, that no literary vehicle exists by which the faults and follies of our public men may be satirically exposed, and our own various grievances humorously ventilated. The sharp, pungent sting of wit and humour directed against the foibles of those around us is much more to be dreaded than the dull matter-of-fact paragraph of the daily press; and it cannot be denied that in the public "service" alone, no matter whether military, civil, or otherwise, a large field presents itself for good-humoured banter and fun. Then, again, look at our political world and our would-be honourable municipal body, even amongst the private community, native and European, how often circumstances occur which present themselves in a most ludicrous light. It is our purpose, should sufficient inducement offer in the way of subscriptions, to occupy this position, viz., that of supplying once a fortnight an illustrated paper, reviewing current topics and matters of interest in a light playful spirit—shooting folly as he flies, "no thing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." Artists of acknowledged ability will be engaged for our illustrations, and the literary portion will be under the superintendence of one whose previous efforts have raised many a hearty laugh. Contributions of wit, humour, and fancy, are solicited, but it must be distinctly understood that the "Indian Charivari" will not admit anything savouring of personality, its object being rather to promote hilarity and dissipate all depression of spirits and ill-humour. We intend to laugh at and with our small world around us, and hope they will return us the compliment. Intending subscribers are asked to apply to the proprietor, Colonel Percy Wyndham, Bengal Printing Company, who promises, should a sufficient number of subscribers not be forthcoming, to return moneys received.—*Englishman*, Aug. 20.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. John O'Gaunt, Greig, Melbourne.—21. King Arthur, Jackson, New York; str. Oriental, Dickson, Singapore.—22. Str. City of Oxford, Hardie, port not mentioned.—23. George Gilroy, Shapland, Dundee; Persian Empire, Watson, London; Morning Star, Evans, Newcastle; Cilaos, Aillet, Pondicherry.—25. Str. Winestead, Shetiff, London; str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez; Childwall Abbey, Lane, Liverpool; Lord Strathairn, Sinclair, Liverpool; Czarewitch, Wells, London; British Envoy, Clements, London; Fathe Salem, Halliday, Bombay; Labrador, Roberts, Aden; Alice Vennard, Humphrey, Rio de Janeiro; Jennie S. Barker, Waihe, Rio de Janeiro; James Wishart, Groundwater, Rio de Janeiro; Goodell, Crockett, Rio de Janeiro; Winged Hunter, Panno, Bombay.—26. Hindostan, Canncill, Liverpool; Arundel, Crocker, Jedda.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per John O'Gaunt.—Mrs. Spurdon, Mr. C. Baldock, Mr. G. Baldock, Mr. C. Lon, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Todd, and Mr. G. Ryder.
Per Oriental.—Mr. Altide and son, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. J. S. Tamble, Mr. W. S. Sed, Mr. Nunnell, Mr. Pascoe, Mr. E. A. Cohen, and Mr. Thomas.
Per City of Oxford.—Mr. Rust, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Christie.
Per Winestead.—Mrs. A. Hough and child, and Mrs. Bonson.
Per Jennie S. Barker.—Mrs. Waihe.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21. Cornwallis.—24. Str. Burmah; Scintar, Wiltshire, and Royal Saxon.—25. Str. Busheer and Strathclyde; City of Edinburgh, and Pallais Gallien.—21. Dundee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. G. Walker, and Mr. J. E. Borham.
Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. H. Hankey, Capt. Williamson, Mr. Madge, and Mr. W. H. Griffin.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 27, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 0 to 104 4

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to 101
Assam Tea Company ...	200	412 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1405 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	124 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	545 to 550
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	124 to 125
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	198 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	280 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	79 to 80
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	140 to 142
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	185 to —

Howrah Docking Company ...	500	205 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	750 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	115 to 116
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	420 to 425
Punjab Bank ...	100	97 to 98
Simla Bank ...	500	555 to 560x.d.
Throoth Indigo ...	200	106 to 108
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	24 to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 8 to £0 0 0	£1 17 8 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 8 3 to 3 7 8	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calcutta, Sept. 20.—(By Telegram.)—
—Piece Goods dull. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.9; 40's Bannermill Twist, As. 5.9; Fair Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11 5-16d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 106½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1872, 104½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 111½. Freights to London, 45s. to 62s.

Madras.

MILITARY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, the Adjutant-General Designate, arrived at Madras from Galle on Tuesday, August 27. Colonel Roe left Madras on Saturday, August 24. He goes direct to England, and after two or three months' leave will resume command of his regiment on its arrival there from Aden.

GAME PRESERVING.—We hear that the Bill for the Preservation of Game in the Madras Presidency has been thrown out by the Supreme Government. Rumour has it that this was done chiefly because of the apparent difficulty of administering the law over such a large tract of country.

PRINCIPAL, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. George Smith, Principal Madras College, returned to Madras yesterday by the P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from London, and assumed charge of his office from Dr. W. N. Chipperfield. We hear that Dr. Chipperfield intends proceeding to England shortly on leave.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 28.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY AND LORD HOBART.—We cannot sympathise with his Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry in his complaint to the Madras Government that emigrant-recruiting has been prohibited in certain districts. Lord Hobart has explained to his Excellency that this step has been "necessitated by the prevalence of cholera in those districts." We are sorry that Lord Hobart did not advance still more substantial reasons.—*Times of India*.

THE OVERLAND MAILS FOR MADRAS.—We are glad to learn that during the short stay of Mr. Percy at Bombay he has done some good in expediting the delivery of the overland mails at Madras. During the voyage of the steamer from Aden to Bombay the sea-assorters will in future assort all packets, &c., and immediately on the arrival of the mails at Madras window ticket holders will be furnished with their packets without the least delay. By this change the proposed arrangement of having a railway travelling post-office from Arcunum to Madras will be done away with.—*Madras Athenæum*.

CIVIL.—We hear, says the local *Mail*, that the Hon. J. Arbuthnot will not return to Madras, but will go from Ootacamund direct to Bombay, en route for England. He leaves about the end of October. We understand that an intimation has already been received from the India-office that the Hon. R. S. Ellis will succeed Mr. Arbuthnot in the Council. Mr. Hudleston, we presume, will succeed Mr. Ellis as Chief Secretary. It remains to be seen who will succeed Mr. Hudleston. Mr. Carmichael seemed to have the best chance, but he is supposed to have incurred the anger of the Ooty gods, because he and his colleagues on the Cyclone Committee told the plain truth about the mismanagement of the Marine Department. Truth is not only stranger, but sometimes more injurious, than fiction.

LORD HOBART.—We fancy that Lord Hobart must begin to regard an Indian Governorship as a delusion and a snare, and we shall not be at all surprised if he throws up his appointment before the usual five years' tenure has expired. His Lordship, we hear, is continually grumbling at the weather, and a man who does that on the Neilgherries can never be very happy on the plains. Lord Hobart has just shifted from Ootacamund to Coonoor for a brief change. He is, we believe, already contemplating a descent from the Hills, and proposes to make a tour next month through some of the districts before returning to Madras. The route has not yet been settled, and perhaps it would be as well if some of the experienced revenue officials about his Lordship were to remind him that the month of September is not unfrequently a rather trying one in the plains. At all events, a change from Coonoor to Madras in that month is usually regarded by local Salamanders as a trifle worse than a jump from the frying pan into the fire.—*Madras Mail*, Aug. 26.

WOUNDED BY A BOAR.—An accident occurred recently to a young planter of Coonoor, when out with two companions trying to bag a wild boar that had been marked down in one of our sholahs. The animal was stirred up, but proved dangerous, and charged, upsetting one of his enemies, and afterwards inflicting a nasty wound in his cheek. There is but little doubt that the affair would have terminated fatally for the young sportsman had it not been that one of his companions gave piggy his *coup de grace* by a well-directed bullet.—*South of India Observer*.

CANALS IN HYDERABAD.—We learn from Hyderabad that the Ibram-patam Canal is likely to prove a failure. The officer selected to carry out the project, we learn, was formerly an enterprising draughtsman in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and consequently did not mind taking the canal over a hill. This of course was at a time when Sir Salar Jung had Hobson's choice in the selection of his employes, as very few English ever thought of entering the Nizam's service. The grand mistake, we learn, was by a cutting of eighty-five feet being made over the hill in question. This mistake has just been discovered, and the energetic projector now advocates a tunnel. Our correspondent thinks it nothing but just to exonerate the present D.P.W. secretary from all blame in the matter.—*Bombay Gazette*.

LOCALISING THE MADRAS ARMY.—We believe from what we hear that the plan of localising the Madras army in Bangalore finds more and more favour with those in authority, and is not unlikely to be pressed on the attention of the Supreme Government. The advantage of having the troops located in a fine healthy climate is obvious enough, but then again, if further palatial piles of barracks are to be built, and if further lakhs of rupees are to be spent on the Ulsoor water supply, and other further lakhs of rupees in sepoy's lines, stabling, and a big iron fort somewhere in the direction of Morrison's farm, to say nothing of a fortified place of refuge, and other trifling items of military expenditure, it really becomes a consideration as to whether the game would be worth the candle after all. Locally the idea would be really very good, but the vast sums of money that would have to be spent in carrying it out will certainly not recommend it to Lord Northbrook's attention.—*Bangalore Herald*.

DENGUE IN MADRAS.—The virulence with which this disease is raging in Madras is simply astounding. In most of the Madras churches especial prayers are offered up for the abatement of the scourge. Black Town is the scene of the severest visitation. It is computed that eighty per cent. of the East Indian and native inhabitants of Black Town have been ill with it. There are whole streets where scarcely a soul, man, woman, or child, has escaped. Though the disease has proved most fatal to children, yet even grown up persons are said to have succumbed. It is true that the strong invariably escape death, but we hear that those who are most healthy, most muscular, or of full habit of body, feel the frightful bone-aches, shooting pains, and after effects of the disease most keenly. Whole months after the actual virulence of the fever has abated, the pains in the joints remain. Men feel for a long period after the fever has left them as if they had been severely beaten and bruised.

THE RECENT FORGERIES.—No further discoveries have as yet been made with regard to the gigantic forgery of £100 Government currency notes alluded to by us in several of our previous issues. Captain Weldon, one of our police magistrates, as our readers are aware, has been deputed to the special duty of tracing out this fraud. The reward of £1,000 offered for information leading to the discovery and conviction of the forger or forgers still continues to be made by Government. With, however, so strong an inducement to our detectives to exert themselves and trace out the perpetrators of this gigantic swindle, they have hitherto failed to do so, and the forgers are still at large. The reward is large enough to induce a London detective to come out and set about the work; and we have little doubt, did one do so, and he was fairly and honestly assisted by the authorities here, that it would not be long before he was on the trail of the swindler or swindlers concerned in this gigantic forgery.—*Madras Athenæum*.

"POTTING" DACOITS IN BRITISH BURMAH.—The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, in charge of the Salween district, reports that a dacoity was committed on the night of the 11th June on a house in the Yoonzaaleen circle, at the village of Laybawmee. There were twelve dacoits fully armed concerned in this attack. An inspector of police with ten constables were soon on the track of the dacoits. Some Karens came in and gave the report that their village had been attacked by twelve Karanees, and apparently the same gang who were concerned in the previous dacoities in another direction. The police followed the dacoits and found them in a jungle, engaged in cooking food. The police surprised their camp, when three shots were fired at the inspector, whose men returned the fire, when they rushed forward. Two of the Karanees were shot dead, one hit in the chest, and another in the abdomen. The police inspector nearly severed the head of a third dacoit from his body by a blow of his dah. The other dacoits bolted and got off. None of the police were hurt. After giving chase to the dacoits the police slept a night in the jungle, and gave chase the following day, when they came upon the dacoits a second time. Another dacoit was destroyed, for the inspector of police is reported to be a dead shot. They followed in the track of the dacoits till five o'clock, when they

arrived at the Pah Choung, or British boundary. Karen villagers were despatched all round to see if the dacoits lingered in our territory, as it was expected there was a large force of them. To these brave constables the local Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Hildebrand, awarded a gratuity of Rs. 105 to be distributed among them. They have certainly done well in this instance, and eminently deserve the reward granted to them by the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, and the Inspector-General of Police.—*Rangoon Times*, Aug. 8.

A WRECK-STREWN BEACH.—It is now three months and a half, or very nearly so, since the cyclone. And what an aspect does the beach present at the present moment! To the north of the pier the scene—masoolah boats are the presiding geniuses of the place,—masoolah boats rotten, masoolah boats sound, masoolah boats in pieces. Canvases or leaf-roofed huts, here and there, only tell of the scene where the goods recovered from the late disasters were temporarily housed and stored. Huge logs of wood in heaps, pieces of iron, bales of cotton, and clusters or detached specimens of the irrepressible native, make up the prospect along the beach to the north of the pier. The pier itself is a strange object. The slender undulating pathway, which spans the great gap made during the cyclone, is now and then passed over by trembling natives. On the shore side of this gap stands the old inevitable trainway carriage, with its white top. Stand at the shore end of the pier, and turn your face towards the Fort. At your feet lie half a dozen cannon, dismantled, rusty, and woe-begone in appearance! Here and there the rusty flukes of anchors also lie half imbedded in the sand before you. Above are cranes, with also rusty chains depending from them. Masts of shipwrecked vessels lie imbedded in the sand hard by; and these are not lonely, for heaps of wood and debris of various kinds keep them company. When we come to the beach before Arbuthnot's office we find the same heaps of wood, of bales, of coals, of casks, of cases, of spars, of masts, and of ship iron. The masoolah boats are thick as blackberries on the beach. Now we come for the first time to the hideous encroachments the sea has effected on the road. Heaps of stones lie near. A telegraph post is in danger of falling seawards. Further or near the Fort, the road is in many places fearfully endangered. A large iron ship, which was the *Armenian*, lies on the beach opposite. Workmen are incessantly thronging like bees around it. Not far from shore lie four other wrecks—the bow of the *Hotspur* still catching the foamy snow of the surf as the breakers rush past and over it. If we proceed further southward still there is another wreck lying close to the beach, with the usual huts between it and the road. The beach opposite the lighthouse is clear. Further on southward there are three wrecks, with a large amount of various kinds of debris piled on the shore near them. And last of all, opposite the Fort, is the great iron *Invereskie*. Numbers of coolies are trying to excavate the sand near it, so as to give it a chance to get out to sea. The sand is piled in enormous heaps. The bow of the vessel is much lower than its stern. The sweep of the sea has formed quite a bay in front of the vessel. But, alas for the engineer, the vessel threatens to heel over! Immense ropes are therefore attached to the masts, to prevent such a catastrophe. But it is very improbable that the ship will after all, by hook or by crook, be got off. Such is our panorama of the Madras Beach.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21. Str. Punjaub, —, Calcutta.—22. Str. Himalaya, —, Bombay.—26. Str. Saltwell, —, London; str. Arabia, Lang, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—Dr. J. M. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss French, E. Prieur, Mrs. De Lonepln, Mrs. Dear and family, Apothecary Baker, Assistant Apothecary Rath, Conductor Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and family.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22. Hurkaru, —, Mauritius; Str. Punjaub, —, Bombay.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 28, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 1/4
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10 1/4
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11 1/4

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 26 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	12 1/2 prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-67	...	Nominal.
4 1/2 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1870	...	7 to 7 1/2
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	1 1/2 to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1873	...	4 to 4 1/2 p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £2. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

JACOBABAD, Aug. 10.—The Russians have been most successful in the Khiva expedition; they have occupied the province of Urgenj and raised its capital to the ground. Another ambassador has left for India to supplicate the Viceroy for immediate assistance. The Russian forces are advancing on to Khiva. It is reported that the Russians are meditating an advance on to Kundur, which country lies on the northern boundary of Afghanistan. There are some grave misunderstandings between the Khan of Khelat and the British Political Agent at his Court. The Khan is not a man of his word; he makes a promise to-day and to-morrow it is broken. How far the rumour is true I cannot say, but it is believed by all that the Khan does not intend to abide by the treaty his Wuzzer on his behalf entered into with his Sirdars and the British Government last April at Jacobabad. Major Harrison, it would appear from last advices, was on the eve of leaving Khelat. I am very sorry that I have not full particulars of this new breach of promise on the Khan's part. I am led to the conclusion that there is something under a cloud which causes an apprehension of being needed force by arms to make the Khan of Khelat abide by every treaty that he has hitherto made. The state of affairs seems so serious that people are afraid to speak of them. You and the public may rest assured that, if our Government do not take immediate active measures, anarchy and civil war will predominate in Beloochistan for many a year. I am far from playing on the fears of the British public both in India and at home, as the *Sindian* would have it in a late issue, but in my duty to your journal I am bound to give the most reliable and authentic news. I hope in a few days to follow this letter up with all particulars of the threatening difficulty in British and Khelat politics. It behoves the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner in Sind to place a full account of these affairs before the public. We have had some very heavy showers of rain lately, accompanied with severe gales. Especially yesterday morning from half-past three to eight A.M. it rained very heavily, and the fall is registered as two inches. There has been damages done to houses, whose roofs have more or less fallen in, and we are again threatened with a flood. The hill torrents have united their waters with the Indus floods, and the bund four miles west of Jacobabad has been breached fifty feet in width. A new bund close by the station is being built for its protection. This work is progressing most rapidly, and every endeavour is being made to fill the breach. Should anything serious occur, you will hear from me by wire.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., has accepted the office of Patron of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, in the room of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, late Governor of Bombay. He has also given a donation of Rs. 150 to the Institute.

MUSCAT.—MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, Aug. 15.—Reports from the South-Eastern districts are to the effect that the Sheikh Saleh el Harithi is endeavouring to organise the party in opposition to the Government of Syud Toorkee. The latter have, however, no apprehension, and communications are open.

INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—The works designed to confine the River Sutlej to a direct channel where the bridge is intended to cross for the Indus Valley State Railway have been carried away by the stream, and the large office building with nine domes has been washed down by the encroachment of the river; the loss to Government will be from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000.

BUSHIRE.—BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE, Aug. 9.—The Native Agent, Arab Coast, reports perfect tranquillity at sea. The disturbances on the road to Shiraz still continue. An Inspector of the Persian Telegraph, Sergeant Collins, of the Royal Engineers, was murdered by the robbers near Shiraz. The dismissed Persian Foreign Agent has not as yet left Bushire. The Relief Committee have decided in discontinuing employment of labour from the 11th instant, when the date crop will commence to be gathered in.

BANIA SLAVE TRADERS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"It appears from Dr. Livingstone's letter to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, late Governor of Bombay, that the principal contractors who supply the Sultan of Zanzibar with slaves are Banias of India. They are mostly inhabitants of Kutch and Sind. These Hindoos, who pretend to have a compunction for injuring puny lives, freely indulge in the most sinful trade, which costs thousands of human lives every year. It is necessary that the caste Mahajuns of India should take notice of this and excommunicate the delinquents. The Banias of Zanzibar, though originally subjects of the Rao of Cutch, call themselves British subjects, and hide at Zanzibar in perfect security under the protection of the British name; but by the unlawful trade they carry on they have lost all right to protection. It is the duty of the Rao to concert measure with the British Government to get his unmerciful and inhuman subjects punished for their crimes."

ADEN.—The interior is tranquil, and supplies continue to come in regularly. The health of the garrison and civil population is excellent. The Turkish steam vessel *Ninova* arrived here on the 7th August. During her stay off Hour she was civilly treated and provided with supplies by the Onlakee Sultan, to whom a small present has been sent in acknowledgment.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, C.S., Commissioner of Customs, we see that during July last 15,875,468 lbs. (40,138½ bales) of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,62,779, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 11,830,056 lbs., of the value of Rs. 39,36,697, were shipped to Liverpool; 49,952 lbs., valued at Rs. 19,200, to London; 740,288 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,34,642, to Havre; 708,848 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,62,270, to Trieste; 78,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 28,000, to Marseilles; 17,98,496 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,88,740, to Venice; 117,600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 42,000, to Naples; 541,604 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,51,140, to Hong Kong; and 224 lbs., valued at Rs. 90, to Aden.

THE S.S. "EMILIA."—Speculation as to the fate of the Italian steamer *Emilia*, 1,060 tons, Captain Caffarino, was put an end to by the steamer herself turning up at Bombay. It was supposed that she had been lost in the late cyclone off Calcutta, but the delay in her arrival here was owing to some portion of her screw breaking down. She belongs to the class denominated auxiliary screw steamers. The damage done was repaired, but it again gave way, and the rest of the voyage had to be performed under sail. She left Calcutta on the 6th July, and broke down on the 20th, so that she is forty-nine days out. She experienced some rough weather coming round, and carried her rudder head away; nothing else of any importance occurred during her voyage after the break down.—*Times of India*.

SIND.—The state of affairs at Khelat is the same as before. The Sarawan Sirdars have made attempts to recover the property taken from the Kalifas in January last, but have not been very successful as yet. It is said Sirdar Alla Dina Kurd has the chief part of the plunder, and is very loth to give it up. 2. The detachment of Rifles with treasure had reached Kelat on the 23rd July, after a very trying march for the first half of the way, the rest having been most excessive. 3. Mir Nadir has left Charbar for Kasir Kand, and Mir Hussein's brother Mirab Khan has taken charge of the Fort of Charbar. The latter has proved himself very unconvincing, and talked of stopping supplies being furnished to the Telegraph Department, and used threatening language to the employees. He has been called upon for an immediate explanation. 4. The rains at Kej have been abundant, the town is flooded, and the date crops have been considerably damaged.—W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel Commissioner in Sind.

AN OLD GOVERNMENT SERVANT HONOURED.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Akola was held in the camp, on the 13th instant, to present an address to Dastoor Bomonjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner of Akola, on his transference to Oomratotee. This gentleman has been in the service of Government since Akola was given over to the British in the year 1853. There were about one thousand people present at the meeting, and everybody loudly expressed sentiments of affection and reverence towards the learned Dastoor. On the 12th he was entertained to a splendid dinner by Captain Huddleston, Judicial Commissioner, when all the ladies and gentlemen of the station were present to honour the departing officer. On the night of the 13th instant he was invited to a grand feast by Messrs. Bomonjee Ookerjee and Co., well-known merchants of Akola, when all the Parsees of the station were present, and complimentary speeches were made. On the 14th European and native gentlemen and ladies mustered strong on the railway station to bid good-bye to Dastoor Bomonjee Jamasjee, and heartily cheered him as the train left the platform.—*Times of India*, Aug. 30.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE.—On Wednesday morning the ship *Davina*, from Calcutta, June 25, Captain H. Leisk, arrived in Bombay harbour. The *Davina* was in the late cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, and experienced very bad weather. She left the Sandheads at four P.M. on June 26, and the first approach of bad weather was experienced in a heavy gale from the westward, which continued without intermission until July 1, and during which a quantity of cargo was thrown overboard to save the ship. One boat was washed from the davits, the longboat stove in by the sea, and several of the sails were blown out of the bolt ropes. The sea made nearly a clean sweep of the deck, washing away the deckhouse and hencoops. The bulwarks were also washed away. The westerly gales continued with heavy squalls until July 12 when the coast of Sumatra was made. The vessel put into Acheen on the 15th, and sailed on the 17th. The equator was crossed on July 29 in long. 95 deg. East. On August 5 in lat. 9 deg. S. the trade winds were experienced, the ship ran on Westing down on the parallel of 11 deg. S. The equator was crossed on August 16 in long. 64 deg. E., and Bombay was made yesterday morning. The *Davina* has her Calcutta pilot, Mr. Lidstone, on board, and another officer of the Bengal Pilot Service, who was proceeding as a passenger, on duty to the Pilot Station. She was unable to discharge either of them on account of the extremely bad weather, being unable to get near the Pilot station at the Sandheads, or to keep in the vicinity; doubtless, however, the two Calcutta pilots will be well-looked after by their brethren of the Bombay Service.—*Times of India*, Aug. 30.

AN ALARM OF FIRE AT THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.—At about a quarter to ten o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm was raised that the Colaba Observatory was on fire. The chief engineer of the fire brigade with the fort engines, together with a number of the European and native constabulary of the Fort and Colaba stations, immediately repaired to the spot, when it was discovered that the fire was already put out. It appears that a large glass kerosine lamp, which is usually kept burning night and day in the room where the chronometers and other very valuable astronomical and nautical instruments are kept, exploded, and the ignited oil spreading about the floor, burnt itself out, causing no other damage but only the value of the glass lamp that exploded. It was fortunate that the flames did not catch the instruments, which were said to be standing on wooden tripods on the floor, or the losses would have been somewhat serious. The accident to the lamp is said to have been caused by the lamp trimmer, who either managed to drop the lighted wick into the lamp by overturning it or by some means or other, which caused the lamp to explode. The man appears to have escaped uninjured.—*Times of India*, Aug. 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. Str. Emilia, Cafferina, Calcutta.—23. Str. Delta, Edmond, Sea; str. Decca, Patterson, Calcutta; J. P. Smith, Williams, Rangoon.—24. Str. Sphinx, Cattich, Trieste.—26. Inkermann, Kirk, Calcutta; Tirrell, Morgan, Rangoon.—27. Str. Assyria, Smart, Kurrachee; str. European, Abram, Liverpool; Seaforth, Woodward, Calcutta; Mystic Belle, Burnham, Liverpool.—28. Str. Geelong, Babot, Hong Kong; Davina, Leisk, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23. Str. Delhi, Stewart, Aden and Suez; str. Emou, Lee, China, &c. Morning Light, Chaston, Liverpool; Flying Venus, Logan, Liverpool; Night Hawk, Ruth, Calcutta.—24. Str. Bangalore, Burne, Australia; str. Delta, Edmond, China, &c.; Marian Moore, Dickson, Calcutta; Leticia, Nucoda, Zanzibar.—26. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China; Queen of India, Edmond, Calcutta; Brussa, Mehemmed, Bussorah.—27. Sir Robert Sale, Eales, Calcutta.—29. Str. Koina, Profumo, Persian Gulf; str. Cashmere, Gavin, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; China, Mossman, Moulmein; Fez Robance, Pierre, Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Craig and infant, Mr. C. M. Wood, Col. P. B. Roe, Dr. Harvey, Sergt. Walker, Mrs. Walker, and four children, Mrs. Dale, Capt. Hastings, Capt. Robinson, Mr. J. McL. Smith, Mr. J. R. Cookran, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Hilton, and Mrs. Moorhouse and infant. For BALDWIN.—Mr. Y. Vernin, and Mr. H. H. Settle. For VENICE.—Lieut. A. B. Forde, and Mr. W. S. Steel.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 30, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 7-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	80
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	7000
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1850 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1475
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	2160
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6800 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—					
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8900 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1900 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2050 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	1390
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	870
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 742½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 215

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1862-33	...	...	...	...	" 98 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	...	" 101½ to 101½
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	...	" 101½ to 101½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	...	" 104
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	" 112 to 112½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	" 112 to 112½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Sept. 19.—(By Telegram.)—7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 1.13; ¾ ditto, Rs. 5.9. 40's Mule Twist, As. 11½; quiet. Cotton dull; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 207; Oomra, Rs. 222. Exchange on London, 1s. 11 5-16d. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 187½, 104½; Five and a-half ditto, 112½.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, F. J., to be mag. and coll. of Pooree, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah. Aug. 21.
ATKINSON, G. W., offic. dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, is app. to offic. as asst. dist. supt., and is posted to the Nagpur dist. Aug. 24.
BARSTOW, H. C., to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. W. Rawlins. Aug. 24.
CARUDUFF, D., Bengal Educational Service, to offic. as insp. of schools, Northern Circle, in the Central Provs. Aug. 24.
COX, S. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, left the office of suptd. engr., 3rd Circle, on May 10, and joined the 2nd div. Ambalah and Lahore Road, on May 13. [to Oude. Aug. 24.
DART, W., is app. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted ELLIOT, R., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to 4th Calcutta div. Aug. 23.
FINK, R. A., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Punjab, during the abs. of Mr. Larpent. Aug. 23.
HAEGART, A., is app. to the P.W.D. as a temp. overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to the 2nd Circle Military Works, with effect from Aug. 1.
HIGGINSON, F. W., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Gonda, in Oudh, with effect from April 19, 1870.
HILDEBRAND, Lieut. G., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the Chukrata-road div. on May 1.
JAMES, Lieut. W. H., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, is app. to offic. as dep. contr. of P.W. accounts in Bengal. Aug. 24.
JOHNSON, J. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Chittagong dist. Aug. 24.
KEAN, H. F. J., to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Chumpanun. Aug. 24.
LONGMORE, W. H., asst. eng., 2nd grade, is posted as dist. eng. to the Jaloun sub div. of the Jhansio provincial div., v. F. J. Hall, who is transfd. to Meerut. Aug. 23.
LOVETT.—The services of Major B. Lovett, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept. from Aug. 31.
LYALL, D. R., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Aug. 23.
MACKAY, G., to act as professor of literature in the Bereilly College, during the abs. on leave of Mr. G. A. Stack. Aug. 24.
NORLE, G. J., app. by Govt. of India to offic. as dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Chindwara dist. Aug. 23.
OAKES—SIMPSON.—The undermtd. officers have reported their return from England:—Major R. E. Oakes, B.S.C., dep. supt., 2nd grade, rev. survey dept., arrived at Bombay on Aug. 7. Capt. F. W. Simpson, of the gen. list, inf., arrived at Fort William on Aug. 15.
O'CONNOR, Asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Hushiarpur of the Rawalpindi dist. Aug. 24.
PRINSEP, H. T., to be mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Hooghly.
RHIND, R. H., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is transfd. to the irrigation branch. Aug. 24.
RICHARDSON, W. P., asst. eng., 1st grade, offic. exec. eng., Bundelkhand irrigation survey, is apptd. to the Eastern Jumna Canal on special duty for one month, from Aug. 8.
ROSE, F. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, holds charge, during the absence of the exec. eng. of the 2nd div. Ambalah and Lahore-road. Mr. Rose received charge of the division on June 1.
SAMUELS, Capt. W. L., asst. comr., Maunbhoon, is transfd. to Hazareebaugh. Aug. 21.
SHERIDAN, C. J., is apptd. to the P.W. Dept. as an asst. eng., 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W.P. provincial establishment. Aug. 24.
SMYTH, Mr., asst. comr., is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Gurdaspur, during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. Fendall. Aug. 23.
STEVENS, C. C., B.A., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Aug. 21.
ST. JOHN.—The services of Major O. B. C. St. John, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the Mil. Dept., with effect from Sept. 1.

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON LEAVE.

Simla, Aug. 2.—No. 3,092.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on June 30, is published for general information:—

R. Alexander, judge of Cuttack, from Nov. 8, 1871, to Nov. 7, 1873.
H. R. Madocks, judge of Bhaugulpore, from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873.
F. J. Cookburn, judge of Sylhet, from May 22, 1872, to May 21, 1874.
R. P. Jenkins, comr. of Patna div., from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1874.
G. Bright, judge of Hooghly, from Nov. 4, 1871, to Nov. 3, 1873.

F. B. Simson, comr. of Dacca div., from April 12, 1872, to April 11, 1874.

F. R. Cokerell, superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs, from April 8, 1872, to Dec. 7, 1873.

A. R. Thompson, judge of Mymensing, from March 1, 1872, to Feb. 28, 1873.

S. S. Hogg, chairman of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and comr. of police, from March 4, 1872, to Nov. 3, 1873.

A. J. R. Bainbridge, mag. and coll. of Midnapore, from April 22, 1872, to Feb. 21, 1873.

J. B. Worgan, mag. and coll. of Purneah, from May 6, 1872, to May 5, 1874.

A. Smith, senior superint. of survey, from Aug. 3, 1870, to Aug. 2, 1872.

J. D. Maclean, deputy coll. of customs, Calcutta, from March 18, 1872, to March 17, 1874.

N. S. Alexander, joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade, Maldah, from Jan. 18, 1872, to Nov. 25, 1873.

E. H. Whinfield, joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade, Mymensing, from April 26, 1871, to Jan. 25, 1873.

R. D. Hime, joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade, Tipperah, from May 22, 1871, to Nov. 9, 1872.

W. E. Ward, joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade, Burdwan, from March 1, 1871, to Feb. 28, 1873.

J. Anderson, asst. mag. and coll., Maldah, from Aug. 31, 1870, to Aug. 30, 1872.

J. O'Kinealy, joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade, Jessore, from Sept. 30, 1871, to Sept. 29, 1873.

T. H. H. Shortt, asst. mag. and coll., Midnapore, from May 2, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1872.

P. D. Dickens, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, from July 8, 1870, to Oct. 7, 1872.

J. J. Livesay, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, from Feb. 5, 1870, to Aug. 4, 1872.

A. Weekes, asst. mag. and coll., Purneah, from Feb. 12, 1872, to Feb. 11, 1874.

B. H. Pawsey, asst. mag. and coll., Mymensingh, from Feb. 26, 1872, to Oct. 25, 1873.

C. A. Kelly, M.A., joint mag. and deputy coll., 2nd grade, Moorshedabad, from April 26, 1871, to July 22, 1873.

H. J. Newbery, asst. mag. and coll., Gya, from March 18, 1871, to Nov. 17, 1872.

B. Porch, asst. mag. and coll., Burdwan, from March 15, 1872, to July 11, 1873.

T. Norman, asst. mag. and coll., Rajshahye, from April 1, 1871, to March 31, 1873.

G. E. Porter, asst. mag. and coll., Rungpore, from March 25, 1871, to Nov. 24, 1872.

F. W. J. Rees, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, from Sept. 30, 1871, to Sept. 29, 1873.

W. M. Clay, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Rungpore, from Nov. 18, 1871, to May 17, 1873.

E. J. Barton, M.A., asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, from Nov. 8, 1871, to Nov. 7, 1873.

E. S. Moseley, asst. mag. and coll., Purneah, from March 11, 1871, to March 10, 1873.

R. M. Towers, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Nuddea, from April 26, 1872, to April 25, 1874.

G. M. Currie, asst. mag. and coll., Cuttack, from April 2, 1872, to April 1, 1874.

W. H. Grimley, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Backergunge, from Jan. 22, 1872, to Jan. 21, 1874.

T. E. Coxhead, asst. mag. and coll., Gya, from April 8, 1872, to April 7, 1874.

G. K. Webster, asst. comr., Lohardugga, from Feb. 24, 1872, to Feb. 23, 1874.

C. C. Quinn, asst. mag. and coll., Jessore, from April 22, 1872, to April 21, 1874.

MILITARY.

TROOPS FOR THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The following batteries and regiments have been detailed for the camp of exercise, and are to remove from their respective stations so as to arrive at Hussan Abdul about Dec. 1 :—

Royal Artillery.—B baty. A brig. R.H.A., D baty. A brig. R.H.A., B baty. F. brig. R.H.A., H baty. 18th brig. R.A., No. 1 baty. 13th brig. R.A., D baty. 16th brig. R.A., F baty. 20th brig. R.A., No. 3 baty. 24th brig. R.A., Peshawur Mountain baty., Punjab art., Huzara Mountain baty., Punjab art.

British Cavalry.—4th hussars, 5th hussars.

British Infantry.—36th foot, 39th foot, 55th foot, 58th foot, 2nd bat. 60th foot, 2nd bat. 79th foot.

Native Cavalry.—5th Bengal cav., the Guides cav., 1st Punjab cav., 9th Bengal cav., 10th Bengal cav., 15th Bengal cav., 16th Bengal cav.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Head qrs. with No. 4, 5, 8, and 9 companies.

Native Infantry.—12th regt. N.I., 15th regt. N.I., the Guides inf., 3rd Sikh inf., 4th Sikh inf., 1st Punjab inf., 19th regt. Bengal inf., 22nd regt. Bengal inf., 23rd regt. Bengal inf., 25th regt. Bengal inf., 29th regt. Bengal inf., 30th regt. Bengal inf., 5th Goorkha regt., 36th regt. Bengal inf.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. (brevet major) C. H. S. Scott; Aug. 17.

Capt. H. Tyndall; Aug. 20.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. J. R. Campbell; June 8.

Lieut. T. R. Cowie; July 4.

The following brevet promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Brevet.—To be Captains.

Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, Bengal staff corps; June 8.

Lieut. W. Wilmot, Bengal staff corps; July 3.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER LANCERS.

The following apps. are made in the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers :—

To be Major.

Capt. L. Conway-Gordon, R.E.

To be Captains.

C. Sanderson, Esq., A troop; J. Smith, Esq., B troop.

To be Lieutenants.

C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., A troop; F. Aitchison, Esq., B troop; E. A. Thurburn, Esq., A troop; W. Alexander, Esq., B troop.

The nomination of the officers above named to troops is made subject to their passing an examination in drill.

MEDICAL.

BARTER, Surg. J. F., app. to offic. as inspr. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, Central Provs., assumed charge of his duties from Dr. J. Brake on Aug. 21.

CARDYSHAW, Asst. surg. J., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mymensing. Aug. 13.

CARMICHAEL, Asst. surg. J. C. D., to offic. tempy. as civil asst. surg. of Monghyr. Aug. 13.

COWIE.—The undermtd. officer has reported his return from England :— Surg. A. J. Cowie, of the med. dept., sanitary comr. for British Burmah, arrived at Fort William on Aug. 3.

DICKSON.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated Aug. 2, app. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., to do duty with 3rd N.I., as a tempy. arrangement, with effect from July 31.

DUNCAN, Asst. surg. W., M.B., is app. to offic. med. charge of the Meywar Bheel corps, v. Asst. surg. D. B. Long. Aug. 17.

DUNCAN.—The services of Asst. surg. W. Duncan, M.B., of the med. dept., are to be held as having been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from July 16.

HUTCHESON.—The services of Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., of the med. dept., are placed at the disposal of the dept. of agriculture, revenue, and commerce. Aug. 24.

JACKSON, Surg. C. J., to be civil surg. of Pooree, but to continue to offic. as sanitary comr. for Bengal. Aug. 10.

KELLY, Asst. surg. A. H., was in tempy. med. charge of Lock Hospital at Barrackpore from Oct. 19 to Nov. 4, 1871.

LONG, Asst. surg. D. B., took over offic. med. charge of Meywar Bheel corps from Asst. surg. W. Duncan on Aug. 16.

MILNE, Dr. R., civil surg., Budaon, to offic. as superint. and med. officer of Futehgarh central and district jails, v. Dr. R. Reid, with effect from July 22, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prisons Act.

STEWART, Asst. surg. W. D., to be civil asst. surg. of Jessore. The above will take effect from the date on which Dr. Stewart took charge of the civil med. duties of Jessore.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.—The Governor general in Council has sanctioned the extension to the Government savings banks in the Bombay Presidency of the rule sanctioned in the proceedings of September, 1871, now read again, for the deposit in Government savings banks in Bengal of money received from subordinates of the P.W.D., as security for good conduct. The Governor general in Council has further determined that the same rule shall be extended to all Government savings in India, and to all moneys deposited as security for the performance of contracts of public duties.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Hon. Capt. W. Kelly, deputy commissary of ordnance, attached to the Peshawur Arsenal, for four months, from June 18 to Oct. 17, to visit Murree. Lieut. col. R. Blair, infantry, wing officer, 3rd regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major A. McKenzie, Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. G. E. Macpherson, Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, Punjab, to India, for six months, from such date as he may have quitted his station, on private affairs.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. A. F. Begbie, R.E. executive engineer, Neemuch State Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental Standard. Mr. A. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent of police (officiating district superintendent of Ambalah), has passed in Hindustani by the Higher Standard. Mr. J. S. Beresford, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Northern division, Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard and examination in Hindustani on June 3, and the Departmental Standard on Aug. 20. Lieut. T. Glancy, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani. Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, Cachar, has passed in the Maniporee language, and a reward of 500 rupees is awarded to him.

MUNICIPAL.—The Lieut. governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the Road Cess Committee in the Bhaugulpore district, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X. (B.C.) of 1871, viz.:—The Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, the Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate and Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. Graham, and Mr. J. Henessy. The Lieut. governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the Road Cess Committee of Purneah, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X. (B.C.) of 1871, viz.:—The Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, the Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate and Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. N. McQueen, Mr. C. Shillingford, and Mr. A. J. Forbes.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Blunt, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meerut, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15 next. Mr. J. C. Ellis, civil surgeon, Etah, forty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1. The agent to the governor general in Central India has granted Lieut. H. A. Vincent, 2nd squad. subaltern, 2nd regiment Central India horse, sixty days' privilege leave from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself of the same. The officiating agent to the governor general for Rajpootana has granted Lieut. E. L. Durand, officiating assistant to the governor general's agent for Rajpootana, one month's leave from Nov. 1 next, or the approximate date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of passing an examination in the native languages. The officiating agent to the governor general for Rajpootana has granted Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, officiating assistant agent, governor general, for Rajpootana, two months' privilege leave from Sept. 7, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. H. B. Abbott, officiating assistant agent, governor general, for Rajpootana, will take charge of the duties of magistrate at Aboo, and of the office of assistant general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities, Lower Rajpootana, during the absence of Capt. Ridgeway. The agent to the governor general for Central India has granted Asst. surg. O. T. Duke, M.B., in medical charge of the Baghelrund agency, leave for two months. Mr. J. A. Wilmore, executive engineer, 4th grade, Lucknow provincial division, Oude, for twenty-one months. Mr. W. C. Furnival, superintending engineer, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 12. Mr. W. V. Bertelsen, assistant superintendent of police, has leave for three months. Mr. R. L. Locke, assistant engineer, 1st grade, officiating executive engineer, Darjeeling and Julpigore districts, has privilege leave for one month. Mr. W. Blunt, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meerut, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15 next. Mr. J. C. Ellis, civil surgeon, 45 days' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. G. A. Stack, professor of literature in the Bareilly College, leave from July 26 to Oct. 15 next. Lieut. col. J. Fendall, deputy commissioner, Gurdaspur, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 15. Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. W. Atkins, asst. engineer, 2nd grade, Rohilkhand Canals, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. P. S. Melville, officiating judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 18. Mr. E. T. Lang, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd division Sirhind Canal, has three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from July 1. Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, Bart., superintending engineer, Jabalpur Circle, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Sept. 6. Assistant surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., in medical charge of the Baghelrund agency, has leave of absence for two months. Dr. H. M. Davis, medical officer of Pubna, for three months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BAYNES, Capt. C. D., asst. superint., revenue survey, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Berhampore. Aug. 20.
BEST, J. W., to act as civil and session judge of Nellore during the employment of Mr. W. M. Cadell on other duty; Aug. 20. This cancels the apps. of Messrs. Stokes and Best notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 6.
GORDON, Major C. C., acting brigade major, Hyderabad Contingent, to be a lay trustee of the church at Aurangabad. Aug. 20.
GREENAWAY, Lieut. T., of the staff corps, to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, in succession to Mr. Bosnahan, deceased, and to be posted to the Tanjore district.
HENEGAN, Lieut. col. B. G. F., R.A., to be superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, from Aug. 1, v. Colonel H. Campbell, retired.
PENNINGTON, J. B., acting coll. of Trichinopoly, assumed charge of the district from Mr. W. P. Austin, the acting head asst. coll., on Aug. 1.
STOKES—BEST.—Mr. H. J. Stokes to continue to act as civil and session judge of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. F. M. Kindersley on leave, or until further orders. Mr. J. W. Best to act as civil and session judge of Nellore during the employment of Mr. W. M. Cadell on other duty. Aug. 20. This cancels the appointments of Messrs. Stokes and Best notified in *Gazette* of Aug. 6.
STURROCK, J., to act as under sec. to Govt. in the departments under the chief sec. during the employment of Mr. H. E. Stokes on other duty. Aug. 20.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the public works department, with effect from May 20:—
Asst. comy. (hon. lieut.) F. Graham to be deputy comy., and Conductor E. Scully to be deputy asst. comy., v. Deputy comy. (hon. capt.) M. Howard, retired.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. G., 5th brig. R.A., is app. to the command of R.A. Pegue div., to proceed by next direct steamer to Rangoon.
CHILDERS, Major E. W., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to be comy. of ordnance, 1st class, in succession to Col. Cadell. Aug. 16.
COLEMAN, M. McD., to be ensign in No. 6 compy. R.A., Madras. Aug. 16.
COOKE, Col. W. J., from comdt. 8th N.I. to comdt. 22nd N.I.
FASKEN, Col. E. T., staff corps, examiner of commissariat, clothing and stud accounts, is app. a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee during the absence of Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout. Aug. 16.
FRAZER, Capt. W. M., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major in staff corps from Aug. 20.
GUNNING, Capt. C. G., staff corps, is app. offic. 1st wing subalt. 37th regt. grenadiers. Aug. 23.
HENEGAN, Lieut. col. B. G. F., R.A., to be superint. of the gun carriage manufactory from Aug. 1, v. Col. H. Campbell, ret. Aug. 16.
HOG—TWYNAM.—Major T. I. M. Hog, R.A., acting comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, and Lieut. F. R. Twynam, R.A., to be commissaries of ordnance, 3rd class, in succession to Capt. Smith and Lockhart. Aug. 16.
HORNE, Lieut. col. P. D., 20th brig. R.A., to command field batteries R.A., Mysore div., to join by expiration of his present leave.
KELLY.—Sub. Lieut. Kelly, 2nd batt. 21st regt., is now undergoing a course of instruction at the Royal Military College, and while so employed is to be returned as "absent on duty." Aug. 7.
LONGCROFT.—The appt. in G.G.O. of Aug. 2, No. 191, of Col. T. C. Longcroft to offic. as adjt. gen. is without prejudice to his duties as dep. adjt. gen. Aug. 23.
MONEY, Col. W. T. (Europe), from comdt. 20th N.I. to comdt. 25th N.I. Aug. 20.
OWEN, Col. W. G. (Europe), from comdt. 22nd N.I. to comdt. 8th N.I. To join on arrival.
ROWLANDSON, Capt. M. A., staff corps, to attached 37th N.I., on relief from commissariat employ.
SMITH—LOCKHART.—Capt. R. C. Smith and W. E. Lockhart, R.A., commissaries of ordnance 3rd class, to be commissaries of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Lieut. col. Dangerfield, retired, and in succession to Major Childers. Aug. 16.
TRISCOTT, Col. C. P. Y. (Europe), from comdt. 25th N.I. to comdt. 20th N.I. To join on arrival.
VAN HOMEIGH, Capt. P. A., from acting 2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 40th N.I. Aug. 20.
WRIGHT, Capt. H. C., of the S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Aug. 7, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. Mainwaring.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following postings of officers affecting Royal Artillery in this Presidency are notified:—

Lieut. J. F. Erskine, G battery 9th brigade; Lieut. H. W. Bunbury, B battery 23rd brigade; Lieut. W. T. Walford, supernum. 23rd brigade; Lieut. A. T. Gehle, A battery 20th brigade; Lieut. E. M. Plint, No. 7 battery 6th brigade.

MEDICAL.

ADAM, H., is app. to act. as garrison surg., Rangoon, during the abs. of Surg. major Eveyard. Aug. 21.
BIDIE, Surg. G., M.B., to be superint. of the Govt. Central Museum, Madras, without prejudice to his app. of sec. and statistical officer to the inspector gen., Indian med. dept. Aug. 10.
BROCKMAN, Asst. surg. E. F., asst. surg. in the gen. hospital, returned to Madras on duty from priv. leave, is perm. to resume the unexpired portion of priv. leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of July 23.
KEARLEY, Asst. surg. D., having completed twelve years' serv. on Jan. 20, and successfully passed the prescribed examination on July 15, to be surg. from the latter date.
MILLER.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. N. dist., apptg. Surg. J. M. Miller, attached 2nd regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to the dis. staff from July 2, v. Asst. surg. M. E. Murphy, relieved from that duty.
MURPHY.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Pegu div., directing Asst. surg. M. E. Murphy, M.D., to assume med. charge of the head qtrs. and detachment 12th regt. N.I., at Rangoon, during the indisposition of Asst. surg. C. R. G. Parker, or until further orders.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel C. Cooke, officiating commandant, 23rd regt. L.I., from Aug. 30 to Oct. 15, in continuation of privilege leave, to Mercara, Bangalore, and Madras, on private affairs. Major A. Drury, commandant, N.I. depot, Palaveram, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 21, to Ootacamund, on private affairs. Colonel E. F. Burton, commandant, 4th N.I., from Aug. 20, or date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis, wing officer 28th N.I., in extension of privilege leave for one day to enable him to join. Assistant apothecary J. Ringrow, in continuation till Sept. 15, to Madras. Lieut. col. V. J. Shortland, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 19th regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Inspector general S. Currie, M.D., C.B., of the British Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from Sept. 1 or date of departure. Deputy inspector general of hospitals R. C. Elliot, C.B., will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Dr. Currie, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer for the period specified opposite his name:—Major Clerke, 1st battalion 21st regiment, from June 1 to June 26—date of retirement on temp. half-pay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BOSWELL, H. B., on being relieved by Mr. Arthur, to act as coll. and mag. of Belgaum during the absence of Mr. Grey.
 DRUITT, G., assumed charge of his appt. as acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat on Aug. 20.
 HOGG, C. M., to act as coll. and mag. of Kaladgi during the absence of Mr. Armstrong, Aug. 28.
 JOHNS, G. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. at Kaladgi. Aug. 28.
 MONCK-MASON, T., to act as 1st asst. coll. at Thana. Aug. 28.
 PAYNE, Capt. C. D. H., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaira dist. during the absence of Capt. La Touche on leave. Aug. 28.
 WESTMACOTT, Capt. R., acting supt. of police, Surat, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Surat dist. Aug. 28.

MAGISTERIAL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 29.)

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following changes, to take effect from the date of Mr. Shaw's return to duty as judge and sess. judge of Belgaum:—

Mr. W. Sandwith to be judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.
 Mr. R. W. Hunter to be judge and sess. judge of Rutnagiri.
 Baron A. J. de H. Larpent to be judge and sess. judge of Surat.
 Mr. A. L. Spens to be judge and sess. judge of Kanara.

MILITARY.

BROOME, Lieut. W. A., 2nd bat. 1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I. (Jacob's rifles), on probation.
 HUMFREY—MURRAY.—The undermtd. officers returned to duty, by perm. of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified:—Lieut. B. G. Humfrey, staff corps, Aug. 16. Dep. comy. and hony. capt. J. Murray, adjt. genl.'s dept., Aug. 7. No. 533.
 MCCUDDEN.—The C. in C. is pleased to order the foll. transfer:—Lieut. L. A. T. McCudden, staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. N.L.I. Lieut. McCudden will travel on duty.
 NICHOLETTIS, C. O., 39th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 5th N.L.I., on probation. No. 531, Aug. 24.
 RIMINGTON—HEATH.—The foll. arrangements are confd.:—26th regt. N.I.—Capt. Rimington offcld. as wing officer, and Lieut. Heath as qrmr., in add. to their respective duties, from June 24 to 27, and from July 5 to 10, during the abs. of Major Green and Lieut. Forjett on court martial duty. No. 540, Aug. 24.
 SMITH.—With ref. to G.O.C. No. 436, of July 6, Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, 18th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd Sind horse, is attached to the Poona horse, as a tempy. measure, until the opening of the season. No. 516.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher standard: Lieut. E. T. Dickson, 49th foot; Lieut. A. T. Middleton, 15th hussars; No. 1,295, Private W. Laws, 59th foot; Capt. H. C. Brown, 18th brig. R.A. Lower standard: Lieut. H. H. Smallpiece and Asst. surg. H. W. Joynt, 66th foot.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—In modification of Rule No. 14 of the rules for the examination of junior civil servants, political officers, and others, notified, under date July 12, 1871, in the *Government Gazette* of 13th idem., pages 750 to 755, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rule that all persons entering the political department, in order to hold gazetted appointments, shall be required to pass at the first examination, held after the completion of a year's service, their period of probation continuing until the examination shall have been passed.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. A. G. Duff, collector of Khandeish, privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. C. Anding, district deputy collector of Dharwar, privilege leave for two months. Mr. A. E. D. Grey, collector and magistrate of Belgaum, to Europe, for fifteen months. Capt. R. A. Prideaux, commanding H.H. the Guikwar's Dharee battalion, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him. Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, officiating district superintendent of police, Haidarabad assigned district, to Europe for eighteen months. Mr. S. Muller, assistant conservator of forests, Northern division, 2nd grade, to Europe for twenty months. Capt. W. P. La Touche, district superintendent of police in the Kaira district, privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in August) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Staff asst. surg. J. Fleming, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. C. G. Cookson, 15th hussars, to Bombay, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 13, preparatory to furlough. Capt. E. H. Ashe, 1st wing subaltern, 3rd N.I., from Aug. 1 to 31, to remain in Bombay. Capt. A. Durand, adjutant 10th N.L.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. J. R. Watson, 17th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. The leave granted to Capt. Greenland, 56th foot, in G.O.C. No. 490, July 31, will commence from Aug. 9, instead of the date therein given. With reference to G.O.C. No. 467, July 7, the leave granted to Lieut. Cookson, 15th hussars, to commence from date of embarkation and not from date of leaving regiment, as therein ordered. Capt. W. Reynolds, staff corps, 2nd in command 3rd Sind horse, is permitted to remain at Simla on the expiry of his privilege for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in army signalling and telegraphy. Mr. W. B. St. George (F. battery 9th brigade R.A.), from date of departure, overland.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 20.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. S. A. M. Smythe retires from the service, receiving the value of a cornetcy; Sept. 21.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. S. P. Woodfall, from 77th foot, to be surg., v. Surg. major H. B. Franklyn, m.d., who exchanges; Staff Asst. surg. G. R. Triphook, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. D. F. De Hodgson, m.d., prom. on the staff; Sept. 21.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. J. K. Tisdall retires upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. F. Firebrace, from the seconded list, to be lieut., v. C. E. Pridden, dec.; Qrmr. G. Starrock retires upon tempy. h.p.; Sept. 21.

3rd Foot.—Capt. S. J. Dyer, from 51st foot, to be capt., v. R. N. Franks, who exch.; Sept. 21.

8th Foot.—G. G. Moore, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. C. Kellie, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 21.

24th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Going, from 63rd foot, to be lieut., v. W. Fraser, who exch.; Aug. 1. H. G. Mainwaring, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Syms, ret.; Sept. 21.

25th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Newman retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 21.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Legard retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 21.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. W. Fraser, from the 24th foot, to be lieut., v. H. J. Going, who exch.; Aug. 1.

76th Foot.—Qrmr. serg. J. Archer to be qrm., v. Davies, retired upon h.p.; Sept. 21.

109th Foot.—Capt. A. W. Lucas to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, made supernumy. on app. as Asst. adjt. gen. in India; July 30. Major W. H. Davis, from the 27th foot, to be major, v. J. A. Nutt, who exch.; Sept. 21. Lieut. J. S. Morlaunt, to be capt., v. Lucas; July 30.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. L. Wickham retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. D. F. de Hodgson, m.d., from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. A. R. Smith, who retires upon temp. h.p.; Asst. surg. J. T. Milburn, from the 10th hussars, to be Staff asst. surg., v. H. W. H. Garde, from the 21st foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. Lambert, dec.; Sept. 21.

Staff asst. surg. T. A. C. Macarthur retires upon temp. h.p.; Aug. 18.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

The date of Sub-insp. Rogers's app. is Sept. 11, 1872, and not as previously stated.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BERKELEY—At Indore, Aug. 11, Mrs. J. C. Berkeley, daughter.
 BOERMEL—At Cawnpore, Aug. 18, wife of A. Boermel, chemist, son.
 CLARKE—At Yercaud, Aug. 20, wife of Rev. D. G. Clarke, daughter.
 COOK—At Coimbatore, Aug. 22, wife of J. H. Cook, asst. director, Revenue Settlement, of a daughter.
 DUMAINE—At Chandernagore, Aug. 20, wife of Monsieur C. Dumaine, daughter.
 ELWES—At Vellore, Aug. 17, wife of Rev. W. W. Elwes, chaplain of Trichinopoly, of a son.
 GREGGON—At Agra, Aug. 23, wife of Rev. J. G. Greggson, daughter.
 HENDERSON—At Simla, July 18, wife of Capt. P. D. Henderson, 2nd Madras L.C., attached to the foreign dept., daughter.
 HODSON—At Toomkoor, Aug. 19, wife of R. G. Hodson, inspr. of schools, daughter.
 HOMFRIY—At Port Blair, Aug. 4, wife of J. N. Homfry, daughter.
 KENNY—At Ootacamund, Aug. 18, wife of A. F. Kenny, son.
 MILLER—At Somerford, Aiyar, Aug. 13, wife of J. Miller, daughter.
 O'CONNELL—At Karical, Aug. 15, wife of T. J. O'Connell, Madras police, daughter.
 ORMISTON—At Malabar-hill, Aug. 28, wife of T. Ormiston, daughter.
 PAYNE—At Malabar-hill, Aug. 24, wife of H. W. Payne, solicitor, daughter.
 PEARSON—At Simla, August 24, wife of Col. G. Pearson, son.
 PRIEUR—At Madras, Aug. 19, wife of Capt. E. Prieur, daughter.
 RAWLINS—At Bombay, Aug. 23, wife of T. H. Rawlins, daughter.
 SAUNDERS—At Motihary Chumparun, Aug. 17, wife of S. S. Saunders sub engr., P.W.D., daughter.
 SCUTT—At Lahore, Aug. 22, wife of W. H. Scutt, daughter.
 SEALY—At Cannanore, Aug. 14, wife of W. Sealy, adjt. 89th Princess, Victoria's regiment, son, still born. [son.]
 SEYMOUR—At Umballa, Aug. 18, wife of S. D. Seymour, editor *Mofussilite*.
 SIMPSON—At Vizagapatam, Aug. 3, wife of W. Simpson, Govt. Tel. Dept., daughter.
 SMITH—At Madras, Mrs. P. Smith, daughter. [son.]
 STEWART—At Umballa, Aug. 16, wife of T. H. Smith, 72nd Highlanders.
 STEWART—At Umballa, Aug. 18, wife of Capt. A. Stewart, cantonment magistrate, son.
 STOKES—At Tanjore, Aug. 20, wife of H. J. Stokes, daughter.
 STUART—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of C. Stuart, daughter.
 WRIGHT—At Oomrowtee, Aug. 25, wife of F. Wright, son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—THIPTHORP.—At Coimbatore, Aug. 20, James, eldest son of Condr. J. Andrews, Comstr. Dept., to Caroline, ninth daughter of W. Thipthorp, Qrmr. genl.'s Dept.

EASTON—PARTRIDGE.—At the Cathedral, Aug. 27, A. B. Easton to Sarah, youngest daughter of R. Partridge.
GIBBS—COLLINS.—At Lucknow, Aug. 13, J. Gibbs, engine driver., Govt. tramway, Soane irrigation works to Madeline E., eldest daughter of R. M. Collins, extra asst. comr., Oonao.
LOW—WERNICKE.—At Darjeeling, Aug. 17, J. Low, G.T. Survey, to Sophie E., second daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Wernicke, of Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

BARBER.—At Calcutta, Aug. 19, H. Barber, of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., cabinet makers, upholsterers, &c., aged 45.
BARTON.—At Allypore, Aug. 18, Alice E. E., daughter of E. and H. Barton.
BARTON.—At Allahabad, Aug. 23, Herbert M., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Barton.
BEATTIE.—Aug. 10, drowned in the Kattakhall River, Hylacandy, Cachar, by boat accident, A. Beattie, tea planter, formerly coffee planter in Ceylon.
BEYTS.—At Middle Colaba, Aug. 25, Jane, wife of J. N. C. Boyts, paymr. H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 46.
BRENNAN.—At Allahabad, Aug. 20, E. H. Brennan, Controller's office, P.W.D., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brennan, aged 18.
BROADBENT.—At Lucknow, Aug. 20, the Rev. J. Broadbent.
COOKE.—At Azimgarh, Aug. 14, C. J., third son of the late H. Cooke and Mrs. J. A. Cooke, late of Ghazepore, aged 44.
CRIPPS.—At Madras, Aug. 18, R. Cripps, aged 67.
DENCH.—At Miszapore, Aug. 17, W. H., infant son of C. and E. Dench.
DICKSON.—At Allahabad, Aug. 13, John R. Dickson, staff asst. surgeon, attached to H.M.'s 2-19th regt.
FAGAN.—At Allahabad, Aug. 22, the Rev. F. C. Fagan, M.A., civil chaplain, son of the late Major gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal army.
GILBERT.—At Dalhousie, Aug. 18, Edith M., infant daughter of Isabel E. and W. E. Gilbert, 37th foot.
HOWARD.—At Almorah, Aug. 20, Lieut. col. E. W. E. Howard, Bengal staff corps, aged 45.
HUEY.—At Hastings, Aug. 16, W. H., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Huey.
KING.—At Bangalore, Aug. 21, C. King, aged 62.
LAWSON.—At Vellore, Aug. 11, T. St. C., third son of H. Lawson, band master 28th M.N.I., aged 3.
MORGAN.—At Ghazeeabad, N.W.P., Aug. 16, W. Morgan, locomotive department, East Indian Railway, aged 27.
MURRAY.—At Roorkee, Aug. 19, P. Murray, major, R.E.
PASSANAH.—At Muttra, Aug. 20, A. D. Passanah, aged 19.
POWLETT.—At Oomraotee, Aug. 8, Agnes I., daughter of Lieut. N. Powlett, R.A., aged 1.
ROBERTS.—At Umballah City, Aug. 17, A. E., wife of T. Roberts, C.S., assistant commissioner, Umballah.
SAVIELLE.—At Allahabad, Aug. 21, Emile A., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Savielle, aged one year and six months.
SHAW.—At Bangalore, Aug. 23, W. Morris, child of Mr. and Mr. W. F. Shaw, of Madras.
SMITH.—At Nagpore, Aug. 9, Annie C. De H., daughter of Capt. R. C. Smith, R.A., coms. of ordnance, aged 11 months.
TROTTER.—At Madras, Aug. 16, Mrs. M. C. Trotter, relict of the late Mr. Apothecary C. Trotter, of the Madras Medical Service.
VONGEYER.—At Girgaum, Aug. 12, L. Norman, son of Mrs. VonGeyer, aged 1.
WALL.—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, Isabel G., youngest daughter of the late A. D. Kemp, solicitor, and wife of W. McK. Wall, late Indian Navy and H.M.'s Bengal pilot service, aged 30.
WHEELER.—At Madras, Aug. 18, Ann L., wife of D. Wheeler, inspector marine police, aged 40.

Official Papers.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE YEARS 1868-69, 1869-70, AND 1870-71.

The last resolution of Government in the Educational Department upon the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction was issued on September 29th, 1868, at the close of Sir A. Grant's administration, and since that date the judicious and well-considered proposals made by Mr. Peile have received from time to time separate consideration, and have, for the most part, been carried out to the extent that the pecuniary resources of Government would admit; but no general orders have been issued upon the accounts yearly rendered by Mr. Peile of the work accomplished by his department. The time has, however, come when it will be advantageous to review the general course of educational progress in this presidency during the past three years, since Mr. Peile has held office, and to declare the views of Government on the policy which he desires to pursue with the view of improving and extending the operations of the agency entrusted with the education of the people.

2. It cannot be denied that a retrospect of the past three years is creditable to the general working of the Education Department; well-considered reforms have been introduced into the system of instruction, and a great impetus has been given to the effective demand for schools, not only in British territory, but also in the contiguous native States. Undoubtedly the expenditure has largely increased, but against this must be set the increased fixed capital of the department, partly represented by the larger number of schools and colleges erected, and partly by the higher standard of education attained by the various grades of inspectors and schoolmasters.

3. Taking the statistics afforded in the last report (1870-71) it appears that the expenditure from the public revenue on the university and the encouragement of science and art was £5,732, and upon instruction and

the superintendence of instruction £209,078; of the latter sum, £94,804 came from the Imperial revenues, and £114,274 from local sources. In order to give approximately the total cost of public instruction in this presidency, Mr. Peile roughly estimates the sums expended by managers of aided schools from their own resources at £39,367; but these returns, though tolerably accurate, are not to be implicitly relied upon. Taking the figures as given, it appears that £100,536 of Imperial revenues, and £153,641 obtained from local sources, were expended in the past year; that is, the expenditure from local funds strictly so called, and managed by the Department of Public Instruction, was about 14 per cent. greater than the expenditure of Imperial money, and the total expenditure on education from local sources of all kinds was very much larger than the grant from the Imperial Treasury. The expenditure of indigenous schools and private schools not aided or inspected by the department, is, of course, not taken into account.

4. The vast and increasing importance of local funds and local sources of supply in supporting the cost of national education is so important a subject, that it may be illustrated by the following table. The contributions from the public revenue, from local funds, and the private expenditure of private schoolmasters, as roughly estimated in Mr. Peile's reports, during the past three years, stand thus:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Contributions from public revenues	£93,544	£94,128	£97,027	£100,536
Do., local funds	80,291	90,948	91,731	114,274
Rough estimate of expenses of private schoolmasters	?	34,865	47,628	39,367
Total	£173,835	£219,941	£236,386	£254,177

It should be explained that under the term of local funds are included the receipts from several different sources, namely, the fees exacted from scholars, private and municipal subscriptions, the interests of endowment funds, and last, but most important, the funds appropriated to education by native States, and the cess or school rates imposed on the cultivating class by Act III. of 1869. "Local Funds" therefore must be understood to mean, as applied to colleges and higher schools, the fees or interests of endowments; as applied to schools in native States, the assignments of those States; and, as applied to middle and lower-class schools and vernacular training colleges, the school fees and educational cess. The cess, or agricultural school rate, belongs especially to popular instruction, and Mr. Peile shows that, with certain exceptions (Report for 1869-70, page 98, paragraphs 104, 105), the fund is strictly administered for the benefit of the masses on lower, middle-class, and particularly vernacular schools, and on the training of schoolmasters and building of schoolhouses for them.

5. Considering the importance of local funds to the support of the educational system, and the effect of recent provincial taxation and the order of the Government of India, December 14, 1870, H.E. the Governor in Council is prepared to concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Peile in paras. 42, 43 of his report for 1870-71. They do not regard the order just referred to as absolutely final, and the remedy suggested will meet with due consideration on the part of this Government.

6. Passing from the summary of expenditure which has been made, to the results which have followed upon the increasing outlay, there appears an equally steady increase both in the number of schools and scholars. In the year 1867-68 there were little more than 350 students colleges, and 137,600 in schools. In 1870-71 the numbers reported in schools are 177,356, and in colleges 627. The net annual increase of schools and colleges and scholars has been in—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1868-69	361	19,574
1869-70	267	10,443
1870-71	313	9,467
Total increase	946	39,714

The grand total of schools and colleges in existence is now 3,036. It must be borne in mind that the pupils of indigenous and other schools, and the schools themselves, where not controlled by the department, are not taken into account, but it would seem from the rough estimates given by Mr. Peile that, if these were added, the total number of persons under instruction would considerably exceed 200,000. Such numerical results are in themselves testimony of the efficient progress of the department presided over by Mr. Peile; but H.E. in Council observes that much remains to be accomplished before this presidency can favourably compare with the state of education in any European State. Assuming the population of this presidency and the native States to be 20 millions, as roughly estimated by the Director of Public Instruction, the proportion of learners to population would only be about one per cent.

7. That a great impetus, dating from last year, will henceforth be given to education in native States seems most probable, and H.E. in Council fully concurs with Mr. Peile in the views which he expresses in his report for 1869-70 on the responsibility of native Governments for the due supply of education to their subjects. The last report submitted (paras. 126, 127) happily shows that at length the Gujarat States have recognised the duties which they owe to their myriads of subjects, and the immediate success which has attended the opening of the Baroda school will, it is hoped, lead to a greater development of education throughout his Highness the Guikowar's dominions. In Cambay, Junjeera, Kutch, and Mahi Kanta, there are also indications of a tendency on the part of their conservative rulers to yield to the requirements of advancing civilisation, and his Excellency will never fail to notice with approbation the exertions of any State subordinate to this presidency to provide for the educational wants of its population.

8. In testing the advance already shown in the numerical results of the past three years by the quality of the successes attained in the higher university examinations, there is less cause for congratulation. As the Director observes in his report for 1869-70, para 44:—"A university degree is the central object of all educational ambition throughout the presidency." But the numbers of successful candidates do not appear to increase in a rate at all proportionate to the increase in the number of schools or scholars, as given above. The three reports now before Government exhibit the following results:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Matriculated...	250	142	142
F.A. ...	40	34	44
B.A. ...	7	20	13
M.A. ...	4	2	2
First Examination for L.M.	4	5	4
L.M. ...	1	0	3
LL.B. ...	3	6	13
First Examination in Civil Engr.	7	4	8
L.C.E. ...	1	3	2

The rejection of all but 142 out of a considerable number of candidates for matriculation during two successive years would argue some defect in the high schools, and H.E. looks to the additional strength which has lately been added to the Government schools by the system of feeders and general reorganisation to remedy this want of success. It may be conceded that the standard of examination has lately somewhat increased, and it would appear desirable, with a view to obviate perpetual fluctuations, that, where practicable, the examinations should be conducted by the same examiners from year to year; but the chief remedy lies in the hands of the head masters; and, whilst it may be conceded that the present results are not altogether attributable to defects on their part, H.E. in Council looks to them for increased exertion, to enable them to send up annually from their schools an increasing number of scholars qualified to pass the examination now established for matriculation in the university.

9. Of the higher Government institutions, H.E. in Council notices with regret the loss which the Elphinstone College has sustained by the death of Mr. Hughlings in 1870. It is hoped that by the arrival of the three Professors who are expected, additional strength will be added to the college. The state of the Deccan College and Grant Medical College calls for no particular notice. The increase in the Poona Engineering College is highly satisfactory, and it appears that in the three years now under report the number of pupils has nearly trebled itself. The thanks of Government are due to the Principal and Professors of this college for its present promising condition, and also to Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., for the interest which he has taken in this institution, and the assistance which he has given to it. H.E. in Council entertains the strongest conviction of the utility of these establishments, and will be glad to see their number increased. The proposed addition of workshops, and formation of an industrial school in connection with the college—in which artisans will be instructed in various crafts, while engineering students will have the opportunity of learning the practical part of their profession—has the cordial approval of Government, as well as the suggestions for the appointment of a teacher of mechanical engineering. The complaint made in para. 65 of the report for 1870-71, that Government had withdrawn the engineering appointment promised to the graduate in C.E. who shall pass with the highest marks, appears to be without sufficient foundation. All that Government has done is to limit the bestowal of this appointment to those who pass in the first class, while three appointments in the upper subordinate establishment (of the Public Works Department) are reserved for those who pass the final examination at the college. This would seem at the present sufficient encouragement to the pupils of the institution, and the confinement of the highest prize to those who pass in the first class will probably act as a stimulus to increased exertion on the part of candidates for degrees.

10. The statistics already given have sufficiently shown the general working of the department during the past three years, and it remains to comment upon a few of the points more especially noticed by Mr. Peile.

11. The most important consideration is undoubtedly the policy which Government should pursue in respect to the support of schools, and on this point his Excellency in Council concurs in the views advanced in the reports before him. A national system of aided schools set on foot and managed by the people with the aid of the State may be possible in other provinces, but there exists in Bombay social conditions which render it impracticable here. Government has, therefore, already accepted the duty of collecting and administering a primary school rate, and his Excellency in Council is convinced that no expansion of English education, however valuable in itself, can cancel the obligation of this Government to multiply village schools and dispense vernacular education throughout the length and breadth of the presidency. That much remains to be effected before this result can even be approximated is evident from the figures given by Mr. Peile, who estimates that in the 40,000 villages and hamlets of this presidency, exclusive of Sind, there are as yet only 2,389 Government primary schools.

The scheme sketched by Mr. Peile in paras. 49, 50, and following paragraphs of the report for 1870-71, seems judicious, and calculated to effect the object it has in view of extending popular primary education.

12. But whilst primary instruction is for the whole people, higher education must necessarily for a time be confined to a limited class. The two can and should co-exist, and provision must be made for the support of both. Without assistance from the State, high education would either die out completely, or at the best become the prerogative of the wealthy. But in either case the State would lose all control over its quality, and would sacrifice to a great extent the result of its endeavours to introduce the fruits of Western learning into India. H.E. in Council entirely ap-

proves, therefore, of Mr. Peile's policy of supporting a certain number of direct Government Colleges and high schools, which shall at once impart European scholarship to a limited body, and serve as standards and exemplars to the country at large.

13. In 1854, the Honourable Court of Directors looked for the diffusing of useful knowledge to the instrumentality of masters and professors, "who may by themselves, knowing English, and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every kind, impart to their fellow-countrymen, through the medium of their mother-tongue, the information they have thus obtained." What is mainly wanted is, that the more highly educated natives should be able to think and express themselves in their own vernaculars. Otherwise, there can be no guarantee that the Western learning which they have imbibed has so far assimilated with their intellectual system as to be productive of a healthy growth. One of the chief objects of education should be to enrich the vernacular literatures of India, and it is disappointing to find (Report 1870-71, para. 139) that this is not the case—a conclusion which is supported by the fact that the graduates and most highly educated natives do not compete for the valuable vernacular prizes open to them. In replacing the vernacular as an obligatory part of the high school course, Mr. Peile has acted with judgment; but H.E. in Council does not think that much advance will be made in this direction until the Syndicate of the Bombay University shall be induced to accede to the director's proposal that every candidate for the matriculation examination shall be required to satisfy the examiners that he has a sound knowledge of his vernacular. H.E. in Council entirely concurs with Mr. Peile's views upon this point, and it will give Government great satisfaction to learn that the Syndicates have reconsidered their decision conveyed in letter No. 61 of 1871-72 to the Director of Public Instruction.

14. In 1868 her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for India remarked upon the unsatisfactory state of the normal schools, and it is gratifying to see the increased attention which has been bestowed upon this subject. The account of the Poona Female Normal School, given in paras. 96, 97 of the latest report, shows that a real progress has been made, and reflects credit on Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai, of whose assistance the director takes especial notice. Mr. Peile's proposals for supplying the wants of Gujarat by expanding the Ahmedabad class, meet with the approval of Government.

15. The progress made in developing educational and general literature deserves remark; and it may be expected that the edition of the Bombay Sanskrit manuscripts being prepared by Drs. Buhler and Kielhorn will be a gain to the literary stores of Europe, no less than of India.

16. In the latest report Mr. Peile has dealt at great length (paragraphs 100—125) on the subject of aided private schools, and the discussion of grants-in-aid is carried on more or less through all the reports before Government. The subject is one of considerable importance, although it would appear from para. 120 of the report that while the number of pupils in Government schools is annually increasing, the relative number of those in indigenous schools is proportionately on the decrease. Still the year 1870-71 added eight to the absolute number of aided schools, and the grants made according to results showed an excess on the previous year of £646. His Excellency in Council approves of Mr. Peile's views generally on this subject, and of the policy of the system which retains in the hands of Government a large control over the course of education in private schools. Assuming that the fees of the schools of higher education realise one-third of the cost, and that another two-fifths is obtained in grants from Government, their remains but four-fifths to be met by the school managers. His Excellency considers this limit liberal, and further concurs in Mr. Peile's dissatisfaction with aided primary schools not under competent management. It is perfectly true, as stated in the report, that the aided schools are not national, in so far as they do not represent the results of a purely spontaneous effort of the people of India. But this increase of higher schools relieves Government from the necessity of maintaining more than one higher State school in each large town, and in this way the private schools, which are not all of them denominational, are important co-adjutors of the State system. The class of aided schools of which Mr. Peile has not a few instances—that is, schools opened by educated natives who propose to obtain a living by them—may be patiently awaited. They will increase as the demand for a liberal education spreads among all sections of the population.

17. The status and gradation of educational officers, and their eligibility for employment in the Executive Departments, are matters calling for careful attention, and H.E. in Council is prepared to admit that Mr. Peile has valid grounds for the complaint which he makes in para. 46 of his latest report. Government are prepared to recognise educational service where creditably performed as experience *pro tanto* qualifying for some of the higher offices open to the Indian subject. Mr. Peile should submit in his next report some definite proposals on this subject, which will meet with the due consideration of Government.

18. The director's remarks on the education of Mahomedans and on the school of art have been read with interest; and H.E. in Council records his satisfaction at the manner in which these annual reports have been submitted. They contain full and accurate information on a great variety of subjects in an attractive form. The statistical tables evince great care and intelligence in their preparation. A sound system of public instruction, capable of indefinite extension, has been established on a secure basis, and whilst a great deal yet remains to be done, each year of the three years under report marks a distinct progressive stage in the development of education in Western India. For the success which has been attained, great credit is due to the Director of Public Instruction, and to the educational inspectors and principals of colleges, from whom he has received valuable assistance. H.E. in Council would express to Mr. Peile, and to all the officers favourably mentioned in the director's reports, his acknowledgment of the good service which they have rendered.

Home.

INDIA AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

India has received more attention than usual this year at the annual gathering of this Association; probably the fact of Lord Napier being President of the Congress may have had something to do with this. Dr. Acland, in his interesting address on the subject of Health, made several very flattering allusions to the valuable aid which the medical services under the Indian Government had afforded in elucidating and illustrating the science of sanitation and pathology. He spoke in very complimentary terms of the reports of Dr. De Renzy, the sanitary commissioner of the Punjab, and the best water analysis he said he could find anywhere was that effected under the instruction of the Indian Government. In his remarks upon cholera he alluded to the recent outbreak of that disease at Meeran Meer as affording a probable instance of a case in which sanitary regulations, though excellent as far as they went, had yet wholly failed, owing to neglect of some one point, such as the effectual prevention of pollution of drinking water.

In Section B (Economy and Trade) Mr. Iltudus Prichard read a paper on India as a field for the study of Social Science, in the course of which he pointed out that India was a country which afforded a better field than any other for the study of the science which was the special object of the association. Great results were to be anticipated from extending the sphere of social science inquiry, especially in such a country as India. He anticipated the objection that the field of social inquiry in England was already too wide to permit of its being extended to such a distant country as India, and to such extended conditions as were there presented. To this he replied that all science was cosmopolitan, and that this axiom was specially true of social science. He contended that every one of the problems with which the Social Science Association dealt were elucidated and illustrated in the social systems of India to an extent unattainable elsewhere. Physically India might be separated from England, but politically the two were one. If some of the members of the Association would devote themselves to the study of social questions in India, and put themselves into communication with the leaders of thought in India, they would not only widen the basis of enquiry into the phenomena of social science, but would aid the labours of those earnest reformers, and by the exhibition of sympathy would to a very considerable degree atone for the shortcomings of England towards that great country.

On Monday a meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport, under the presidency of Sir John Bowring, on behalf of the National Association in aid of Social Progress in India, when Miss Carpenter, Mr. Prichard, Mr. L. Bowring, Dr. Pearce, and others, addressed the meeting. Mr. Bowring said he laid claim to some experience of India, having held various offices there; he had been a civil officer in the Punjab, private secretary to Lord Canning, and commissioner of Mysore. He added, his experience was that there was less of that friendly communication between the people and the officials, by which alone the latter could become acquainted with the real wants and feeling of the people than formerly. He thought that an erroneous impression had got abroad in England respecting the work which had been done in India. The improvements that had been effected were very many and most important; all that was wanted was time to develop the reform that was now being worked out in all branches of social life. He thought that the word caste was very much misunderstood. It was not so much a religious distinction as a class distinction, separating communities and classes of society. At the same time it undoubtedly had an intimate connection with religion, and could not be lightly interfered with. Mr. Prichard pointed out that the object of the Association was to erect a machinery by which the public mind in this country might be gradually educated so as to create a public opinion on India, without which, as Sir John Coleridge had shown in his opening address, it was hopeless to expect any great measure to be taken up and carried through Parliament. The time was coming, it might be in the distant future, or it might be near at hand, when the great question of the connection between India and Great Britain would have to be considered and settled, and he wanted to see a healthy public opinion created in this country, which would enable Parliament when the crisis came to deal with the subject in a statesman-like manner, and on broad grounds of sound Imperial policy.

On Tuesday there was a very animated discussion on the "Colonial Empire," raised by three papers, one by Mr. Edward Jenkins, one by Mr. F. Labelliere, and one by Mr. Westgarth, in which the future of the colonies was considered, and a scheme of federalisation of the empire put forward. Sir Robert Torrens was in the chair. The claims of India to a participation in the proposed federalisation were advocated by Mr. Prichard in a speech in which he contended that the connection of Great Britain with her Indian Empire was a matter of as much, if not more, importance than that of the colonies. He considered that the time had come when this country must face the question as to what she would do with India. It would not do for us to say that we regretted the past, or that it would have been better for England if she had never set her foot in India; but we had to solve the problem as to what was to be done

with this important portion of the empire. He was quite certain that the more India was studied the more the people of this country would become aware of the enormous advantages that we derived from our connection with it, and discussing this question of the federalisation of the empire, he protested against India being left out in the cold.

Mr. R. F. Fowler, member for Falmouth, remarked that Mr. Jenkins's scheme would have the effect of reducing the House of Commons from its Imperial to a mere local position. He added, I am disposed to hope that it is a scheme which may ultimately be found practical, and I am glad that it has thus been brought forward. But there was one consideration which I think Mr. Jenkins rather pooh-poohed, and that was whether we could not introduce into the House of Commons a certain number of colonial representatives. I have always considered that a great opportunity was lost in 1832, when a number of small boroughs were deprived of Parliamentary representatives. There was then a great opportunity, which has not occurred since, and perhaps may never occur again, to give representation to the colonies; but, unfortunately, we did not avail ourselves of it. Now the only plan will be to increase the number of members in the House of Commons, and certainly that does not appear to me to be a very great evil—(laughter)—but I do believe that if we could introduce colonial members into the House of Commons it would be of great advantage to the empire. I was glad to hear the remarks of Mr. Prichard with regard to India. Mr. Jenkins appeared to think India was a country which for the present, at any rate, if not for an indefinite period, must be treated as a dependency of the Crown. I admit that the Indian question is a difficult question to deal with, and of course we could not allow that India should have a representation proportionate to her enormous population; but, nevertheless, I think we ought to bear in mind that India is a country to the views and feelings of whose inhabitants we ought to pay deference. (Applause.)

Sir Robert Torrens in summing up the discussion said he believed Mr. Jenkins's scheme of a federation of the Empire an impossibility. It had always appeared to him that the true solution of the difficulty was to clothe the colonial agents who came to this country with a different position to that which they now occupied. A *charge d'affaires* from the smallest petty German State would be treated with deference at the Foreign Office, and colonial representatives who were men of the highest political character were entitled to be treated in the same way. He quite agreed with Mr. Jenkins in excluding India from the consideration of this question. It was a great mistake which we fell into, to imagine that our institutions were fitted for all mankind. He did not believe that any other race on the face of the earth, except the Anglo-Saxon, was at all fitted to live under our institutions.—(Hear, hear.)

Miscellaneous.

DR. FAYRER, C.S.I.—Among those who were presented to the Queen at Dunrobin last week was Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES AND CO.—At a meeting of creditors of Messrs Gledstanes and Co., held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Sept. 17, a resolution was passed to liquidate the affairs of the firm by arrangement, and not in bankruptcy, and Mr. Robert Palmer Harding, of No. 8, Old Jewry, was appointed trustee. A full statement of affairs was laid before the meeting.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.—Colonel Cuppage, of the Bengal Staff Corps, committed suicide on Wednesday by laying himself on the rails of the Ulster Company at Lurgan. The limited mail from Dublin passed over the body, and completely dismembered the head from the trunk. The deceased was forty-four years of age. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That the deceased had committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

ANGLO-INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Tea Company (Limited) on Saturday, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, £500 was written off the preliminary expenses account, £500 off the goodwill account, and £982 carried forward to the next year's account. It was resolved to issue the remaining shares of the company at par to the present shareholders, and at 20s. per share premium to the public.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The directors of the Delhi and London Bank have issued their report for the half-year ending the 30th June last. The accounts exhibit a net profit of £9,465. 5s. 9d., which, added to the unappropriated balance, makes a total of £9,798. 10s. 9d. Out of this amount it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to set aside £2,000 for deficiencies on accounts that comprise the "lock up," leaving £1,046. 0s. 9d. to be carried forward.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The most recent exports to India were the following:—By the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Pekin*, September 12, 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £38,000; Bombay, £7,000; Ceylon, £5,500; Madras, £1,136. £118,727 in silver bullion was sent to the Straits and China in pretty equal divisions by the same steamer. Price of silver: Bar, 5s. 7-16d. per oz. standard; Mexican dollars, old die, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new die, 5s. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £427,500; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £2,500. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 5 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 91 per cent.; above on all Presidencies in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10½d., and on Bombay and on Madras, 1s. 10¾d.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors of this Bank have declared a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on Sept. 28, and have carried over a surplus of £88,149. 18s. 7d. to credit of the current half-year's account. The report contains the following:—"Unfortunately, since these accounts were closed, the failure of a firm of high standing, with which the Bank has had large transactions for many years past, has taken place. This will involve the Bank in a loss, the extent of which, depending on the realisation of the assets of various firms connected with them, cannot be correctly estimated; but at the worst, it will leave a large balance available to supplement the profits of the current half-year, and, apart from this, the business of the Bank at all points continues satisfactory.

QUARANTINE NOTICES.—The Marine Department of the Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through her Majesty's Acting Consul at Lisbon, the following Quarantine Notices issued by the Portuguese Government, viz.:—(1.) That the ports of Meeanmeer, Lahore, Kassowlee, and elsewhere, are declared "infected" with cholera morbus since the 28th ult., and all the other ports of British India are declared suspected of the same disease since the same date. (2.) That the port of Nicolaieff is declared "infected" with cholera morbus since the 8th ult. And also a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, stating that upon the 7th inst. the Danish Government declared Wiborg (Finland) to be infected with cholera morbus, and that, in consequence, all vessels now arriving in Danish ports from that place will be subject to the usual quarantine inspection before communication with the land is permitted.

TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA.—The following Special Circular was issued from the War Office on the 10th inst.:—"In future the married establishments of batteries, troops, and companies serving in India will be kept entirely distinct from that of the depots. The married establishment authorised by the Indian Government for troops in India is as follows:—All married staff-sergeants and sergeants, 12 per cent. of trumpeters, drummers, rank and file, calculated upon the establishment of the batteries, troops, or companies serving in India. The number of married men already on the 'Married Roll' of the depot is as shown in paragraph 1 of clause 53, Army Circular, 1871. On the embarkation of a regiment for India any women on the married roll who may be left behind with their husbands in excess of the home establishment of the depot, and any who may from time to time be sent home from India, will be considered as a part of the head-quarters' married establishment of the regiment, and consequently will not create vacancies at the batteries, troops, or companies serving in India; as the families of such men will remain on the Indian married establishment, chargeable against Indian revenues. These families will be entered separately in the married roll forwarded to the War Office; and all expenses (including travelling at home) connected with them will be chargeable against Indian revenues. Paragraph 7 of clause 53, Army Circular, 1871, is cancelled, and paragraph 13 of that clause is no longer applicable to regiments in India or their depots.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—From a statement of the amount of capital, revenue, and expenses of nine guaranteed and four State railways in India for the year 1871, compiled by Mr. J. A. Baynes, the secretary of the Bombay and Central Indian Railway, it appears that the average length of railways then in operation was 5,083 miles, the cost of construction (exclusive of stores) £63,958,904, being at the rate of £15,902 per mile. The gross traffic receipts for the year 1871 amounted to £6,177,104, or £1,191 per open mile of railway, the total working cost to £3,203,937, being 52.38 per cent. of the receipts, or £620 per open mile, and the net earnings to £2,844,169, or £557 per open mile. The number of passengers conveyed was 18,940,585, or 3,726 per open mile of railway. The weight of merchandise and minerals conveyed was 3,427,278 tons, or 670 tons per open mile. The total receipts for passengers amounted to £1,941,579, for goods to £4,022,115, and for miscellaneous traffic to £153,410, making together £6,117,104, or 8.60 per train mile. The cost of maintenance of way amounted to £647,500, or £127 per open mile; the cost of locomotive power to £1,102,754, or £218 per open mile; for repairs and renewals of carriages to £227,239, or £452 per open mile; for traffic expenses to £698,227, or £137 per mile; and for miscellaneous expenses to £400,892, or £79 per open mile—total, £3,203,937, or 4.48s. per train mile, leaving the net earnings £2,844,169, or 4.03s. per train mile, being equal to 3.2 per cent. on the capital expended.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP "HYDASPEE."—This vessel, which has been built and engined by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, for the P. and O. Company, was on Sept. 17 taken to Stokes Bay, under the

command of Captain J. M. Rogers, for a trial at the measured mile, preparatory to being employed in the Eastern mail service. With an average pressure of steam of 57lb., vacuum 25½in., and the engines making 66 revolutions per minute, she ran the measured mile twice, with highly satisfactory results. The *Hydaspee* will be quite equal to her sister ship the *Cathay*. The following are the leading dimensions of the *Hydaspee*:—Length between perpendiculars, 361ft. 5in.; breadth of beam, 39ft. 4in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 29ft. 4in.; registered tonnage, 1,890.79; gross tonnage, 2,983.52. She is fitted with compound engines of 450 nominal horse-power, indicating 2,052 during the trial; diameter of cylinders, 86 and 50 inches respectively, with 4ft. 6in. length of stroke; diameter of screw (Griffiths' solid four-bladed), 17ft. 9in., and 25ft. pitch. The vessel has accommodation for 136 first and 50 second-class passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo, and is beautifully fitted in every department with all the latest improvements and conveniences. The engines worked admirably throughout the trial. The *Hydaspee* was appointed to leave Southampton Sept. 21, as an extra steamer for Bombay, with passengers and cargo, via the Suez Canal.

THE STATE OF MEEAN MEER.—Mr. W. Phelps, late chaplain of Meean Meer, writes thus to the *Times*:—"Allow me to confirm what 'Punjabi' has long said in your columns, as to the most crowded state of the infantry barracks at Meean Meer; also to modify the impression which must have been made on the minds of many of your readers as to the barren appearance of the station. This certainly is still to some extent a fault in the military capital of the Punjab, but it is a much decreased and decreasing evil. Of late years many trees have been planted, and by means of these and an excellent green and cricket ground, the work of Col. Davis, commanding the 37th Regiment, the desolate appearance of the infantry lines is much mitigated. All about the cantonment, too, the land has been brought largely under cultivation, an abundant supply of canal water being now available for irrigation as well as for household purposes. Yet, in spite of all this and other improvements that might be mentioned, and an excellent system of conservancy, the destroyer has again made his appearance with terrible results. No doubt there may have been some carelessness on the part of the water carriers, though the very efficient arrangements of the 37th Regiment make this, to my mind, highly improbable, but in spite of what Dr. de Renzy has written, a high authority, I admit, I doubt if bad water be the origin of the present outbreak, and I am sure the best supply of water in the world would not make it "impossible" for the cholera to visit the plains of Lahore. At present, it seems to me, *causa latet*. No doubt science will throw increasing light on the nature and progress of this stern and mysterious visitor, and every fact that is likely to aid the inquiry which will be instituted should be mentioned. One circumstance, perhaps, deserves notice, and that is the regularity of the intervals between the various attacks since the disease first appeared among our troops at Meean Meer. The first outbreak was in 1856. Four years elapsed, and again the disease appeared in an awfully malignant form in 1861 and 1862. Again four years passed, and in 1867 the pestilence visited the station. Again a cessation of four years, and now in the fifth year, we are shocked by the return of that well-known minister of death. Beyond a doubt the disease was by many expected to come this year, and the expectation probably contributed in no small degree to its outbreak and spread."

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN PERSIA.—"A Non-Combatant's Father" has sent to the *Times* the following extract from a letter describing the results of the Persian famine, which he has lately received from his son, resident in Shiraz, and a member of the staff of the English Government Telegraph in Persia:—"Things are getting very bad here. The famine may be said to have ceased, but the necessity for relief continues; the lower middle classes have sold their all during the great scarcity, and the wandering tribes have lost from want of feed their herds of cattle; but of course have had to pay the revenue. These people depend solely on their cattle and sheep for a livelihood, and have now reached a pitch of desperation which leads them to commit any atrocity; in fact the roads are most unsafe. Among our small staff of fifty here I can assure you within the last twelve-month the excitement has been great. We of course have to go out at all times, and though nominally provided with guards the people at the villages frequently laugh at orders of the various local governors, and the necessities of the service we are on force us to proceed without. Here is the list of casualties for the last twelve months:—1. One of our line inspectors robbed and beaten near Teheran; 2. One ditto robbed near Koomishah; 3. Captain Windham, R.I.A. (passing through Persia on his way to India), robbed of all his traps eighteen miles from Shiraz, but escaped ill-treatment, as his horse bolted with him into the town—no redress; 4. I was stripped in the middle of the night near Yezdicash, robbed of all my kit when travelling post, forced to walk barefoot for several hours, and only rescued by the road guards about noon, my feet being so swollen and full of thorns that I had to be carried into the post-house, having been taken some fifteen miles off the road—no redress; 5. The whole has culminated in the brutal murder of Sergeant Collins, R.E., on the 23rd inst. (July) at nearly the same place where Captain Windham was looted. Poor Collins, whose service was nearly completed, and who has been in failing health latterly, having seen active service in the China war, was sur-

rounded by some twelve tribes-men,—Suffi Khanis 'eels' of the Eekhani of Fars—and after wounding two of his assailants (poor fellow, he was forced to fight, being mounted on a mule) was shot first in the back, and then through the brain, and his body dragged a few yards off the road and there left. The few servants and muleteers with him, who, Persian like, had not raised a hand in his defence, were liberated at sunset. His body was brought in two days afterwards, and I am glad to say that the Persians made an attempt to do him honour (of course, under pressure). A thief-catcher and forty horsemen went out on the trail of the thieves, but the leader has returned for reinforcements. This case is too flagrant not to be taken up, and we all live in hope that some faint show of justice may be made by the Persian authorities. So strong is the feeling of clanship among the Eliots (or wandering tribes), that unless powerful pressure is brought to bear on their chief, I fear the murderers will escape."

India Office.

Sept. 21, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. C. Chandra, Surg. major S. A. Homan.
Madras Estab.—Major C. M. White, Surg. J. S. Morton, Capt. F. J. Wroughton, Capt. T. P. F. Tytler, Capt. F. Kilgour.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. J. Blane, Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, Capt. J. D. Cruickshank.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. P. Lloyd, 6 mo.; Surg. J. Duncan, 4 mo.; Surg. C. Hatchell, 2 mo.; Capt. A. P. Samuels, 18 mo.; Capt. G. R. Hennessy, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major A. A. Gordon, 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major G. S. Mignon, 6 mo.; Surg. major R. G. Lord, 6 mo.; Major B. Mathew, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. J. Clarke, Sub Conductor E. Gleeson, Capt. E. E. Saikeld, Capt. F. M. Newbery, Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, Lieut. A. Connolly, Capt. R. Beavan, Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Lieut. col. M. Hunter, Brevet col. C. Dumbleton, Lieut. col. F. W. Peile, Capt. W. M. Molyneux, Capt. F. C. W. Drummond.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Cherry, Capt. J. T. MacGoun, Col. A. L. Steele, Capt. G. E. Weston, Major T. L. Scott.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major R. W. James, Col. J. A. Fuller, Major G. S. Hawthorn.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

SCONCE—The wife of Capt. J. Sconce, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bowden, Cheshire, Sept. 18.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—VAUX.—Thomas H. P., son of Major T. D. Roberts, Madras Army, to Lucy T., daughter of the Rev. Frederick William Vaux, Assistant Chaplain Bengal Army, at North Malvern, Sept. 11.
SEWELL—BOSTOCK.—Henry Sewell, Madras Civil Service, to Sara L., daughter of E. R. Bostock, at St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington, Sept. 12.
WHEATLEY—PRESCOTT.—George, son of Thomas R. Wheatley, Madras Civil Service, to Emily F., daughter of Lieut. gen. Prescott, Madras Army, at Folkestone, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

DONSON—The wife of W. H. Dobson, formerly of the East India-house, Leadenhall-street, at Colebrooke-row, Islington, Aug. 22.
FURNEAUX—Major general William S., Commandant of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, at Plymouth, Sept. 12, aged 54.
IBBS—Joseph C. Ibbs, H.M.I.N., at Orlagh-house, Jersey, Sept. 14.
LEYCESTER—The wife of Capt. Ralph W. H. Leycester, of H.M.'s Madras Army, at Shepherd's-bush, Sept. 11.
MALTON—The wife of Capt. Malton, at Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 16, aged 38.
MARSHALL—Capt. D. Marshall, H.E.I.C.S., at 10, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Sept. 11.
SAURIN—Lieut. col. William Saurin, Bengal Army, son of the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at South Molton-street, Sept. 12. [U.S., Aug. 25.]
SCOTT—Charles, son of Capt. Robert Scott, H.E.I.C.S., at New Orleans.
SOADY—Lieut. col. F. James Soady, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, Author of "Lessons of War," &c., at Wotton-super-Mare, Sept. 13, aged 45.
TOLFREY—The daughter of Major C. F. Tolfrey, H.E.I.C.S., at Fulham, Sept. 10.
WALKER—Sir William Walker, H.E.I.C.S., at 103, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Sept. 13, aged 73.
YATES—The wife of Capt. Robert B. Yates, R.N., and daughter of Gen. Charles Cookson, R.A., at 32, Taunton-road, Lee, Sept. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12. Olive, Rangoon.—13. Spirit of the South, Mauritius; str. Paragmay, Rangoon; Octavia, Calcutta; Admiral Tegethoff, Akyab.—14. Atalanta, Rangoon; Britomart, Rangoon; City of London, Akyab; Blackheath, Akyab; Zaire, Madras; Kong Eystein, Akyab; Frederick Tudor, Akyab.—15. Loolfald, Akyab; Appendix, Rangoon; Mabel, Bombay; 16. Mozart, Rangoon; John Tucker, Rangoon; Fritz, Akyab; Montego, Rangoon; Tonas-erum, Rangoon; Knight Commander, Bombay; Sauvour, Akyab; Oro, Akyab.—17. Albion, Akyab; Quattro, Rangoon; str. Livorno, Bombay; Tribune, Rangoon; Princess Somawatty, Bimipatan; Pride of Wales, Rangoon; Magul, Rangoon; Frederick, Akyab; Papa Ollivari, Rangoon; Kingdom of Fife, Madras.—19. Lord Ashburton, Tuticorin; Sven, Rangoon; Gloria, Bassein; Guet, Bassein; str. Derby, Bombay; Ima, Rangoon.—20. Giuseppe Lavarello, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12. Pelpore, Calcutta.—13. City of Pekin, Bombay; Marie, Gallo; Francesca, Akyab.—14. Stockholm, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Jane Rao, Bombay.—15. North Gracie, Bombay; Anna, Mauritius; str. Chaldia, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—16. Otac Micho, Bombay; Aclious, Bombay; C. H. Southard, Calcutta.—17. Camario, Madras; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta; Marlborough, Bombay.—19. Rescue, Rangoon; Baroda, Calcutta; Kilkerrin, Bombay; Tinto, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Hydaspes, Sept. 21.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Mrs. Stranek and two infants, Major and Mrs. R. Cadell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Pursent, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phear, Miss Bellechambers, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Young and infant, Mr. Alfing, Mrs. Young, two Misses Young, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Merewether, Mrs. and Miss Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Reell, Col. Homans, Capt. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Miss Hildebrand, Mr. A. Miller, and Miss Talbot. For HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Tracey. For SUMATRA.—Mr. Pursent, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Levick and infant, Miss Lovick, Mrs. Black, and Mr. P. E. Whitty. For ADEN.—Mrs. de N. Lucas. For ISMAHIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and infant. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Snow. For MALTA.—Major Watson, Mrs. Sammers, Mrs. Bolcott and infant, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Poynter, Lady and Col. Boldero, and Capt. F. E. Webb. For str. Moetan, Sept. 27.—From VICTORIA.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Edinger, Mr. Watson, Mr. H. C. Miller, Mr. J. Cox, Mr. R. J. McVillie, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Capt. Trevelick, Mr. F. Mandes, Mr. H. Cox, and Mr. Calambas. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. C. Eames, Mr. G. D. and Mrs. Lysons, Mr. H. E. Demant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodd, Mr. H. Carver, Mr. J. Haselden, Mr. P. S. Murray, and Mr. Negroponte and mother. For ADEN.—Mr. Chadwick. For str. Moetan, Sept. 29.—From BAIRNIST.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. M. Gibbon, Mr. W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Major R. Church, Mr. Coventry, Mr. J. F. Muir, Lieut. col. Hutchinson, Mr. Bodham, and Mr. G. L. Houston. For CEYLON.—Mr. Duncan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. D. Carver, and Mrs. Gasborne.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Mindora, from Bombay, Aug. 29, 4 N., 31 W.
Catalina, from Akyab, Sept. 8, 45 N., 20 W.
Dunearn, from Calcutta, Aug. 18, 18 N., 31 W.
Commandant, from Colombo, Aug. 28, 30 N., 36 W.
Allahabad, for Calcutta, July 27, 10 N., 25 W.
St. Lawrence, for Madras, Aug. 2, 5 N., 20 W.
Emanuelle Accorde, from Rangoon, Aug. 15, 23 N., 31 W.
Hertog Oscar Frederic, from Rangoon, Aug. 23, 35 N., 31 W.
Grechian, from Rangoon, Aug. 23, 27 S., 9 E.
Marnapole, from Akyab, July 23, 34 S., 22 E.
Cromwell, from Bombay, Aug. 4, 23 S., 12 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

SEPT. 13. The Glee Maiden, Macre, arrived at Liverpool from Rangoon, reports having experienced a hurricane on the 5th of May, during which she lost bulwarks, sails, boats, &c., and had decks swept, in lat. 30 S., lon. 30 E. She again encountered a heavy gale, and between that time and the 23rd June, when she was off the Cape of Good Hope, she met with seven very severe gales, lasting from three to eight days each.

ST. HELENA, Aug. 27.—The Ima, from Rangoon to Falmouth, put in here on Aug. 13, making water, having encountered heavy weather. Part of the cargo has been landed, and the vessel is being caulked.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Dundas, Miss Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Dr. Macdonnell, Mr. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rice, Miss Bell, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Major and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phear, Mrs. Stranek, Miss Bellechambers, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Misses Young, Mr. Pursent, Miss Pursent, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss Collett, Miss E. Jennings, Mr. L. Cary and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kiell, Lieut. Homans, Capt. Howard, and Dr. and Mrs. Tyler.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Tracey.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Poynter, Col. Boldero, and Mr. F. E. Webb.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mrs. Kirk, and Mrs. De Neuville Lucas.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. G. Sandeman.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SUVA.—Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Black, and Miss Levick.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. M. Cruickshank, Mr. C. R. Marmolin, Mr. J. Vergeret, Mr. G. G. Turner, Mr. W. J. Colvin, Miss Pursent, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Stack, Col. W. J. Macgregor, Capt. H. Gordon, Lieut. col. Whitehead, Capt. F. Groves, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. J. Austen, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Rose, Mr. W. S. Graham, Rev. S. S. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bird, Mr. W. Forster, Miss Henniker, Mrs. Bell and child, and Mr. D. Bigg.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. J. Skinner, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Surg. major and Mrs. R. G. Lord, Mr. R. Cunningham, Miss Bellechambers, Col. and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. Young, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, Mr. G. Kelwey, Mr. O. McNeill, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. R. D. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Chapman, Lieut. J. F. Nicholson, Mr. A. J. Robertson, Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Miss Norman, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. H. Hunt.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Macdonnell, Dr. Macdonnell, and Major and Mrs. Maunsell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Gross, Capt. and Mrs. De Winton, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, two Misses Cochrane, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Mounsey, Lieut. G. De Lancy, and Lieut. Hamilton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collingwood, and Miss Oliver.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Andrews, and Commander the Hon. J. Fitzmaurice.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Handley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. G. Goodridge, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. A. Macpherson, Mr. C. Rowe, Mr. Collier, Lieut. col. Chads, Mr. H. Bolton, Mr. R. A. Robinson, and Lieut. Anstruther.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rowe, jun., Mr. D. Skinner, Mr. J. Deacon, and Mr. J. Burt.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Col. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. T. Cartill, and Dr. J. S. Ireland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. E. J. Sowell, and Mrs. Drever.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley, and Major T. S. Scott.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, September 6; Agra and Madras, September 4; Calcutta, September 3.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S return to Simla on the 26th August from his refreshing and evidently delightful trip to Chini, was followed by a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th. In the absence of various members at Calcutta and elsewhere, the work got through was accompanied by little talk. Mr. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Select Committee on the amended form of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. The Bill in question, which repairs an important oversight regarding the power of administering oaths, was passed offhand, and will become law forthwith. A Bill against uttering counterfeit coin in native States also became law. Sir R. Temple's Bill for extending to other parts of British India the privilege now reserved to the three great capitals, of transshipping goods brought by steamer without paying duty, was referred to a Select Committee, which was to report on it two months hence. Two or three other Bills were advanced a stage.

THE inquiry into the late Sagar Panic has issued in the following results. Colonel Radcliffe, commanding the Station and the 3rd Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the 1st Madras Cavalry at Kampti. Colonel Doveton is removed from the command of the 40th M.N.I., and directed to do "general duty" at the same station. Lieutenant-Colonels Couchman and Rose, Second in Command and Wing Officer of the same regiment, have been ordered off for general duty, the one at Kananor, the other at Bellary. Colonel Radcliffe's removal has called forth some surprise, from the belief that he had only acted in compliance with the requisitions of the civil power.

COLONEL HICKS of the 44th Bengal N.I. has also been banished from his command at Shillong to the penal limbo of general duty, on account of his behaviour towards General Bouchier during the Loshai Expedition. Lord Napier having deemed it undesirable, "in the interests of the service," that Colonel Hicks should remain any longer in command, he is re-

quested with all politeness to name any station, other than Shillong, in which he would wish to do general duty.

WITH regard to the acquittal of Lieutenant Gibson, the Commander-in-Chief holds him "much to blame for not reporting immediately to his official superior, Captain Goodfellow," the attempt to bribe him, instead of adopting "the more dangerous course," which led to his trial on a disgraceful charge, after a long period of arrest. Poor Captain Gibson!

THE Indian papers give little further news regarding the progress of the cholera in Upper India. It appears however to have broken out at Meerut, and once more at Agra, whence the 65th Foot were to be sent out into camp. At Philour and Jalandhar no fresh cases had occurred since the 28th August. The prevalence of the disease in Kashmir is said to be greatly exaggerated. Dengue is still worrying our countrymen in Agra, Lucknow, and the Madras Presidency. At Agra residents have been requested to send for their own letters to the Post-office, nearly all the native postmen being laid up with dengue.

Two more victims of mark to cholera are reported from Allahabad. The Rev. Mr. Carter, who had only lately arrived from England, and was hardly recovered from a former illness, succumbed to the disease not long after reading the funeral service over the late Mr. Fagan. The latter gentleman's place as chaplain is to be filled up by Mr. Stephenson, Chaplain of St. John's Church at Calcutta. The death of Mr. F. O. Mayne, Commissioner of Allahabad, from the afterfruits of cholera, has called forth a feeling tribute from Sir W. Muir, which we cannot do better than quote in full:—

In Mr. Mayne the public service has lost an officer of singular devotion and ability. Early promoted to offices of responsibility, he discharged the trust with an energy and discretion which always secured success. He was employed in 1857-58 as a political officer with the troops in Bundelkhand, and his gallant conduct and wise administration in that capacity were specially recognised by her Majesty's Government, and rewarded by the Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. In the offices of Inspector General of Police, of Commissioner, and of member of the Board of Revenue, he has proved himself, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, an eminently firm and able as well as popular administrator, and has rendered invaluable service to the Government.

In private life he was ever foremost in promoting works of beneficence and charity. And while his urbanity and kindness will long be remembered by every class, native and European, his large-hearted liberality, and ready advocacy of schemes for their comfort and relief, will make him most missed as the friend of the poor and destitute.

In Mr. Mayne, the Lieutenant governor mourns the loss of a faithful friend and colleague, and a wise and most loyal counsellor. And his Honour feels assured that his untimely decease will be deplored by the whole service, as well as by the community at large, in the North-Western Provinces.

MR. R. ELLIS, who was seriously ill with fever when the mail started, has really been appointed to succeed Mr. Arbuthnot in the Madras Council, on the latter's retirement in October.—We are glad to see that, in compliance with strong recommendations from India, the India Office has sanctioned a special retiring pension of Rs. 6,000 a-year to Captain Howe, Master Attendant of Calcutta.

IN a despatch to the Indian Government, the Secretary of State for India sanctions the grant to Mr. Cowan of a pension of Rs. 300 a-month, in terms expressly confirming the justice of the sentence pronounced against him by the acting Viceroy

in Council. With regard to the part taken by the Punjab Government in the matter of the Kuka outbreak, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Officiating Secretary to that Government, has met certain statements of the *Friend of India* with a flat denial. Instead of "halting and hesitating where it ought to have acted," until Lord Mayo had telegraphed an order to stop the executions, it now appears that, "hours before the receipt of Lord Mayo's telegram," and immediately on the receipt of Mr. Forsyth's telegram, the Lieutenant-Governor, "who had been as much shocked as the Viceroy at the summary executions," had telegraphed to Mr. Forsyth that a sufficient example had been made; after the receipt of which telegram no further executions took place. Meanwhile, so far from halting and hesitating, the Punjab Government had sent off a strong force to the disturbed district, while Ram Singh and his chief followers had been summarily seized and sent out of the province. At that time the Viceroy had telegraphed his "entire approval" of the measures adopted at Lahore. With regard to any apparent delay in the transmission or receipt of messages, Mr. Griffin admits that the telegraph line was blocked with messages from various causes, but he affirms that "orders were never delayed for a single message placed before the Lieutenant-Governor which required orders." In short, the Punjab Government, "neither in the issue of original orders for the suppression of the outbreak, nor in the issue of orders necessitated by the execution of the rebels, halted or hesitated for a single hour; while every order so issued received the entire approval of the Government of India." So far well; but why then did Lord Mayo telegraph "to stop any further summary executions without the express orders of the Lieutenant-Governor?" If the Viceroy entirely approved of Mr. Davis's proceedings, could he not have left him to stay the hands of his own subordinates at the proper moment?

THE moral drawn from all this by the *Times of India* is the need of foregoing "the absurd and mischievous practice followed by the Supreme Government, of withholding all important information from the public until it has grown stale from long keeping." Under a wiser system it would have been impossible, argues our contemporary, for any journal to have even insinuated what the *Friend of India* broadly affirmed regarding the uncertain attitude of the Punjab Government. There is some force, we think, in these remarks.

"WHY should not India supply her own iron?" is the heading of an article in the *Indian Daily News* on the need of utilising the "immense resources" possessed by India in iron and coal. Questions of the same kind have been asked here and there for the last twenty years, and the only attempt to answer them was made to little purpose in Kemaon, where plenty of iron ore is believed to lie at hand, ready for smelting with charcoal obtained from the forests in the neighbouring "Terai." Somehow the experiment was made and failed, owing mainly perhaps to the faulty conditions under which it took place. Hazaribagh in Bengal however is said to enjoy the twofold advantage of being rich in coal and iron, besides lying near the main lines of road from Bengal to other provinces. In these days of high prices and increased demand for both iron and coal, it would surely pay the Indian Government to encourage in every way the production of home-wrought iron in a country which every year needs more and more of that metal for public and private uses. No consideration for English manufacturers should deter the Government from trying to revive on a grander scale that branch of industry for which India was once renowned. It was Indian workmen in Indian smithies, who used to forge most of the steel that found its way into Europe as the produce of Damascus. Next year's Exhibition at South Kensington will probably show some striking samples of modern Indian workmanship in steel and iron. If only the metal can still be found in sufficient quantities in the right places, there is no reason why India should be indebted to England for railway plant, steel guns, or iron steamers, costing twice as much as if they were made on the spot.

ACCORDING to recent telegrams from Calcutta, hurricanes, or "cyclonic storms," raged on the 20th current in Eastern Bengal, especially beyond Goalundo, in Assam. The jute crop seems to have suffered no little damage. About Serajganj 50,000 bales of jute have been destroyed, and many native boats have been wrecked.

THE *Madras Times* repeats the old complaint, so amusingly enforced in Thackeray's "Newcomes," touching the indiscriminate favour shown by our countrymen at home to visitors from India, of whatever rank or character. The "novel views" of which a contemporary speaks are really very old views indeed. As far back as we can remember it used to be a standing joke among Anglo-Indians that any Indian *khitmatgār* or "bearer" could always pass himself off upon our countrymen at home as an Eastern Prince or nobleman. It was generally believed, not always without reason, that a credulous and ill-informed public would open its arms to any stranger with a dark skin, handsome features, and a turban of elaborate structure. Now and then perhaps some keen-eyed Colonel Newcome would detect the imposture; but Mrs. Leo Hunter seldom cared to realise the unpleasant truth, and went on her way rejoicing in the halo which guests so distinguished threw around herself. If we mistake not, Amenoollah Khan himself, the Nana Sahib's envoy and agent, had risen from his master's kitchen to the place he filled for a time in English society. We should have thought that by this time our countrymen had grown wiser or more cautious; but if our *Madras* contemporary writes advisedly, much of the old blind love of lion-hunting still prevails among us, whether in the old or in new guise. That the complaint is not wholly groundless we are ready to admit, in view of the stories that now and then reach our ears or challenge notice in the papers. To say nothing of hoaxes perpetrated in private circles, we are too prone perhaps to lionise any native who comes among us with a mission, or with apparent claim to respect for high mental attainments. This however is better, by many degrees, than that blind worship of mere rank or wealth, or the pretence of either, which has so often laid our countrymen, and countrywomen also, at the feet of mere adventurers or wealthy snobs from either hemisphere. Some allowance should also be made for the English habit of showing kindness to all foreigners merely as such, and to that mixture of pride, good nature, and respect for truth, which tolerates all manner of plain speaking on the part of unfriendly critics from the East, especially when their remarks are levelled against the rulers of British India. It pleases the critics and does not hurt ourselves. Full credit may likewise be given to the enthusiastic few who really seek to redress the wrongs which India is supposed to have suffered at our hands.

As for the other half of our contemporary's complaint, namely, that Anglo-Indians at home are comparatively neglected and held of little worth, we should say that facts by no means bear out the indictment. It is true that formerly "Indians," especially Indian ladies, were somewhat coldly received in good society, but that was not altogether society's fault. In this respect however things have surely improved of late years, with the establishment of weekly mails, frequent furloughs, a comprehensive railway system, and the abolition of the Company's rule. In the political world at any rate old Indians may command such influence as they generally care to wield. If the India Office happens to underrate their merits, they can fall back on the East India Association, the Chambers of Commerce, the House of Commons, or the Press. On Indian subjects Lord Lawrence in the Upper House, Sir C. Wingfield and Mr. Eastwick in the Lower, are always sure of a respectful if not a numerous audience. Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir D. Macleod, can fix the attention of a pretty large circle of readers or hearers, whenever they choose to express themselves in public. Anglo-Indians of the non-official class, like Mr. R. Elliot or Mr. Prichard for instance, have no difficulty in finding a vehicle for the expression of their opinions. If the best men do not always come to the front, that is a misfortune which they share in common with many of their countrymen whose experiences are confined to life at home.

GEOGRAPHY has never been the strong point of the English Foreign Office. An amusing instance to the point has lately appeared in a notice issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, to which our correspondent "H.C." has drawn attention. Our Acting Consul at Lisbon reports the issuing of a quarantine notice by the Portuguese Government, to the effect that the "ports" of Mearneer, Lahore, Kassowlie, "and elsewhere," are declared infected with cholera since the 28th of August. The people in those places will be surprised to hear of their new-found connection with the seagoing trade

of India. There is certainly a river near Lahore, but we were not aware that it had lately become navigable for ships of the smallest size, nor has the telegraph as yet informed us that the sandy wastes around Meeanmeer have suddenly been transformed into an inland sea. Kassowlie has hitherto been perched in the Himalayas, at a height which precluded the notion of its neighbourhood to the sea or even to a navigable river, and the only water in the place is drawn from wells. Poets have sometimes taken strange licenses in geographical matters, and Shakespeare talks of a seavoyage to Bohemia; but the maps of his day probably left much to the imagination. Of the Portuguese Government no great approach to accuracy was perhaps to be expected in a matter concerning India; but modern maps of that country are to be had for the purchasing, and her Majesty's Acting Consul at Lisbon would do well to study them, before endorsing the mistakes of Portuguese officials.

AN appeal of which few old Indians will have heard without sympathy, has lately been made to the British public in behalf of three aged sisters of Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the Overland route to India through Egypt. The eldest of these ladies, a widow of seventy-four, lives at Melbourne, infirm, unfit for work, and in very straitened circumstances. The second sister, who lives at Rochester, is a helpless invalid, and the third, a widow of fifty-nine, who lives at Melbourne, is so feeble that she will soon be obliged to give up the calling of a schoolmistress. These poor women, with beggary staring them in the face at the end of their struggling lives, have just issued a memorial to the merchants and ship-owners of England, begging for "such pecuniary aid as will provide a small allowance for them in their declining years." Remembering what England owes, politically and commercially, to the zealous and persevering sailor who first proved the practicability of the route through Egypt and the Red Sea, we sincerely hope that his sisters will not ask in vain for the means of smoothing their journey to the grave. Subscriptions for that purpose are to be received, it seems, by the London Chartered Bank of Australia in Cannon-street. Ready as our merchants may be however to befriend the kinswomen of Lieut. Waghorn, it may occur to those who know something of his story to hope that the task of succouring these old ladies may be taken up by other than private hands. As a servant at different times both of the Indian and English Governments, Waghorn deserved far better of his country than to be kept waiting year after year for the pension which he lived to enjoy for only eighteen months. It was in 1829 that he carried despatches from Lord Ellenborough to the Governor of Bombay by the route which has since become the regular highway to India; but it was not till fifteen years afterwards that his services in opening and developing the new route were grudgingly rewarded by his employers with a pension of four hundred a-year. It would only be an act of common justice, if the Indian and English Governments were to atone for former neglect and ill-usage by settling between them a modest annuity on his three sisters. The cost would be a mere trifle, an infinitesimal fraction of the pecuniary gain to England and India from Waghorn's successful labours. M. de Lesseps has raised a statue to his memory. The least that England can do is to save his sisters from slow starvation.

THE *Times* last week read the Indian Medical officers a severe lecture for continuing to theorise unprofitably about the causes of cholera, instead of accepting the simple conclusions drawn some time ago in England by Mr. Simon and Professor Parkes from a series of carefully recorded facts. Cholera, we are told, is mostly developed by the use of water tainted with cholera poison; and the spread of the disease in Indian stations can be prevented only by covering up the tanks and channels which furnish the water supply for our troops. The successful results of such a system, as applied to Indian cities, have already shown themselves in the case of Calcutta and Bombay; and if Meeanmeer is worth retaining as a military station, some measures of the kind proposed by Dr. De Renzy, one of the ablest sanitary officers in the Indian Service, ought to be adopted without delay. One chief source of cholera and other diseases, the contamination of open tanks and wells by the natives who habitually resort to them, would thus at any rate be cut off. A little money spent in this way would be spent to far better purpose than in building palatial barracks which retain the heat and are prone to tumble down or let in the wet during the rainy season.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. Bamford, R.A., at Lahore, of cholera, in September.

BENGAL.—Rev. Mr. Carter, Church Missionary Society, at Allahabad, Sept. —. Mr. F. O. Mayne, c.s., Commissioner of Allahabad, from the effects of cholera, on Aug. 30. Col. F. J. Nelson, 7th Regiment, Bengal Staff Corps, at Blockhall Lodge, near Dartmouth, September 12. Mr. T. G. Hanson, Bengal C.S., at Nynece Tal, Aug. 29. Troop sergt. major W. Riddell, 21st Hussars, of cholera, at Lucknow, Aug. 28.

BOMBAY.—Gen. J. C. Griffith, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, at Poona, on Sept. 4. Lieut. col. G. L. Russell, H.M.'s 49th Regiment, at Mhow, on Aug. 23, after a long and painful illness.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Peshawur, arrived at Suex, Sept. 21.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Nuthall, Col. and Mr. Voyle, Mr., two Misses, and Master Daly, Miss Ryall, Capt. Palmer, Lieut. col. Young, Asst. surg. Eustace, Capt. Johnstone, Mrs. Yonge, and Capt. Bassell. From MADRAS.—Major Dangerfield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 30, 1872.

DR. BIRDWOOD ON COMPETITION.

IN this age of competitive examinations, it is well to be reminded by such experienced critics as Dr. Birdwood of the weak points in a system which is everywhere superseding among us the old methods of selection by patronage and personal favour. On the theoretical advantages of open competition, of a fair field and no favour, it is needless to enlarge for the hundredth time. But it were equally idle to deny that the competitive systems hitherto adopted fall short in many respects of their assumed ideal. In a paper reprinted by the East India Association, Dr. Birdwood attempts to show wherein the new system, as applied to the Indian services, has failed in comparison with the older methods of selection, as well as those points in which the present system would bear material improvement. Himself an "unfeigned advocate of competition," if only it be thorough, and not a mere sham, he inveighs in unmeasured terms against a system which, in his opinion, "too often plucks the best men for the Indian Civil Service, and passes the worst." As things are now, the examiners are compelled to set more and more puzzling questions, tripping up as many competitors as possible, instead of testing culture, which can be tested "only by the continuous trial examination involved in the gradual following out of a regulated course of discipline." His views on this point are supported by the experience of Mr. Matthew Arnold, who once bore part in the examination for the Indian Civil Service.

"I can truly say"—remarks that high authority—"that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were, almost without exception, the candidates whom I would not have appointed. They were crammed men, not formed men; the formed men were public school men, but they were ignorant on the special matter of examination, English literature;" of English literature namely as taught in certain hand-books prescribed by the examiners. Another distinguished examiner pointed out to Dr. Birdwood, as the very type of an uneducated man, one of the most successful candidates of his year. The Doctor declares that some of the foremost candidates on a certain occasion owed their places on the list to "the fact of their crammer having, on the very morning of the examination in natural sciences, run them over the anatomy of the lobster, which was one of the subjects of the examination on that day." He might well say that such haphazard methods of testing men for the public service are only better than patronage carelessly or corruptly dispensed.

That the present system has done and may do little harm to the Indian Civil Service, is owing, we are told, to the value still set upon that service by the public at large. In the case of the Indian Medical Service however, for which there is no demand, competition has become "a pretence, a delusion, and a snare." It has often happened of late that the candidates for that service have barely outnumbered the appointments to be filled up. A large proportion therefore of the selected candidates have been men who would never have passed in under the system of the old Indian Directors. One result of this has been the great dearth of real science among the new men. Some time ago the Bombay Director of Public Instruction told Dr. Birdwood that no officer in the Bombay Medical Service was competent to fill the proposed Chair of Geology in the Grant Medical College. In the old days the Directors picked out promising young men who won for themselves a name in this or that branch of Medical or Physical Science, whereas the new system sends out as army surgeons "broken-down, spavined, winded, and galled country practitioners." We would fain hope that the Doctor has borne a little too hard on the present race of Indian Medical Officers; but if all we hear be true, it must be allowed that the Service in question is not what it once was, and is very far indeed from what it ought to be.

According to Dr. Birdwood, the best of our Anglo-Indian officials are now to be found, not in the covenanted Civil Service, but in the uncovenanted services, the educational departments, and the ecclesiastical establishments, to all of which the competitive system has not yet been extended. Owing to the virtual exclusion of university and public school men from the upper ranks of Indian administration, the covenanted service is being outmatched and overpowered by the open professions, the law, the press, and commerce, "all of which attract superior men from England." It may be hazardous to meet so broad an assertion with a direct negative; but we are loath to believe without positive proof, that the general run of competitors in the Indian Civil Service would suffer by a comparison with the average of merit in other classes of public servants.

There is more truth perhaps in the Doctor's views regarding the severance of the old personal ties which bound the India House to its servants. The present system, as hitherto worked, provides no substitute for the old feeling of loyalty on the one hand, and kindly interest on the other, which marked the relations of the old directors to their nominees. The old sense of fellowship also, as fostered by the training of Haileybury and Addiscombe, no longer exists among a body of young men unknown to each other and to their employers before they enter through the door of an open competition on the scene of their future labours. The young civilian or cadet of former days went out to a country of which he had already gained some traditional knowledge, and formed new friendships with the sons or relatives of his father's friends. Common interests and traditions knitted together the members of a service in which the old names were always reappearing under new conditions. How different this from a system which sends out to an unknown country a number of isolated strangers having nothing in common save the hope of drawing a handsome salary for a given amount of work! The India Office on the other hand has no personal existence for the Indian official. It is perfect as a mere machine; but men are not governed by machines, and the Indian Council has none of that living human force which made the old Court of Directors a source of personal attraction to all who served under them.

If the proper remedy for the latter defect is not easy to point out, there can be little doubt as to the direction in which the competitive system needs reforming. Whatever else Dr. Birdwood may have argued wrongly, he is right in proposing to "throw the public services open to the public schools, the Government-inspected schools and colleges and universities throughout the United Kingdom and the British Empire." In this way we should get some kind of guarantee for the candidate's previous training and qualifications, instead of taking him

on trust fresh from a crammer who has contrived to vamp him up at short notice for a special and transient purpose. As "the best of examiners is the examiner of his own pupils," the selection of candidates should be entrusted to the masters and heads of each school or college whose turn it might be to compete for the prize; the final award being still reserved for the Civil Service Commissioners. If some arrangement of this sort were followed up or supplemented by the re-establishment of special training-schools like Haileybury and Addiscombe, and a due extension of the qualifying age for admission to the Indian Services, the competitive system would have fewer assailants, or at least would offer much fewer grounds for reasonable complaint.

Correspondence.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In pages 891 and 905 of your paper of yesterday's date (17th) you have notified that from the 1st prox. Post-office Orders can be obtained on India on payment of a commission of 2 per cent.

In page 908 you have quoted Bank Bills of Exchange on the three Presidency towns at from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 15-16d. on demand.

The question for intending remitters is, What does the Indian Government consider to be the par of exchange?

If Government requires the payment of 2s. for every rupee, plus the commission, the purchaser of a Post-office Order will have to pay nearly 2s. 0½d. for every rupee instead of 1s. 10 15-16d., which a private bank would charge him.

If Government should consider the par of exchange to be 1s. 10d. it will only require the purchaser of a Post-office Order to pay less than 1s. 10½d. for every rupee, including commission. Many remitters would under such circumstances prefer the safety and cheapness of Post-office Orders, and would desert the private banks in order to patronise Government, which would thus unwisely interfere with the course of exchange, and with the operations of the banks and the merchants.

It must be remembered that the limitation of £10 is delusive. Europeans in India are known to have bought more than one Post-office Order (each for Rs. 100) to remit to their wives in the hills. There is nothing to prevent a speculator, whether he be a Ramdeen, a Rhodabukhs, a Jeejeeboy, a Mutteel or an Isaac, from remitting £1,000 through a hundred different post-offices. The Government cash balances may be seriously affected by remittances made by thousands of gambling speculators.

Again, you remark in page 891 that of course the Indian offices will issue orders payable in this country. If this be authorised at the rate of 2s. per rupee, it is possible that crores of rupees may be paid into Indian post-offices, and that the English post-offices may be called upon to pay millions sterling in this country; for at the present rate of exchange almost every one would be happy to pay one-third of an anna commission for every two shillings to be received. Thousands of civilians, officers, merchants, clerks, &c., &c., would prefer to buy a safe Government bill in the form of a post-office order payable at sight, and yielding 1s. 11½d. net per rupee, rather than buy a bill from a private bank, or from a merchant who might fail the following week.

The Secretary of State for India ought to be very careful to avoid interfering with the course of exchange. Enough mischief has already been done by the purchase of Bills in Calcutta for Government through the Bank of Bengal; notwithstanding that the mercantile world was given to understand that all paper remittances by the Indian Government were to be in the shape of bills on Indian Treasuries sold publicly in London.

It would be unwise in the Government to offer through its Indian postmasters 2s. for every rupee, for the simple reason that the intrinsic value of a rupee is little more than 1s. 10d. in English sterling money. The Government finds it necessary to remit annually more than eight millions sterling from India to London. There can be no possible reason for its offering to increase its remittances in this direction at a loss to itself.

Moreover, great care must be taken to guard against forgeries and embezzlement. Our Indian postmasters are not so trustworthy as English postmasters are, neither does any one of the Postmasters-General in India exercise one tenth of the supervision which is daily brought to bear on the proceedings of English postmasters. What is to prevent a clever Baboo postmaster from issuing £10,000 in P.O. Orders on various Post-offices in England, and bolting with the money before his dishonesty can be detected?—Your obedient servant, T.

URDU GRAMMARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you oblige me with space in your columns for a few remarks on the review of Professor Dowson's Grammar, which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of September? The opening paragraph of the review has these words:—

We think it more than doubtful whether it was worth while to write another grammar of *cet idiome méprisable*, as De Sacy used to call the Urdu. But every professor likes to lecture out of his own book, and therefore we will not quarrel with the author, though the grammars of Ibrahim, Mukbah, Gilchrist, Shakespear, Yates, Arnot, Forbes, Eastwick, and Williams were surely more than enough to make us cry, *Ohe! jam satis*. The fact is, Urdu is such a simple dialect that the slenderest stock of rules added to the alphabet will suffice.

I would first remark that whether Urdu be an *idiome méprisable* or not, it is the language of millions of her Majesty's subjects, and as such demands familiar acquaintance with it on the part of all those who have any share whatever in the Government of the people who speak it. 2. The mere existence of any number of grammars of any language does not preclude the possible necessity for the existence of another. An extension of the principle involved in the reviewer's remark would, if carried out, put an end to all progress. 3. No one who had taken the trouble to master the Urdu language would ever commit himself to the assertion that it is so simple as to require but a slender stock of rules. This might suffice for a smattering, such as most Englishmen have, but for nothing more.

We often laugh at what we are pleased to term "Babu's English," but we are not generally aware of the laugh, so common on the side of the native of India, at what is termed the "Sáhib's Hindústáni." Well would it be, however, if nothing more than a laugh was excited by the blundering of the English *sáhib* in his conversation with the natives.

As to the grammars mentioned by the reviewer, one alone calls for notice, that of Forbes. Eastwick's in no way improved on Forbes's Grammar, and should never have been written. The same may be said of Williams's Grammar; it adds a little of no great importance to Forbes's work, but it is marred by the use of Roman type. Forbes's Grammar was no doubt written at a time when a grammar of Urdu was needed. He made good use of the matter existing in the works of his predecessors and corrected many of their errors. But Forbes's Grammar could not but be imperfect and inaccurate, inasmuch as he could bring but little personal experience to bear on and check the information he gleaned from the works of Gilchrist, Yates, and others. However, allowing to the grammar of Forbes all the perfection that the time at which it was written would permit, it must be borne in mind that Urdu has advanced with rapid strides since those days; much that was then current in the language has now become obsolete, and many new forms and idioms have come into use; so that a new grammar of the language is really a desideratum. I say *is*, because I do not see that Professor Dowson's Grammar supplies the want. The Syntax of his work is no doubt fuller, but it abounds in misconceptions; and the whole work contains numerous inaccuracies. I am not however writing a review of Mr. Dowson's work, and shall therefore say no more respecting it. I hope that ere long we may be favoured with a grammar based on scientific principles by a competent scholar.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A STUDENT OF URDU.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Pray give the subjoined notice gravely issued by the "Marine Department of the Board of Trade," in the *London Gazette* of the 17th inst., a place in your columns as a warning to all concerned, that no less a person than her Majesty's "Acting Consul" at Lisbon has, on the authority of the Portuguese Government, declared "Meeanmeer," "Lahore,"

"Kussowlie" (7,000 feet above the level of the sea!) and "elsewhere" to be "PORTS" of British India!

MARINE DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL-GARDENS, Sept. 17.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through her Majesty's Acting Consul at Lisbon, the following quarantine notices, issued by the Portuguese Government, viz.:—1. That the ports of Meean Meer, Lahore, Kussowlie, and elsewhere, are declared "infected" with cholera morbus since the 28th ult., and all the other ports of British India are declared suspected of the same disease since the same date. 2. That the port of Nicolaieff is declared "infected" with cholera morbus since the 8th ult.

Will you please suggest to Lord Granville that his "Acting Consul" at Lisbon be sent to the nearest elementary school and kept there until he shall have learned so much of Indian Geography as shall teach him not to induce her Majesty's "Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs" again to issue such an egregiously stupid notice, even under the authority of the Portuguese Government?
H. C.

Sept. 27, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

IS INDIA OVERTAXED?

The *Englishman* maintains that, not only is it quite possible for an administration which is consistent with a large increase in the trade of a country to be at the same time productive of a vast amount of dissatisfaction and unhappiness, but the fact of such dissatisfaction and unhappiness co-existing with increased trade and greater material prosperity makes the errors of administration to which they may be due doubly regrettable, and in a certain sense doubly inexcusable. And similarly, as regards taxation, for a Government which does not overtax a people, to tax them in such a way that they feel themselves overtaxed, seems more foolish, if less malicious, than really to overtax them. The gravamen of the charge against the Government of the English in India lies in this very fact that, though they tax the people lightly, and do a great deal, with no inconsiderable success, to increase the wealth of the country, they nevertheless contrive to make the burden of their taxes as galling, and the people as miserable, as possible. Our Government is, in short, so ill-conceived in some respects that it makes the people unhappy, in spite of material prosperity. Its very pearls are turned into scorpions by the conditions under which it dispenses them; its lightest burdens into instruments of torture by the exquisite ignorance with which they are made to bear upon the sorest places. We cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity of eliminating from the inquiry the misconception we are pointing out. The Government are charged with making the people unhappy and discontented, and the outcome of the inquiry seems likely to be an attempt to show either, on the one hand, that the people are not unhappy and discontented at all, because they possess certain immunities and certain gifts which some people think ought to make them happy and contented, *sua si bona norint*; or, on the other, that the Government are not responsible for their unhappiness and discontent, because it confers upon them these gifts and immunities. But it is not enough for the Government to fold their hands and say, Your taxes are light, and your imports and exports are increasing; if you are not happy, you ought to be, and there is an end of it. It is the business of the Government to ascertain why it is that, in spite of these apparent blessings, the result is so unfortunate, and, if it is in their power, to apply the remedy. And we cannot be too careful to impress upon the Committee the necessity of keeping this in view.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that as a matter of economy to the State, it would be much cheaper to value officers' expectations and get rid of them altogether by purchase, than to permit unemployed officers at their own option to reside in England and qualify for higher pension and off-reckonings. It is true the home rate of pay would be much less than the Indian rate of even unemployed pay, but the goodness of the English climate would produce long lived annuitants, and bills for off-reckonings would soon become a heavy annual drain. What we would urge on Government, is a scheme offering liberal annuities to officers to retire, the accepting of such to bar claim to colonel's allowances. The Government would thus at once pay the annuities out of the saving of the pay now yearly thrown away as "unemployed pay in India;" and thus Government would get rid of its liability to pay every officer of the army who lives the enormous sum of £1,140 per year. All officers would not accept even a liberal scale of annuities, but a saving on them would be effected by allowing them to go home on furlough pay, even if they did live on, and ultimately gain the coveted allowances. Very few men with families, we hear, looking at home cost of living, could afford to go on furlough, and remain upon a pound a day in England, although allowed to count the time for their off-reckonings. This being so, many an officer

would accept two pounds per day sooner than serve on in India eight or ten years to gain £1,140 per annum. We cannot too strongly urge the great advantages which will accrue to Government by at once introducing a retiring scheme, and dividing the patronage of appointments, regimental and staff, with the employed and unemployed officers.

THE UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that in the very despatch which promulgates the doctrine that "there should not be different rules of leave or absence for persons of different nationalities" there is contained the extraordinary admission that, "Different rules may, however, be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service" [the italics are ours]; and all throughout the correspondence the explanation of this expression "branches" is limited to such Europeans who have been or may be appointed to situations in India with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The obvious and unquestionable meaning of the concession to this class of Europeans is a concession to an artificial and arbitrary circumstance which is denied to one that is natural and inexorable. Given a European gentleman with a liver or spleen, enlarged from a residence in this to him unnatural climate, he may not look to return to his native climate for recovery under rules favourable to his doing so because he was nominated to his post by the Government of India. On the other hand, his neighbour similarly afflicted may proceed to Europe sustained by chances better suited to his case, because he may thank God that he is not like other Europeans, for has not the Secretary of State nominated him? With regard to the latter class his Grace the Duke of Argyll says in his closing despatch of last December, "the case is different," the sense of which is, that the laws of Nature are different as regards those men who have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and may be recognised *therefore*.

COAL IN INDIA.

The *Madras Athenæum* holds that now is the time for the Geological Survey to prove to India that its researches have not been unproductive of practical results. Let the geologists show us where the coal is, and let the Government vigorously set to work to utilise the material therein found. It is not that coal is more urgently needed in India now than it has been any time during the last twenty years. But so long as things went on smoothly in England and we could import coal at reasonable rates, so long there existed a coldness and indifference regarding the development of the coal fields in this country. But now that universal attention has been drawn to the subject, there is a much greater likelihood that any suggestions and propositions in connection with Indian coal will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities. In the Central Provinces we have the Chanda coal-fields. In 1869 the late Viceroy, after opening the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore, went on to the Chanda district, and at a village named Googoose formally opened a pit, which was named after him the Mayo Colliery. This pit is in the midst of a patch of two and a-half square miles, over which coal seams of between thirty and forty feet in thickness spread almost continuously. It has been calculated that this field contains, at the very lowest estimate, forty millions of tons of coal. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway agree to pay Rs. 24 per ton for this coal upon delivery at Sindhee. This is less than half the price of imported coal at the same place. In Berar again there are coal areas containing, it is thought, 480 million tons of good coal. In the vicinity of both these fields iron ores are found, and neither of them is many miles distant from the railway. We believe a branch line from the Chanda coal-fields to the nearest point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has already been sanctioned, if, indeed, it is not in actual progress. These are gratifying results, and the work which has thus been opened up should be prosecuted with the utmost diligence. India ought not to rest satisfied until she has succeeded in producing annually sufficient coal for her own consumption both by land and sea. Money spent in laying down branch lines between productive coal-fields and the nearest line of railway is money well spent. Many of the Indian mines produce coal of an inferior quality, which nevertheless is sold at a high figure on account of the excessive cost of transport. The inferior quality of the article would not necessarily prevent its being employed as fuel, especially on land, but the high price at which it is sold deters purchasers and induces them to buy imported coal. Tramways and branch lines, by diminishing the cost of transport lower the prices and extend the sale. In these days coal is so absolutely essential to progress that too much attention cannot be devoted to the subject. In England we know the power of coal, and we can easily realise what our condition would be were we to be suddenly deprived of it. Things would come to a standstill. But in India its power has yet to be shown. Why is it necessary to send raw cotton a journey of 8,000 miles in order to get it made up into cloth? Why cannot India do much for herself that she is now obliged to get England to do for her? The answer to these and a hundred similar questions is, the want of coal. If we had coal in abundance we might set up and profit-

ably work the most complicated machinery in this country. We might weave our own cloths, saw up our own timber, build our own iron ships, make our own pens, pins and needles, and accomplish a multitude of other useful works that we are now obliged to get done thousands of miles away.

Bengal.

CHOLERA AT KOHAT.—There has been a good deal of cholera at Kohat. Up to the 26th Aug. there had been 28 cases and 14 deaths, in cantonments, and a few in the city.

LADAKH.—The trade at Ladakh from the 1st of January to the 30th of June has been very trifling, the value of the imports being Rs. 51,154 and of exports Rs. 1,10,894. This is accounted for by the Joint Commissioner by the heavy falls of snow having kept the passes closed till very late, and the two best months for trade, July and November, not being included in the returns.

MR. G. ROMAINE.—It is currently reported that Mr. G. Romaine, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is about to give up his appointment, and to return to England. The office is not likely to be given to another English barrister. There are many men in the country already who are quite as well fitted to hold this office as any man to be had in England.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A FINE FOR THE LATE DISTURBANCES.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that Shahjehanpore, Loodheepore Sabhun, Sadullapur Bharrowlee, Nizampore, Lodheepore Chubka, Inglisporwa, Mookhesera, Munduja, Salarpore, Nanpore, in the Meerut District, shall be charged with the cost of maintaining an extra police force in consequence of the misconduct of the inhabitants.

THE DENGUE AT AGRA.—The dengue is committing such havoc at Agra, the local paper tells us, that the Magistrate and Collector's Court has been closed for a week, and the Treasury and Branch Bank of Bengal only attempt to do urgent business. The Post Office delivery-peons are laid up to such an extent that the Post Master has issued a notice, asking people to send to the office for their letters.

DEATH OF MR. HANSON, C.S.—The *Pioneer* announces, with the most sincere regret, the death of Mr. T. G. Hanson, C.S., of inflammation of the lungs. When he left Allahabad for Nynee Tal he was in weak health; but with a characteristic contempt of his weakness he rode up to Nynee Tal in a severe rainstorm, arriving at his destination utterly exhausted. The inflammation that set in in consequence resulted in death.

THE RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.—The Umballa paper says that never, in the memory of man, have the rains been so universal in the Punjab as during the present season. Not only has the fall been unprecedented in quantity in the eastern and northern districts of the province, but it has this year extended to the comparatively rainless tracts of Mooltan, Jhung, Montgomery, and the Trans-Indus districts.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, commanding Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, writes in praise of the progress made by the volunteer cavalry branch recently established, and says his great ambition is to see one thousand infantry and three hundred lancers, and this could be done if the young men of the "City of Palaces" would only come to "attention" and to the front, and rally under his banner roll.

THE COMMITTEE ON SIMLA.—The *Bombay Gazette's* Simla correspondent writes:—"The Simla v. Calcutta Committee have not yet met, but are busily engaged in collecting statistics of expense. The work of the committee is merely a matter of detail in support of a foregone conclusion. It is already settled that the bulk of the establishments is to remain at Calcutta next year, and only members of Council, heads of departments, and a few principal clerks who may find it to their interest to volunteer will come to this cheerless region."

CAN IT BE TRUE?—A native paper gives an account of a transaction that we can scarcely believe. It says that at a place called Santher, in Central India, the Raja's maternal uncle, with the aid of a force, put to death the members of a family—not sparing even the women—and confiscated the whole of the movable and immovable property belonging to them. One man alone survived, who has in vain sought for justice at the Agency, the Political Agent having ordered him to apply for justice to the Raja!—*Indian Daily News*.

MAJORS OF ARTILLERY.—We are very clearly of opinion that the Secretary of State's refusal of Major's pay to Artillery Majors is invidious and unjust, and moreover that its injustice is capable of being shown in such an odious light, and of being pressed so strongly on the common sense and fairness of the House of Commons, that it will prove untenable. We think the Duke of Argyll must be quite conscious of this, and prepared ultimately to yield, only it seemed convenient to him, as a matter of parliamentary tactics, to give the Artillery their cherry in two bites—first the rank and then the pay of the rank. At any rate we advise our Artillery friends never to rest satisfied with one.—*Pioneer*.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA reached Dacca on the morning of the 26th Aug., and, after visiting the Dacca College, and the Po.ose School, consecrated an additional piece of ground for the cemetery. A confirmation has been held at St. Thomas's Church.

THE RUSSIANS AT YARKAND.—The Cabul news writer gives the following account of the visit of the Russians to Yarkand, which he says, may be relied on:—"While I was at Yarkand, four Russian officers with twelve sowars arrived at Tajkand, and it was reported that they had been sent by the Russian authorities at Agha Musjid. The Yarkand Vakil accompanied them. The Meer of Yarkand had received them very honourably, and had ordered his confidentialists to show them all the important places in his territory. After spending a week at Yarkand, they with the Meer's Vakil, left for Khatta, the place which the Meer has lately conquered.

A PILOT DISMISSED.—After the Court of Enquiry held on Monday regarding the collision of the s.s. *Khedive* and the s.s. *Aral*, a Marine Court sat to try Mate Pilot Arthur Fuller, for being intoxicated whilst in charge of the French Barque *La Tour* on the 6th and 7th instant. After receiving evidence in support of the charge, and hearing Mr. Fuller's defence, the Court decided that the defendant was guilty. The Judge, in passing sentence, mentioned that as this was the second occasion that the defendant had been brought up on the same charge, he had no option but to sentence him to be dismissed the service.—*Indian Daily News*.

GWALIOR.—A very considerable addition of strength is contemplated in the armament of the Fort at Gwalior. At present the authorised armament comprises 24 pieces of sorts, viz., four 40-pounder Armstrong guns, three 24-pounder and four 9-pounder smooth bores, four 10-inch and six 5½-inch mortars, with three 24-pounder howitzers. Under the proposed increased scale the Fort will be defended by 40 pieces. These will include eight 40-pounder Armstrongs, three 24-pounder, and four 9-pounder smooth bores, four 13 inch, four 10-inch, and six 5½-inch mortars, with three 24-pounder howitzers, and eight bronze rifle mountain-guns.

COLONEL HICKS.—The decision of the Government of India regarding the case of Colonel Hicks, Commandant of the 44th N.I., has just been communicated to that officer. The decision of Government, in accordance with the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is that it is not desirable, in the interests of the service, and of the 44th Regiment N.I. in particular, that Colonel Hicks should remain any longer in command; he is therefore remanded to general duty. The order goes on to say that this is to be communicated to Colonel Hicks with every consideration; and he is requested to name any station, other than Shillong, in which he would wish to do general duty.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—The *Englishman* contains the following paragraph:—"We learn from a private letter from Simla that Sir Richard Temple is trying to get another year of office added to his five." The public hope will be grievously cast down if Sir Richard Temple should retain office another year. It is not so much the mere fact of the income-tax as the manner in which that and other measures have been put forward that has convinced lookers-on that Sir Richard Temple is totally unfit to be Finance Minister. There are so many other offices for which he is well fitted that there could be no unfairness in claiming his retirement as an absolute necessity to public confidence.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Two important resolutions appear in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday last week. In the first the Lieutenant-Governor commends the examples of those district officers who, in addition to their other duties, find time to compile complete histories of the districts in which they are employed, suggesting at the same time some points for their consideration which may be included in their works. In the second his Honour sanctions the creation of temporary establishments not exceeding Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem for each district, for doing the work intended for the Subordinate Civil Service, and those establishments are to be retained so long as the inferior services are not organised.—*Bombay Gazette*, Aug. 30.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.—The *Pioneer* says:—"Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, died at one o'clock yesterday morning, from the sequelæ of the cholera by which he had been attacked six days previously. We may hereafter attempt a sketch of Mr. Mayne's career—for he had 'acted history': at present we can think of nothing but the loss we have all suffered in his death. For people of all classes in Allahabad—Natives and Europeans—those who watched his public conduct and those who enjoyed his private friendship—will miss and mourn him alike." Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Carter, of the Church Missionary Society, has fallen a victim to cholera at Allahabad. Mr. Carter had but lately arrived from England, and almost the last duty he performed was to read the burial service over the Rev. Mr. Fagan.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL MISSION AT DELHI.—About five years ago, at the suggestion of a missionary from Delhi, a female medical mission was set on foot for the benefit of the native women of that city, with the double object of alleviating physical suffering, and of taking a knowledge of Christianity to them in their secluded homes. The only agent at present in connection with this mission is Mrs. Littler, who, after a course of hospital training in London, came out to devote herself to this work in 1870. Whilst acting in connection

with the missionaries in all medical matters, Mrs. Littler is under the direction of the civil surgeon of the station. Between December 20, 1870, and October 18, 1871, Mrs. Littler paid 1,446 visits to 191 patients in the Zenana, and 1,917 visits were made to the dispensary. A house has just been taken in the city as a temporary hospital for women and for training nurses. Mrs. Littler has removed to this house, and will superintend its operations.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A FIGHT IN BUNDILKUND.—The (Hindco) *Marwar Gazette* reports a battle fought in Bundilkund last month between the army of the Rajah of Tehree and that of the Jagheerdar of Palehda. The account is as follows:—"The Jagheerdar, having in vain represented his grievances to the Political Agent, made an appeal to arms. The Rajah sent a detachment of his forces with six pieces of cannon to oppose him, and a battle took place, which ended in the defeat of the Royal troops and the capture of six guns by the enemy." This unhappy result is ascribed to the bad state of the Rajah's army, which is thus described by a Bundela chief:—"The soldiers of the army receive Rs. 3 a month of the *kutchka* coin, and even this paltry pay is not distributed regularly, arrears for a year being due at present. The musket balls are kept tied in a piece of cloth, while the soldiers fasten their shoes on their feet by means of a string. Quite different is the case with the Jagheerdar's army, which musters 5,000 strong. To this it was owing that in the battle which recently took place the Rajah lost 100 men and the Jagheerdar only a few."

AN INTERESTING MELA.—Major Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpore, in Assam, held a mela in January last at Sadia, at which were assembled Abors, Mishmis, Nagas, Singphos, and Kamptis. Pleasure, rather than business, seems to have been the object of the mela, for only one day was devoted to the bazaar, at which about five or six hundred rupees worth of commodities changed hands, whilst two days were devoted to foot-races, hunting greased pigs, climbing greasy poles and Aunt Sallies. The tribes seem to have regarded the sports in different aspects. "The Nagas were the keenest appreciators of the sport, and next to them the Digaroo Mishmees; a few Abors who came to look on held aloof, and did not seem inclined to join, though they looked on; the Singphos and the Kamptis only tried putting the stone, but it was nice to see them so orderly and well dressed with their very interesting looking chiefs; they added very much to the show." The only really important event was that the Chalikata Mishmis wished to be permitted to come down to visit the plains and be present at the mela, promising good behaviour in future. Major Clarke merely answered that he would think about it.—*Englishman*.

THE CROPS IN BENGAL AND BARMAH.—The district reports on the prospects of the crops in Bengal for the week ended the 24th of August inform us that in the Bardwan Division matters had much improved owing to good falls of rain, though more was still wanted. The price of rice had also fallen. Cholera had broken out in Bardwan and Bankura. In the Presidency Division more rain was wanted in the 24-Parganas, but in Naddia and Jessore the prospects are good. Rain is still wanted in the Rajshahi Division, especially in Bogra, where the crops "are looking ill." In Kuch Bihar, Dacca, and Chittagong, the prospects are generally favourable. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions the crops have generally improved after the rain. In Orissa the rice crop in Kattak has been much damaged by insects, but in other parts the crops are progressing favourably, except on the Chilka Isthmus, where there is little hope of a crop. In Chota Nagpur more rain is wanted, and in Assam and the adjoining hills the prospects have improved since a heavy fall of rain. According to the official report on the crops in Barmah up to the 14th of August, they are generally backward, though the prospects are reported as fair. In Thayetmyoo the cultivators were much prostrated by dengue, and in Tonghoo there was disease amongst the cattle.

INDIAN TEAS.—Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co.'s Tea Report, season 1872-73, was re-issued at Calcutta, 31st August, 1872. It states that during the past fortnight the transactions in Tea have been of an important nature, some 10,000 chests having been catalogued, and nearly all sold. At the sale on the 19th instant prices were well sustained at about former rates; but by the 28th, on which date 7,000 chests were offered, the suspension of an old established firm in our city had engendered a certain amount of distrust, and buyers were intimidated; the sale therefore passed off with less animation, and prices were generally easier. A small invoice of Greensorts from Dehra Doon fetched Rs. 1-6 for Young Hyson, 1-3 for Hyson, and 1-1-6 for No. 1, and 15-9 for No. 2 Gunpowder. Assam: Advices from this district are of a generally encouraging nature; hot sun by day, and rain by night; in some parts the fall being heavy. The outturn is generally improving, and with the fair prospect of good flushes the month should show a good result in manufacture. Cachar: The weather during the early part of August was hardly so favourable for tea-making as might have been wished, and reports of blight having attacked several gardens are current. Darjeeling: We have to report a very favourable month among the hill gardens; but progress in the Terai, where cholera appears still to linger, was hardly so good. Kangra: The Tea season throughout the valley had been most favourable up to latest dates. The rains, as usual, had been very heavy; but a more than average amount of sunshine

had intervened between the downpours. The local demand for Green Teas has been good, but the prices offered were hardly remunerative enough to tempt planters to incur the heavy expenses attendant on their manufacture. Kumaon: The weather has been all that could be desired; lots of rain by night, and fine sun by day, have forced the leaf out well, and planters are very busy.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HUNT BY THE POLICE AFTER A SUSPECTED PUNJABEE.—On Monday, Aug. 19, the police had an extraordinary hunt after a Punjabee, who was pointed out to one of the detectives at twelve o'clock as a very suspicious character, by the guardian of the Shrine of Mamahajane, which is not far from the Municipal Main Drain. Asking him who he was, he kept silent and continued eating his food. Having finished his meal he came out of the hut, and without saying a word picked up a bludgeon and aimed a blow at the havildar's head, which was ward off by another havildar, who thereupon struck out at the fellow. The Punjabee only got the benefit of half the blow, and then he jumped down the precipice, which is thirty feet high. The police followed, and he made for the sea and swam across to a solitary rock between the two land tongues at Breach-candy, whence he kept up a volley of abuse while swinging his stick frantically. About two P.M., Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Vincent, Acting Deputy Commissioner, arrived at the spot, and saw the man, and from inquiries they made they had suspicions that he was a noted thief. One thing very strange in a Mussulman was that he had shaved off his beard, and it was also known that he had melted gold and silver, and coupling all this with his escape it was thought he was worth catching, and means were adopted of getting hold of him. There he stood on the lonely rock, surrounded by the sea, 500 yards from the shore, shouting and shaking his stick at the police. No boats were to be had, and as it was high-water it was resolved to wait until five o'clock. Unluckily, while the two Commissioners went home, an impetuous superintendent constructed a raft and went out to catch him. When he approached, the fellow gathered a dozen big stones, and hurling them at the men on the raft managed to hit the superintendent and some others. He then struck out for the open sea. In the meantime Mr. Souter and Mr. Vincent had returned, and they got two boats and commenced the hunt in earnest, while another boat joined in the fun. For two hours the three boats hunted him, and three European constables swam after him, but the fellow was a very devil, and out among the outermost breakers evaded all the endeavours of the police to capture him. The police hunted till dark, and at last, being unable to catch the fellow, went home not a little crestfallen. They set a watch, however, over the place where he had taken up position. Hundreds of people witnessed the chase, and the excitement was intense. Once or twice the police nearly had him, but again and again he eluded their grasp. Altogether he was more than four hours in the water, swimming all the time, and the desperation of his endeavours to escape was remarkable. It was thought that he would be captured ere the night was over, but he escaped after all. It is supposed that he swam round the point, and landed at some lonely place far from the cordon of police who were set to watch on the beach.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. Ireshope, Ramsey, Liverpool; Sealkote, Treweek, Dundee; Eblana, Wilson, London; Bedfordshire, Williams, Rio Janeiro; Empress of the Seas, Wilkie, Dundee; str. Penang, Dellwood, Moulmein; Innocentia, Pescatti, Genoa via Suez Canal.—28. Ghazeeapore, McNoah, Liverpool; Gipsey, Bonier, Bourbon; Ville de Marseilles, Let, Bourbon.—29. Bertha, Lawrence, London; Agia Sophia, Beggs, Liverpool; Elgin, Hutton, Liverpool; Asiatic, Jennings, Liverpool; Esperance, Buralat, Bombay.—31. Str. Himalaya, Heasman, Bombay; Edward Barrow, Putnam, Cardiff.—Sept. 1. Str. Busheer, Ewert, Kyonk Phyo; Millwall, Bleich, Melbourne; Furness Abbey, Hall, Melbourne; Benledi, Robertson, Melbourne; Ilva, Blair, port not mentioned; Seaward, McGregor, Rio de Janeiro.—2. Stewart Lane, Jones, port not mentioned; Mary Stenhouse, Hedjcock, Bombay; Ophir, Salmon, Covelong; Marie, Robiquet, Bourbon; City of London, Wardroper, Mauritius; Tamby Candassamy, Derrien, Reunion.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ireshope.—Miss Ramsey.
Per Penang.—Mr. Incker, Mr. and Mrs. Smellie, Capt. Hughes, and T. Boss.
Per Agia Sophia.—T. Johnson.
Per Bertha.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Looms, J. Linall.
Per Himalaya.—Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Page, Mrs. Rhind, R. E. Johnstone, Mr. McCluskey, Mr. Glesson.
Per Busheer.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Langlois, Mr. C. Langlois, Mr. Popham.
Per Millwall.—Mr. Kavanagh.
Per Seaward.—Mrs. MacGregor.
Per Benledi.—D. O'Shea, and Mr. Robertson.
Per Ophir.—Mrs. Salmons, and two Misses Salmons.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Sir Hugh Rose, Star of Greece.—28. Str. Peshawur, Zoroaster, Nagpore, Olivier de Clisson, St. Yves.—29. Str. Patna, British King.—30. Garden Reach, Carlisle, Cimandef.—31. Golden Fleece.—Sept. 1. Pearl of India, Mirzapore.—2. Str. Meinam, Statelie.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 3, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 0 to 104 4

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
... at 6 months' sight	... 1s. 11 5-16d.	
Bills with Docts.	... at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to 101
Assam Tea Company ...	200	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	124 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	124 to 125
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	195 to 198
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 35 3/4
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	79 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218	245 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	140 to 142
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	750 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	108 to 110*
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	420 to 425
Punjab Bank ...	100	97 to 98
Simla Bank ...	500	655 to 660 1/2
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	106 to 108
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	26½ to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods dull and drooping. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.8; 40s Bannermill Twist, As. 5.6; Fair Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Exchange on London: Six month's Bank bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1872, 103½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 111½. Freights to London, 45s. to 61s.

Madras.

DENGUE AT PALAVERAM.—King Dengue seems to have found his way into Palaveram, and we learn from that quarter that Captain Moore, the adjutant of the 13th Regiment N.L., stationed there, and about a dozen men of that corps, are suffering from the dreaded disease.

TIGERS.—A reward of Rs. 500 is offered by Government for the destruction of a man-eating tiger on the Suttiamungalum Hills, between Talamalla and Kongarapolliem, Coimbatore district. The Board of Revenue and Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 for each tiger killed on the Nallamalla Hills in the Kurnool district.

THE TINNEVELLY PEARL FISHERIES.—We are afraid that the attempt to rear pearl oysters off Tuticorin must be regarded as a failure. At least, that is the opinion of Mr. Puckle, the Collector of Tinnevely, who has been in the district since 1866, and who assures us that he has watched the experiment that has been made with great interest.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. J. S. SMITH.—Lieut. J. S. Smith, 45th Regiment, died at Tonghoo, British Burmah, on the 10th August, of typhoid fever. The deceased officer, who was son of J. Smith, Esq., of Ladbroke, Warwickshire, entered the army as ensign by purchase, July 13, 1867, and became lieutenant without purchase, November 8, 1869. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, and was present at the storming and capture of Magdala (medal).

THE NEILGHERRY BRANCH RAILWAY.—A revised estimate for the works at the Poothanoor or present Coimbatore station on the Neilgherry branch of the Madras Railway has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The amount is Rs. 54,916. As, since the preparation of the estimate to which sanction is now accorded, the rate for the carriage of construction materials has been reduced four paces per ton per mile, Lieut. col. Shaw-Stewart will make the necessary alteration in the amount of the estimate.—*Madras Mail.*

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS BY THE KING OF BURMAH.—It is not unusual for those who look upon the King of Burmah as an ill-used man to tax Major Sladen with having violated the terms of our treaty by refusing to allow his Majesty to import firearms for the defence of his kingdom. But, as the *Rangoon Mail* pertinently remarks, it should not be forgotten that the King's request was for a hundred rifled cannon. As the King of Burmah has no enemies to defend himself against, beyond dacoits and vermin of sorts, rifled cannon were (not entirely without reason) held to be hardly necessary for the safety of his Majesty.—*Pioneer.*

DENGUE AT BANGALORE.—Bangalore has been entered by dengue, which has appeared as yet chiefly among the natives. The local papers say it is informed on good authority that outrages in the native quarter of the cantonment are again becoming frequent, and respectable natives complain bitterly that they dare not stir out of doors after six, except at the risk of being robbed and beaten, with the most perfect impunity, as far as the police are concerned.

THE CURRENCY NOTE FORGERY.—The Acting Inspector-General of Police, Madras, has issued a circular requiring information regarding the forgery of certain Madras Government currency notes, to be given to Capt. T. Weldon, Royapettah Police Court, and the chief office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. The reward of Rs. 10,000 is still held out to any person or persons that will give information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the note forgery.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.—We understand that the local Government have received a reply from the Government of India regarding the breakwater scheme. The Madras Government proposed to raise the money, about a crore and thirty-one lakhs of rupees, by a loan. The Government of India, while approving of the proposal of the local Government, is said to have remarked that it cannot accord its sanction to so heavy an outlay, or to the loan of so large an amount, without first communicating with the Secretary of State on the subject, and obtaining his Grace's sanction to the scheme.—*Madras Mail*.

DENGUEPHOBIA.—Our worthy Chief Magistrate of Police is evidently afflicted with the complaint which heads this paragraph. On Tuesday last, while his Worship was administering justice in his Court, a poor native was called in to give his evidence in a case at the time under investigation. The poor witness while deposing gave every sign of his having an attack of dengue. The magistrate asked him whether he was one of the victims to that mysterious disease, and when the answer was in the affirmative, our worthy magistrate vociferated, "Out with him, put him out of Court, for he is likely to give us all the dengue." Upon this a strong-limbed peeler dragged the unfortunate witness out of Court.—*Madras Standard*.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MADRAS.—At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners this morning it was resolved to adopt with some slight modifications the tramway scheme submitted by Messrs. Dymes and Co. on behalf of Sir James Anderson and others who are at the head of the Tramway Company in London. The Commissioners also resolved to ask the local Government for details of the arrangements in respect of the proposed removal of the Regimental lines from Vepery to Poodoopett, in order that the Commissioners might express their views on the subject. Mr. Coleman gave notice of his intention at the next meeting to move that the Commissioners should consider the necessity of undertaking the drainage of Madras on a systematic principle.—*Madras Mail*.

VELLORE.—The inhabitants of Vellore have applied for permission to rebuild and repair their houses that were destroyed or injured by the recent flood, and the Municipal Commissioners have complied with their request, although not without some hesitation, "various attempts having been made to induce them to abandon the site on account of its insalubrity and exposure to danger, and other ground having been offered to them, free, with a bonus, but they having refused to avail themselves of all such offers." The municipality will, however, supervise the rebuilding of the said suburb, and see the ground properly laid out in streets, &c., every one re-occupying his old site as far as can be done, without unduly encroaching on the ground required by the streets.—*Madras Times*.

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the subject of opening out communication with the lines of railway now under construction in this Presidency. In many cases engineering considerations have been sacrificed and additional outlay incurred with the object of serving certain supposed commercial centres, and it is clear that the subsidiary roads should be projected and taken in hand simultaneously with the line of railway they are intended to serve. The Governor, therefore, has resolved to call upon the President of the Local Fund Board of each district concerned, to forward, with as little delay as possible, for the information of Government, a report accompanied by a sketch illustrative of the measures that have been taken or may be proposed for opening out communication with the several proposed railway stations.—*Madras Times*.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEWART.—Our new Adjutant-General, Lieut. Colonel Robert Cross Stewart, half pay 2nd Queen's Regiment, was lately Military Secretary to General Rennie, Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon. Before that he held an appointment at the Horse Guards, where he was thought highly of. Colonel Stewart is an accomplished linguist, both in European and Oriental languages, and has seen a good deal of service in Bengal. He took part in the campaign of 1857-58, was present at the storm and capture of Meerut, and was D. A. General to Sir E. Lugard's Division. At the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858 he was severely wounded. We are assured that the Colonel was hardly known to General Haines except by reputation, and that he has been selected to succeed Col. Roe solely on account of his good service and acknowledged ability ;

and that, in fact, he may be emphatically regarded as the right man in the right place.—*Madras Mail*.

THE BREEKS MEMORIAL.—The form of the Breeks memorial has now, we may consider, been decided. At a meeting of the sub-committee to the memorial, held at Ootacamund some days ago, it was finally resolved to recommend the following proposal for the approval of the general committee:—"That a piece of ground in or near the market area be enclosed, and planted with ornamental trees, and that in the centre of the enclosure, an iron drinking fountain, with basin, be erected, and that on each side of the enclosure there be a stone trough for cattle, of some neat design, in keeping with the fountain, to be fed by water from the fountain." The honorary secretary was instructed to forward the letter of condolence to Mrs. Breeks, to which a hundred and sixty-six signatures had been affixed. A letter from Dr. Hunter was read, proposing to execute in marble a bust of the late Mr. Breeks, for Rs. 500, and to produce a copy in white Parian porcelain, for Rs. 100, to be forwarded to Mrs. Breeks. The sub-committee declined Dr. Hunter's proposal with thanks, as it did not fall within the resolution of the general committee.

THE FUTURE OF BANGALORE.—As years pass on and the young Rajah of Mysore approaches the time when his country will have to be restored to him, the question of whether Bangalore will be given up, too, causes anxiety to many. Of course, sooner or later the matter must engage the serious attention of Government ; but there can hardly be a doubt but that Bangalore will be continued to be held by the British. A few confident householders even foresee the time when Bangalore will become the seat of Government. I expect some sort of an arrangement by which Seringapatam, which is our property, and is now let to the Rajah at a rental of some Rs. 60,000 a year (I am not quite sure about the figures), will be given up to His Highness for the cantonment of Bangalore, will be made. Unless Bangalore is made the seat of Government, or all British troops in the Presidency quartered here, a question which is now being discussed, house property in Bangalore will deteriorate to a fearful extent. Under the impetus that was given to house building by the introduction of the railway every available spot of ground about the place was taken up for building purposes, and houses sprang up rapidly. Now there is no one to occupy them, and houses are for sale or to let on all sides.—*Correspondent of Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 28. Saint Luce, —, Pondicherry.—29. Poulquien, —, Pondicherry.—30. Str. Margaret, —, Negapatam.—31. Str. Peshawur, White, Calcutta ; Lord Raglan, —, Cocanada.—Sept. 3. Str. Ellora, —, Suez ; str. Bagdad, —, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Margaret.—Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple.
Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. King, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dukie, Capt. Farmer, Mr. McAlpine, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Forbes. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hopkins. For ADEN.—Mr. Wood. For MALTA.—Gen. and Mrs. Nuthall. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Voyle, two Misses Daly, Mrs. Daly, and Master Daly, Miss Ryall, Capt. Palmer, Lieut. col. Young, Asst. surg. Eustace, Capt. Johnstone, Mrs. Young, Capt. Russell, Mr. Brett, and Mrs. Taylor.
Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Busted. From GALLE.—Col. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Holmer, and Mr. Gould. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Dr. Hungerford. For CALCUTTA.—F. Shortt, Mr. J. Magee, Dr. Chapman, Mr. A. Borooah, and Mrs. W. A. Firth.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28. Lincelles, —, Calcutta.—29. Str. Saltwell, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Dangerfield, and Mr. T. J. H. Wilkins. For VENICE.—Col. G. F. Shakespear. For BRINDISI or VENICE.—Mr. H. G. Morison. For GALLE.—Mr. W. D. Sartin, and Mr. E. Duffey. For SUZ.—Mr. E. C. Caldwell.
Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Mayne.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 4, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months'sight	...	...	...	1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 23 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1869	...	12 to 12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1866-67	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	7 to 7½
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	...	4 to 4½ p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER TO SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

UNYANYEMBE (EAST AFRICA), *March 13.*

To the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Before starting on the expedition into Central Africa, in which I am now engaged, I received very great kindness and important service from the Bombay Government, then under Sir Bartle Frere. I have written to express my thankfulness, but my letters to and from the coast have all been destroyed, apparently because I was considered a spy on the slave trade, whose correspondence would do no good to the traffic. The search for the sources of the Nile they knew to be sham, and I was prevented from either getting supplies of goods or sending information coastwards. This letter, however, goes by Henry M. Stanley, the travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, sent at an expense of over £4,000 to obtain accurate information and afford assistance in my isolation. If I give you a short sketch of my progress thus far it may gratify the members of your Government, who cheerfully and cordially lent me their aid.

The first point of importance I ascertained was that the watershed of South Central Africa was a broad, tree-covered upland, between 10 deg. 12 min. south latitude. It is generally between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, but mountains stand on it at various points, which are between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the ocean level. These mountains are possibly what the geographer Ptolemy, for reasons now unknown, called the "Mountains of the Moon," because, from the watershed on which they stand, springs almost innumerable arise and unite into burns or brooks that never dry, and these again converge into streams of twenty, forty, sixty, or even eighty yards—and all running together from three great mains of drainage in a large, gradually sloping upland valley, which, beginning at the watershed, tends northward, and is probably the great valley of the Nile. The three great mains of drainage are large lacustrine rivers—extant specimens of what in pre historic times abounded in Africa, and which in the Bechwana country, in the south, still retain the name "Melapo," and in the north are called "Wadys;" both words meaning the same thing—river-beds in which no water even now flows. These great lacustrine rivers often take the name Lualaba, and require distinctive epithets, which I have ventured to supply. In the part of the great valley now explored there are, besides the great lacustrine rivers, five lakes of great extent, connected by the rivers into one system. The furthest south is called Bangweolo. It is between 140 and 150 miles long, and sixty or seventy broad, and I tried to cross and measure it accurately, but on reaching an island, twenty-four miles off, found that my mariners had stolen the canoe, and got into a flurry on learning that the real owners were in pursuit. They would come back for me—that they would certainly,—but I had nothing left to hire another but my coverlet, and it was very cold, being 4,000 feet above the sea. So I did not relish being a Robinson Crusoe on a small island, and an apparently shoreless sea for 183 degrees around, and came back. Bangweolo is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is fed by the river Chambeze and other streams, and these may be considered sources rising far south of anything that geographers had dreamed. Emerging from the lake it takes the name Luapula, and that flowing into Lake Moero escapes thence by a huge rent in the lofty mountains on the north-east, and on the country called Rua, and now assumes the name Lualaba, Webb's Lake river. It next enters Lake Kamolondo, and moves on, after that it has received in Kamolondo another large river, Bartle Frere's river, which far south is called Luffira, as the Webb's great Lualaba or Central Line of drainage. Altogether west by Kamolondo, Young's Lualaba flows through Lake Lincoln, and then as to the great lacustrine river Lomame, it too falls into the central main; and four days beyond this confluence a fifth great lake is founded, the discovery of which I was forced by Banian slaves sent to me, instead of men, to give up as the "Unknown Lake." Nothing is more surprising in this central region than the vast amount of water in lakes, rivers, and running rills. Webb's Lualaba, north of Kamolondo, is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any point or at any time of the year. The Manyema country through which it flows is inhabited by cannibals, and no trader or traveller ever ventured there till two years ago. The elephants' tusks were left to rot in the interminable forests where the animals have been slain. The first adventurers I met had 18,000 lbs. of ivory carried in two relays, and I have seen others with 3,000 lbs. (*sic. orig.*) weight, bearing them in three relays of men. Bombay merchants will soon see these tusks in the market—some half rotten and pealed to conceal the effects of the tooth of time, others gnawed by a rodent animal to sharpen his teeth, as London rats do on leaden pipes. In the forests one sees the sun about midday by thin pencils of rays sent down through the gloom and in the clearances around villages. The Manyema, or as the Arabs shorten it Manyema, live in villages, and each headman is independent of and hates every other—there is no political cohesion, and no great king in the whole country. They

know as little about the country as would-be geographers, who collected all their knowledge from slaves. At thirty miles distance they often had never heard of their own great river. It was therefore very difficult to explore and find out where the drainage went. I made four attempts in different directions, but the vegetation was so dense, no help could be obtained by a glimpse of the river; the mud was simply awful—plunging and plashing told severely on all. The ivory traders, in spite of their intense eagerness to please their Banian employers, had often to give in by irritable eating ulcers fastening on the feet. I was laid up by them for five months. It is impossible to describe the toil of wending one's way through forests so dense only elephants and buffaloes could penetrate, and often in mud from calf to thigh deep—these must be facsimiles of the great haunts frequented by megatheria and the great old uncomfortable beasts that geologists speak about. And then after all, as to the great river some five degrees of longitude, I could not for a long time be sure that it was not the Congo—and who would run the risk of being put into a cannibal Manyema pot, and be converted into black man for anything less than the grand old Nile? But at length Bartle Frere's river, and the Lomame river, the western lines of drainage, flowed into the central main, and report said it ran beyond the fifth or "Unknown lake" into large reedy marshes, possibly Petherick's or the western arm, in distinction from the eastern, which Speke, Grant, and Baker, believed to be the Nile. I do not speak positively yet; too many clever men have been mistaken for me to assume the dogmatic tone. Before leaving the watershed, I may add that four fountains are reported thereon, and each, at no great distance off, becomes a large river. Two are reported to flow south and two run north, the Liambai or Upper Zambesi, and the Kafu flow south. Bartle Frere River and the Lomame flow north to Egypt (?). I have presumed to give names to those fountains whose rivers I know, and my concluding trip is to rediscover these fountains, for I have the presumption to start the hypothesis in Central Africa, and without a single book of reference, that these are the fountains mentioned to Herodotus by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Laïs, in Egypt. If they exist only in my imagination, from the dim recollection of reading the ancient historian in boyhood, then we shall see, and I shall tell you that I was mistaken; another point to be examined is the very extensive underground excavations, which seem to be ancient, for the natives all ascribe their formation to the deity, and all have running streams of water laid on, and are equal to the protection of the people of large districts in cases of invasion. Also very ancient and inexhaustible malachite copper mines at Katanga.

I have been much longer than I intended—six years instead of two, but I have lost two whole years in time, been burdened by 1,800 miles of useless tramp, and how much waste of money I cannot say—all through the matter of supplies and men being entrusted to our Banian Indian fellow-subjects, and they entrusted the whole thing to slaves, who lay and feasted on my stores for sixteen months, and then sold off all for slaves and ivory. The slave trade in all this region, and especially in Manyema, is carried on almost exclusively with arms, ammunition, and goods, advanced to Arab agents by Banians; their slaves needed no more than a hint, and all came and solemnly swore that they were told not to follow, but to force me back. They forced me back five hundred miles, and again I had to come three hundred miles to seize goods here sent by another lot of slaves; and my agent at Zanzibar believes all they tell him. It was stated in the House of Lords, on the authority he receives, that all my wants had been supplied, while I virtually got only what I myself sent to Ujiji in 1866. But I am all right and ready by Mr. Stanley's help, and will be off as soon as fifty men come from the coast.—I have, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

H.M.'s Consul, Inner Africa.

P.S.—I have requested vaccine virus to be sent by mail, and will feel obliged if it is forwarded to Zanzibar at your convenience, addressed to John Webb, U.S. Consul. It will be sent on safely.

Miscellaneous.

SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief intends proceeding to the hills immediately after the rains, but as the Governor will do the hot season in Matheran it is doubtful whether Sir Augustus will not accompany him, returning to Bombay in December. In the first week in January his Excellency will proceed on a tour of inspection through Rajpootana, returning from Nussersabad via Agra to Bombay, and then off to the hills so soon as his duties in connection with Council will allow him.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujarat Friend* thus writes about Mr. Chatfield, Acting Director of Public Instruction:—"Mr. K. M. Chatfield shows in his new office rare power and capacity for administrative work. As a Director of Public Instruction he is, in my opinion, destined to achieve a renown equal to that of any of his predecessors. Without any pretensions to brilliancy Mr. Chatfield is a hard-working, bold, and patient man, and his selection to the most important post which he at present so worthily fills demonstrates the wisdom of Government." This paper, however, thinks it a defect in Mr. Chatfield that when once he forms an opinion he sticks to it.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay British Indian Association has again resolved to send a native gentleman to England to give evidence next session before the Indian Finance Committee. Considering that we have heard of native gentlemen going for this purpose to England ever since the Committee was appointed, we shall believe it when we hear of the gentleman making his appearance in the Committee-room.

THE LATE GENERAL GRIFFITH.—The *Poona Observer* announces the death of General Julius George Griffith, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, on Wednesday last, at the age of eighty years. The late General Griffith obtained his first commission in the East India Company's service as first lieutenant in 1810, and was senior officer on the Bombay List, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 21st Brigade of the Royal Artillery in July, 1845. He served with the first troop of Horse Artillery throughout the Deccan campaign of 1814 to 1817, under the command of Brigadier General Sir Lionel Smith. For his services he received the thanks of the Government. His commissions bore date as follows:—First Lieut., May 27, 1810; Capt., Feb. 2, 1816; Major, Sept. 28, 1827; Lieut.-Col., May 6, 1833; Col., July 3, 1845; Major-Gen., June 20, 1854; Lieut.-Gen., Feb. 4, 1859; and Gen., Sept. 7, 1866.

SUPERSTITION.—A belief having somehow or other entered into the heads of many of our people of the lower order of society—and, we regret to say, of some of the upper classes too—that during three successive days and nights of the 13th, 14th and 15th instant *total obscurity* would in all parts of the country prevail, during which nobody would be able to eat or drink, a very large number of people provided themselves with cocoa-nut oil and candles blessed by the priests, to keep them burning in their houses, as a safeguard and preventive of any harm that might otherwise befall themselves or families. The feared crisis has passed away, with neither total nor partial obscurity, and everybody is safe and sound at home, some lamenting, of course, at the unnecessary expenses their superstition put them to, while others are indulging in laughter at their own arant stupidity! Can the force of superstition and ignorance further go?—*Gazeta de Goa*.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.—The following are the proposed arrangements for furnishing the troops required for the Indian troop service on the homeward voyages from Bombay, 1872-73:—1st voyage, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1872.—20th Hussars, from Sirhind Division; 320 men, 29 women, 30 children; time-expired men, prisoners, and lunatics, 408 men, 80 women, and 103 children. 2nd voyage, Bombay, November 22, 1872.—D Battery, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from Meerut Division, 134 men, 13 women, 28 children; from Madras, head-quarters A and B Batteries, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 278 men, 38 women, 86 children; from Bombay, C and E Batteries, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 284 men, 34 women, 44 children; time expired men, prisoners, and lunatics, 69 men, 13 women, and 15 children. 3rd voyage, Bombay, December 4, 1872.—105th Regiment as far as Aden, from Meerut Division, where the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles will be embarked, 654 men, 40 women, and 69 children; time expired men, prisoners, and lunatics, 152 men, 34 women, and 31 children. 4th voyage, Bombay, December 11, 1872.—2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, from Madras Presidency, 670 men, 32 women, and 42 children; time-expired men, prisoners, and lunatics, 180 men, 39 women, and 77 children. 5th voyage, Rangoon, January 8, 1873; Beyoor, January, 1873.—2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, from Madras Presidency, 627 men, 79 women, and 144 children; time-expired men, prisoners, and lunatics, 125 men, 23 women, and 47 children. 6th voyage, Bombay, February 26, 1873, invalids, insanes, and time-expired, 808 men, 89 women, and 124 children. 7th voyage, Bombay, March 7, 1873—invalids and insanes, 790 men, 106 women, and 130 children. 8th voyage, Bombay, March 15, 1873.—2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment, from Madras, 738 men, 74 women, and 143 children; invalids and insanes, 184 men, 25 women, and 36 children. 9th voyage, Bombay, March 29, 1873 (*via the Cape*)—Invalids ordered to go *via the Cape*, 785 men, 118 women, and 67 children.

THE ATTACK ON THE "CASHMERE."—Col. Herbert, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, dating from Bagdad 1st July, reports that every exertion continues to be made for the apprehension of the *Cashmere* pirates and recovery of the plunder. Some Rs. 10,000 have already been recovered. Raouf Pasha is giving every assistance to these ends. Six men now await trial at Busra, and one (a slave) at Mohomrah. The remainder with the loot were at Mohomrah under protection of the Governor's son, but are understood to have sought refuge in the Persian territory. By latest advices three more of the robbers had been apprehended, but one of the principals had been allowed to escape from custody at Bussorah! The Sublime Porte have issued stringent orders for the future protection of the shipping. The ship would appear to have been utterly unready for the assault. The pirates, on the other hand, were fully prepared for all events. After getting on board in the manner already known, they set guards at the doors of the officers' cabins, took off the after-hatch, and wrenched off the Chubb's padlock from the strong room with a belaying pin. The Europeans sought refuge on the poop deck, and thence had the pleasure of seeing the specie removed to the boats. They were in a state of total helplessness, the muskets being, not in the usual rack, but in a cupboard, inside a bathroom, and the ammunition in the chief mate's cabin, carefully guarded by the

pirates. The pirates were about thirty-six in number, and it is surprising that the loud outcries of the passengers should not have attracted the attention of the Turkish guard-ship half a mile astern. Most of the scoundrels had been from time to time employed on board the B.I.S.N Co.'s steamers. Several of the captive robbers have made confession, and the chief difficulty will now be to obtain extradition of the remainder of the gang and the bulk of the treasure from Persian jurisdiction. It only remains to be said that as usual, when at a distance from Government head-quarters, there would appear to be a want of cordiality and *rapport* among our intelligent British officers, and the pirates who have escaped with their plunder possibly owe their luck to this characteristic vice of the service.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee; Persian Packet, Schoel, Bushire; Bushire Merchant, Nucoda, Zanzibar.—31. St. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.—Sept. 2. Str. Milbanke, Smith, Liverpool; str. Hidalgo, Edwards, London; str. Ionia, Firth, Akyab; Stamboul, Hatch, Aden; Rona, Jafferries, Chittagong; Kusrovie, DePadua, Zanzibar.—3. Hamoodi, Nucoda, Jeddah.—5. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Sublieut. Farquharson, Mr. R. Renwick, Dr. and Mrs. O'Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Billenden, Mr. Wood, Mr. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Burton, Mr. Has-sack, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Moutrie, and Mr. Sevestre. From GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. de Mollo and two children. From VENICE.—Mr. Latham, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Schultz. From ADEN.—Capt. Emmerton.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Denton, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Seton, Mr. Baker, Mr. C. Hordern, Rev. E. Jacob, Mr. Fogg, Major Smith, Mr. Milhaish, Mr. Galloway, Capt. Coussmaker, Mrs. Jones, and Mr. G. Scott. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Forley, and Mr. C. Raph. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Gordon, Mr. Macdonald, Miss Ford, and Capt. Ludlow.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. Str. Columbian, Angrove, Aden and Suez; str. Mula, Hanna, Malabar Coast.—Sept. 1. Str. India, Dolero, Genoa, &c.—3. Sir John Medeville, Jenkins, Liverpool.—4. General Havelock, Teasdale, Malabar Coast; James Livesay, Clark, Rangoon; Tennyson, Hawkins, Rangoon.—5. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Dacca, Patterson, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—6. Mail str. Geeiong, Babot, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For str. Geelong.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Stiffe and two children, Mrs. Kennedy and two infants, Col. Conyleare, Mr. Simon, Mrs. Cuttriss and two infants, Mr. W. M. Robbie, Capt. Cheke, Mr. L. F. Otto, Mrs. Southwick, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, R.A., Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. Dooner, 2-12th regt., Capt. C. L. Smith, 83rd regt., Mr. W. Hampton, Lieut. J. R. Watson, Mrs. Watson and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown. For BRINDISI.—Capt. A. N. Weiman, Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Mr. G. Vevera. For VENICE.—Mr. J. M. Lane, Mr. W. Allingham, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Bonnor, and Mrs. J. Murray and infant. For ADEN.—Mrs. Mooney and two children.

For str. India.—For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. T. Thompson and P. Daly. For GENOA.—Major General H. J. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. G. Paletta, Mr. L. Vincenzo, Mr. F. Emidio. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. J. C. Craig, Mr. J. Augustin. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robins.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 6, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	... .. 1s. 11 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11 1/4d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11 9-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	... .. 89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	... .. 7900
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	... .. 1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	... .. Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	... .. 2160
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	... .. 2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	... .. 2625 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	... .. 180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	... .. Rs. 6300 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	... .. Rs. 600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... .. Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	... .. 1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	... .. Rs. 8800 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	... .. 690 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	... .. 120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1900 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	... .. 124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	... .. Rs. 2550 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	... .. 1300
Maragon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	... .. 870

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	... .. each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	... .. per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	... .. Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	... .. per 100 pieces 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... .. 107
Sycee Silver	... .. 109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	... .. per Tola. 16-13
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	... .. 16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	... .. 6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Sept. 27.—(By Telegram.)—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.12; 8 1/2 ditto, Rs. 5.8. 40's Mule Twist, As. 1 1/4; market fair demand. Cotton firmer; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 200; Omra, Rs. 212. Shipments to England, 950 bales; sales ditto, 1,500 bales. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11 5-16d. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 10 1/2; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1872, 10 1/2; Five and a-Half ditto, 11 1/2. Freight to Liverpool, 10s. to 37s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ABBOTT, Lieut. H. B., offic. asst. agent govr. gen. for Rajpootana, will take charge of the duties of mag. at Aboe, &c.

BEAMES, H. B., depy. mag. and depy. coll., Moorshedabad, is transfd. to Burdwan. Mr. Beames is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, &c. Aug. 28.

BEEBEE, M. H. L., M.A., to offic. in the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. H. Tawney. Aug. 28.

BENTON, A. H., offic. depy. comr., received charge as supt. of the jail at Hissar, from Mr. C. F. Bird, asst. comr., on Aug. 6.

BROWN, Capt. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., personal asst. to the chief engineer, N.W.P., is appt. asst. sec. to Govt. N.W.P., in the P.W.D., in add. to his other duties.

BUTHELL, Capt. R., fort adjt. and asst. cantonment mag. of Asirgarh, is invested with the powers of a mag. to be exercised within the limits of that cantonment. Aug. 31.

CARPENTER, C. W., to continue to offic. as secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., during the abs. on deputation of Mr. Colvin. Aug. 31.

CHAPMAN, Serg. T., overseer, 1st grade, Northern div., Ganges Canal, is app. as computer to the office of superintg. engr., 1st circle, irrigation works, with effect from date of joining his appointment. Aug. 31.

CHATTERTON, G. S., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, Sagar, is temp. transfd. to Hoshangabad. Aug. 31.

COLVIN, A., to offic. as settlement officer, 1st grade, at Allahabad, for a period of two months, with effect from Aug. 10. Aug. 31.

COWIE.—Capt. D. Cowie, prob. asst. superint., Mysore revenue survey, is confd. in the grade of asst. superint., with effect from Dec. 2, 1871.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., Jabalpur, is transfd. to Chindwara. Aug. 31.

FERNIE, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Bhargulpore dist. on the 10th August.

FRASER, A. H. L., asst. comr., Jabalpur, is transfd. to Seoni. Aug. 31.

GEORGE, E. C., is app. to offic. as postmaster of Bombay. Aug. 31.

GOODRIDGE, J. P., asst. comr., Jabalpur, under orders for Raipur, is temp. attached to the Nagpur dist. Aug. 31.

GOULDSBURY, C. E., offic. extra asst. comr., Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. Aug. 21.

HALLER, Capt. H. H. H., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as canton. mag., Kamthi, during abs. of Capt. Thomas. Aug. 31.

KILBY—FISHER—CROUCH.—The following asst. supts. of police of the 2nd grade are app. to offic. in the 1st grade:—Messrs. S. J. Kilby, C. A. Fisher, and C. P. Crouch. Aug. 28.

KNYVETT, A. V., is prom. to the 1st grade of asst. supt. of police. Aug. 28.

LARPENT, F. de H., made over charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Punjab, to Mr. R. A. Fink on July 23, and received charge of that office from Mr. Fink on Aug. 14.

MACNAMARA, J., dist. engr., assumed charge of the Shahabad dist. on July 31. Aug. 28.

MONEY, E. M., asst. mag. and coll., Burdwan, is transferred to Monghyr. Aug. 28.

O'NEIL, D., is app. to the public works dept. a sub engr., 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the Delhi dist. Rajpootana State Railway. Aug. 30.

OSBORNE, Lieut. col. J. W. W., C.B., political agent in Bhopal, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on magistrates, justices of peace, exercising the full powers of a mag. and police officer. Aug. 17.

PERCY, M., is re-transferred to his substantive app. of postmaster of Madras. Aug. 31.

SANDYS, Mr. M. W., joint mag. and dep. coll., Budaon, to offic. as mag. and coll., Saharanpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson. Aug. 31.

SUTHERLAND, H. C., M.A., to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. S. H. C. Tayler joins his app. as 2nd grade judge at Beerbhoom. Aug. 28.

THOMAS, Capt. R. M. B., offic. cantonment mag., Kamthi, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore during the abs. on leave of Capt. Ricketts, dep. comr. Aug. 31.

TRAFFORD, R. W., asst. comr., is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Sealkote, during the absence on leave of Major C. V. Jenkins, or until further orders. Aug.

VIVIAN, W. M., is app. to the P.W.D. as an engr. apprentice, on probation, and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment. Aug. 31.

WACE, A. A., asst. mag. and coll., to have temp. charge of the sub div. of Baraset. Aug. 28.

WALL, R., joint mag. and dep. coll., Moradabad, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly, as a temp. arrangement. Aug. 31.

WELLS, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Howrah and Hooghly Districts on Aug. 15. Aug. 28.

WILLIAMS, H. C., asst. comr., Nagpur, is transfd. to Chandawara. Aug. 31.

WINCKLER, G. W., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and is posted to H.H. the Nizam's State Railway. Aug. 31.

WOOD, H., is app. to the P.W.D. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to Oude. Aug.

BRITISH BURMAH, POLICE.

Aug. 21.—The following temporary alterations of rank in the police department, British Burmah, are ordered, with effect from July 1:—

Mr. B. H. Davidson, superint. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as superint. of police, 3rd grade.

Capt. L. B. Bance, superint. of police, 5th (offic. 3rd) grade, to offic. as superint. of police, 4th grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, asst. superint. of police, to offic. as superint. of police, 5th grade.

Mr. R. Redpath, asst. superint. of police, and offic. superint., 4th grade, to offic. as superint. of police, 5th grade.

PUBLIC WORKS.—SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned offic. superint. engr. are confd. in their apps. to fill existing vacancies, with effect from April 12.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, Bengal.

Major G. A. Craster, R.E., N.W.P.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., H.H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Oudh.

Major W. Jeffreys, R.E. irrigation branch, N.W.P.

Major E. Perkins, R.E. 7th circle military works.

THOMASON COLLEGE.

August 27.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1 next, with permission to study therein till May 1, 1873:—

Capt. W. A. Corbett, 62nd foot; Capt. G. W. Smith, 85th foot; Capt. R. G. Birch, 6th Bengal cavalry; Capt. C. W. Babington, 9th Bengal cavalry; Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse, 2-12th foot; Lieut. G. S. Eyre, 36th foot; Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd foot; Lieut. G. M. Bellasis, 107th foot; Lieut. C. Egan, 12th Bengal cavalry; and Lieut. B. H. S. Gower, 17th Bengal cavalry. Lieut. A. Porcelli, R.E., is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

Aug. 20.—The services of Mr. G. J. Noble, asst. to the Comr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India, are placed at the disp. of the Home Department.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, Central Provs., to offic. as asst. to the Comr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India during the abs. of Mr. Noble on other duty, or until further orders.

Aug. 31.—Lieut. H. Lees Smith, asst. supt., revenue survey, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date upon which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, asst. in the Geological Survey of India, has been granted by H.M.'s Sec. of State an extension of leave for three months, in continuation of the leave published in notification No. 208, dated May 25, 1871.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, is prom. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and is transfd. to the N.W.P.; and Mr. T. G. Atkinson, offic. sub. asst. conservator, is app. to a substantive vacancy in that grade, and is transfd. to the Punjab, v. Mr. M. A. T. Dick, deceased, Aug. 2.

MILITARY.

BARR, Lieut. D. W. K., app. to offic. as dep. Bheel agent and political asst. at Maunpoor, and 2nd in com. of the Malwa Bheel corps, in notification No. 1,477a. of July 18, assumed charge of those offices from Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon on 15th idem.

COOKE, Serg. E., supervisor, 2nd grade, Fyzabad div., 6th circle military works, having obtained his discharge from the army, is reapp. to the public works dept. as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from March 19 last.

GELSTON.—The leave granted to Lieut. A. W. H. Gelston, instructor of musketry, 1st batt., 3rd foot, in G.O.C.C., May 2, is cancelled at that officer's request.

GOLDIE, Capt. B. J., R.E., offic. exec. engr., Ferozepore div., 4th circle military works, assumed charge of the 2nd Ferozepore div., 8th circle, on July 25 last, in add. to his own duties.

HARDEN, Capt. A., gen. list, inf., is, at his own request, transfd. for duty from the 11th N.I. to the 3rd Goorkha regt. Aug. 28.

JACOB.—H.M.'s Secy. of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Rev. E. Jacob, M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab. Aug. 31.

MOORE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 9, apptg. Capt. M. J. Moore, 12th Bengal cav., on prom. to his present rank, to offic. as adj., with effect from May 16. Aug. 27.

NAPPER.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated July 27, apptg. Lieut. col. R. A. Napper, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as station staff officer in the room of Capt. G. B. Wolseley, apptd. offic. brig. major of Morar, with effect from the 15th idem.

SAWARD.—With reference to G.O.C.C. of Dec. 2, 1871, p. 655, Lieut. and local capt. M. H. Seward, R.A., having passed the prescribed examination, is confd. in the app. of aide-de-camp to Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., v.c., comdg. the Oude div., with effect from Nov. 20, 1871. Aug. 27.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermntd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. C. C. Egerton, 76th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force; May 30, 1871.

The undermntd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promd. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified:—

Major H. E. Quin; Aug. 24, 1872.

The undermntd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promd. to the rank of major from the date specified:—

Capt. R. Smith; Aug. 26, 1871.

The undermntd. officer of the med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promd. to the rank of surg. major from the date specified:—

Surg. C. T. Paske; Aug. 26, 1872.

NYNEE TAL VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The undermntd. officers have been permitted to resign their apps. in the Nynnee Tal volunteer rifle corps:—

Capt. C. R. Matthews, Lieut. F. Harris, and Ens. E. Jeffries.

1ST BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 27.—With the sanction of Govt., the 1st Bengal cav. is perm. to adopt the regtl. Chunda system in lieu of the troop Chunda system now existing.

8TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order, dated July 28, making the following temp. arrangements, during the abs. of Major A. Taylor, 2nd in com., and Lieut. C. J. Walter, adjt., at Dum Dum, for the purpose of undergoing a course of musketry instruction:—

Capt. R. Smith, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. A. D. Campbell, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. A. Fische, 1st wing sub., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

21ST NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, 1871, making the following tempy. apps. during the abs. on leave of Capt. J. M. Stewart, or until further orders:—

Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qrmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

Dated Oct. 14, 1871, making the following tempy. apps. consequent on the return, from priv. leave, of Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers and Lieut. W. Harris.

Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce, qrmr. and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. W. Harris, 1st wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. GIBSON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

At a General Court-martial assembled at Allahabad on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1872, Lieut. E. E. Gibson, Bengal staff corps, late boundary settlement officer for the native States of Bundelcund, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, at Sutna, in the month of July, 1871, corruptly applied to the Minister of the Maharajah of Rewah, Lal Rundimmon Sing, for a bribe of five thousand rupees as a pecuniary gratification for deciding in favour of the Maharajah a boundary dispute with the Chief of Sohawal.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Lieut. E. E. Gibson, of the Bengal staff corps, late boundary settlement officer for the native States of Bundelcund, is not guilty of the charge.

J. Y. GOWAN, Lieut.-col., President.

Allahabad, Aug. 1, 1872.

Approved and confirmed,

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, C. in C. in India.

Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 15, 1872.

Remarks by H.E. the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Gibson was much to blame for not reporting immediately to his official superior, Captain Goodfellow, when he believed an attempt was made to bribe him, instead of entering on the dangerous course which he adopted, in order to convict the Minister of the Maharaja of Rewah of corruption.

By his imprudence he laid himself open to a disgraceful imputation, of which he has been honourably acquitted, as announced in the letter of the President of the Court, but only after a long period of arrest and a trial by court-martial.

By order of the right hon. the C. in C.,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant general.

MEDICAL.

CORRY.—On the departure of Dr. F. P. Edis, asst. sanitary comr., Central Provs., Asst. surg. G. Corry, offic. civil surg., Jabalpur, was app. to assume charge of that officer's duties, in add. to his own. Aug. 31.

JACKSON, Surg. C. J., offic. sanitary comr. for Bengal, is app. *ex officio* to offic. as Professor of Hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College. Aug. 28.

O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. J., M.D., 43rd regt. N.I., to have med. charge of the civil station of Gowhaty, in add. to his military duties, during the abs. on leave of Asst. surg. R. H. Curran. Aug. 28.

TUSON, Surg. J. E., M.D., med. dept., services replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

LOCAL FUNDS.—The Government of India has confirmed the sanction accorded by that of Madras to the grant of a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Local Fund of the Chatterpore Circle in the Ganjam District, to meet the expenses connected with all the works provided in the Budget of 1871-72, on the understanding that the loan should be repaid, without interest, in five instalments of Rs. 5,000 a-year.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. B. Carbery, head master, Zilla School, Simla, for one month, on privilege leave. The privilege leave granted to the Rev. J. D'Aguiar, chaplain of Sialkote, is extended by one month. The Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave from Aug. 26 to Oct. 15. Dr. W. P. Dickson, in civil medical charge of Rupar, has obtained privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15. Mr. I. Kemp, supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, for five months, in extension. Mr. H. W. Dashwood, magistrate and collector, Agra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Nov. 5 next. Mr. H. B. Finlay, assistant collector and magistrate, Azimgurh, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 6. Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 25. Mr. C. A. Daniell, magistrate and collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from Aug. 8. Mr. T. W. Hunt, sub engr., Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey, privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date subsequent to Aug. 5. Mr. S. H. Hennessy, assistant commissioner, Nagpur, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 1. Mr. J. G. T. Coddington, executive engineer, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for one month, from August 6. Mr. W. M. Smith, B.A., professor, Presidency College, three months' special leave, together with subsidiary leave for one week. Asst. surg. R. H. Curran, civil assistant surgeon of Gowhaty, for one month. Mr. C. Thomson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Sylhet division, for three months, on special leave. Mr. J. H. Apjohn, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cossye division, for three months, on privilege leave with effect from Sept. 9. Mr. G. W. Cline, LL.D., officiating assistant to the accountant general Bombay, for one year. Mr. J. C. Cox, temporary supervisor, 2nd grade, Byturnee division, for two months. Qrmr. sergt. D. S. Bower, R.E., of the Persian Telegraph, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Second capt. E. S. Burnett, A battery A brigade R.H.A., to Mussoorie, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Asst. surg. W. Taylor, M.D., B battery F brigade R.H.A., to remain at Kussowlie, from July 29 to Aug. 28, in extension of leave, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. H. Coghlan, 21st hussars, per troopship, via the Cape; this cancels the leave granted by G.O.C.C. of Jan. 10 last. Brevet col. G. E. Voyle, late 25th brigade R.A., to England, from the date of being relieved of his duties as gun-powder agent, on private affairs, preparatory to his retirement from the service. Capt. (local lieut. col.) J. Hunter, No. 5 battery 24th brigade R.A., to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, preparatory to his retirement from the service. Asst. surg. B. Reed, 2nd battalion 12th foot, to remain in England, from Dec. 6, 1872, to March 5, 1873, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. P. A. J. Hope-Johnstone, 3rd battalion 60th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. G. Millar, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Qrmr. T. G. Gilby, 66th foot, to remain in England, from Aug. 24 to Oct. 2, in extension. Capt. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, attached to the 18th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15. Major gen. W. F. Nuthall, Bengal infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. H. I. Baylis, 1st wing subaltern 39th native infantry, to Nynnee Tal, from July 27 to Nov. 27, on urgent private affairs. Staff asst. surg. J. Fleming, M.D., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., of the medical department, garrison assistant surgeon, Fort William, for two years. Capt. F. E. Johnstone, of the general list, infantry, for two years. Capt. (brevet major) J. L. Loch, of the late 2nd European light cavalry, deputy commissioner, Nimar, Central Provinces, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. E. W. Hart, Howrah company, No. 10, East Indian Railway volunteer rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence to England, on private affairs, for three months. Lieut. H. A. Vincent, 2nd squadron subaltern, 2nd regiment Central India Horse, sixty days' privilege leave from the date in September on which he may avail himself of the same.

Madras.

CIVIL.

GREENAWAY, Lieut. T., of the staff corps, to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, in succession to Mr. Brosnahan, dec., and to be posted to the Tanjore district. Aug. 27.

THOMP, Capt. R. D., Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of the church at Vizianagram. Aug. 27.

MILITARY.

BLOMFIELD, Col. E. H., from general duty Secunderabad to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 19th N.I., v. Shortland, on furl. Aug. 23.

FRAZER, Capt. W. M., Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from Aug. 20. Aug. 27.

LONGCROFT.—The app. of Col. T. C. Longcroft, to offic. as adjt. gen., is without prejudice to his duties as dep. adjt. gen. Aug. 23.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Col. G. T. Radcliffe, comdt. 3rd light cav., offiog. comdt. 1st light cav.
 Col. G. R. Phillips, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., from offic. comdt. 1st cav. to offic. comdt. 3rd cav.
 Col. A. H. A. Hervey, inf., from offic. comdt. 35th N.I., to comdt. 40th N.I.
 Col. R. A. Doris, inf., from gen. duty, Kamptee, to offic. comdt. 35th N.I. To continue to offic. as comdt. 20th N.I. until relieved by Col. Triscott.
 Lieut. col. C. Nicholls from offic. 2nd in com. N.I. to 2nd in com. and wing officer 40th N.I.
 Lieut. col. T. Austin, staff corps, to wing officer 40th N.I.
 Col. W. J. Doveton, inf., from comdt. 40th N.I., to gen. duty Kamtee.
 Lieut. col. R. S. Couchman from 2nd in com. 40th N.I., to gen. duty, Cannanore.
 Lieut. col. W. Rose from wing officer 40th N.I. to gen. duty, Bellary.
 Cols. Helvey and Phillips will join their respective regts. at Saugor forthwith, on duty.

CHANGES IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following changes in the royal artillery in this presy. are notified:—

Major M. L. Monckton, recent prom., is posted to D baty. 23rd brig., v. Baird, deceased; to join.
 Capt. A. M. Rawlins, adj. 20th brig., apptd. to A baty. D brig., R.H.A., v. Monckton; to join.
 Capt. C. W. Brereton has been apptd. adj. 20th brig., v. Rawlins, and he will be ordered to India at an early date.

Transfers.

Lieut. J. A. d's Freeland, 1st baty. 5th brig., to 22nd brig.
 Lieut. H. C. M. Woods, 1st baty. 5th brig., to A baty. 11th brig.
 Lieut. F. T. M. Beaver, 2nd baty. 5th brig., to 3rd baty. 21st brig.
 Lieut. E. D. Kelly, 5th baty. 5th brig., to H baty. 11th brig.
 Capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady, 20th brig., is apptd. to act as adj. of that brig., staff officer royal art., Hyderabad subsidiary force, and acting qmrr. 20th brig., v. Rawlins, and until Capt. C. W. Brereton joins, or until further orders; to join.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in August) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. K. F. Nordman, executive engineer, of the 4th grade, thirty-eight days' privilege leave, from Sept. 2, or from the date of departure from his range.

MUNICIPAL.—H.E. the Governor in Council has approved of the appointment of Mr. C. Stollberg to be emigration agent at Madras for the Government of Jamaica. The Governor in Council also appoints the undermentioned to be town commissioner for carrying out, in the town of Tellicherry, in the Malabar district, the purposes of Act III. of 1871:—Mr. G. Ross, agent to the Branch Oriental Bank at Tellicherry.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. V. J. Shortland, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 19th regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Insp. gen. S. Currie, M.D., C.B., of the British Medical Service, privilege leave for sixty days, from Sept. 1, or date of departure. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. R. C. Elliott, C.B., will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Dr. Currie, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer. Capt. H. A. Robinson, 16th lancers, from Aug. 16, or date of departure. Lieut. W. H. Sim, 2nd batt. 10th regt., from July 21 to Sept. 21, private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASTON, H. F., C.S., supernum. asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar, offic. as special asst. polit. agent in charge of the Gondal State from May 7 last, after office hours, until June 10, before office hours. Sept. 5.
BEST—BATTY.—Messrs. K. T. Best, M.A., and H. Batty, C.S., are app. acting professors in the 3rd grade of the Educational dept. Sept. 5.
CRAWFORD, D. B., 3rd class dep. coll. and mag., Scinde, has been perm. by the Sec. of State to return to duty on expiration of his leave. Sept. 5.
DRUITT—MACKENZIE.—Messrs. G. Drutt and T. D. MacKenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of railway mag., Thull Ghat, and canton. mag., Deolali, on Aug. 14. Sept. 5.
FORBES, H. D. E., probat. asst. supt. in the Guzerat Survey, has been prom. to the rank of asst. supt. from the date of his passing the Survey Departmental Examination on Jan. 20. Sept. 5.
GRANT, J. H., to act as coll. and mag. of Khandeish during the abs. of Mr. Duff. Sept. 5.
JOHNSTON.—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to allow Surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston, civil surg., Kaira, and Asst. surg. H. Cook, M.D., civil surg., Broach, to exchange apps. at their own request. Sept. 5.
LAMBERT, G. N. R., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Fulali div., from Mr. Coghlan, on Aug. 14. Sept. 5.
MACKENZIE—LEACH.—Messrs. T. D. MacKenzie and T. H. Leach respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of railway mag., Thull Ghat, and cantonment mag., Deolali, on Aug. 20. Sept. 5.
PASCOTT, W. B., asst. supt., 4th grade, Guzerat Revenue Survey, employed as boundary comr., Bewa Kanta, has been prom. to 3rd grade of asst. supt., from Feb. 18. Sept. 5.
TRUEMAN, Capt. T., to act as a justice of the peace, within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.
WHITING, J. E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapur, from Mr. F. D. Campbell, on Aug. 15. Sept. 5.

MILITARY.

BOYD—HOBSON—HUME.—The following arrangements are confd.:—11th Regt. N.I.—Major Boyd offic. as comdt., Major Hobson as 2nd in com., and Capt. Hume as wing officer, in add. to their own duties, from 11th to 18th August, during the absence of Lieut. col. Thatcher on duty. [Aug. 31.]
GUNTER, Lieut. (local capt.) E., 59th foot, has qualified as a surveyor.
HARRIS, Lieut. col. T. M., R.A., is app. asst. adjt. gen. of artillery, v. Anderson, retired. Sept. 5.
McGUIRE.—The services of Corporal T. McGuire, 3rd hussars, are placed at the disposal of the comr. of police, Bombay. Aug. 31.
REYNOLDS, Capt. W., staff corps, 2nd in com. 3rd Sind horse, is perm. to remain at Simla on the expiry of his priv. leave for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in army signalling and telegraphy. Aug. 21.
ROWLANDSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 27, directing Capt. Rowlandson, 17th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure. Dhoolia station order confd., dated Aug. 27, directing Capt. Rowlandson to act as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Watson, proc. on leave. Aug. 31.

NEW WARRANT ESTABLISHMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 2.)

With reference to G.G.O. No. 559, dated Sept. 3, the following is the warrant estab. of the comdt. dept.:—

One dep. commy., one asst. commy., one dep. asst. commy., nine conductors, and ten sub conductors.

TRANSFERS.

Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 24.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the following transfers have been made:—
 Lieut. P. O. E. Newbigging, from No. 6 battery, 6th brigade, to E battery, 11th brigade.
 Lieut. M. Wynn-Mayow, from No. 6 battery, 17th brig., to E battery, 18th brigade.
 Lieut. G. P. Power, from No. 1 battery, 6th brigade, to B battery, 9th brigade.
 Lieut. T. H. Darton, from No. 2 battery, 6th brig., to the depot brigade R.A.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 5.)

The following temporary proms. and appts. in the ordnance dept. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. A. A. Bayly, R.A., 2nd class, to be a 1st class comy. of ordnance, and to act as a dep. insp. gen., v. Mellersh, retired.
 Capt. F. W. M. Spring, R.A., 3rd class, now on furl., to be a 2nd class comy. of ordnance, v. Bayly.
 Capt. A. J. Wake, R.A., superny. 3rd class, to be a 3rd class comy. of ordnance on the estab., v. Spring, and to act as a 1st class comy. of ordnance, v. Lieut. col. Bayly.
 Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, R.A., to be a 3rd class comy. of ordnance on the estab., v. Napier, retired, and to offic. as 2nd class, v. Swanson.
 Lieut. E. A. Johnson, R.A., to be a 3rd class comy. of ordnance on the estab., and app. to the charge of the Mhow Arsenal, v. Beamish, retired.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in Sept.) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. McCallum, civil service, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months. Mr. S. Muller, assistant conservator of forests, Northern division, 2nd grade, subsidiary leave of absence for fourteen days.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers have passed examination in the native languages:—Lance corporal W. Fitzgerald, 59th foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test. Lieut. (local capt.) E. Gunter, 59th foot, has qualified as surveyor. Mr. N. Krisnarao, head clerk in the office of the revenue commissioner, Southern division, passed the departmental examination, according to the Higher Standard in April last.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in August) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. Patey, 56th regiment, for thirty days, from Sept. 5, to proceed to Bombay. Capt. H. A. Robinson, 16th lancers, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. col. C. W. Wahab, staff corps, wing officer 8th regiment native infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in October next. Lieut. W. B. St. George, F battery 9th brigade R.A., from date of departure, to England, overland.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 24.

Royal Artillery.—Major gen., with the rank of col. comdt., Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B. (late Bombay), to be col. comdt., v. Gen. J. G. Griffith, dec.; Major C. W. Wilson, from supernum. list, to be major, v. W. S. M. Wolfe, dec.; Major C. Hardy, from seconded list, to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. C. E. Burt, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Capt. F. E. Lewes (late Bengal) to be major, v. J. C. G. Price, who retires upon a pension; Lieut. H. G. Willis (late Bengal) to be capt., v. F. E. Lewes; Lieut. V. C. Fisher (late Bengal) to be capt., v. H. L. Nicholas, who becomes supernum. on

being app. adj. of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. E. Clayfield-Ireland to be capt., v. H. F. Gibb (late Bombay), who resigns; Lieut. S. Hopkins, from the seconded list, to be lieut., v. R. T. Millet, prom.; Lieut. F. T. Braham resigns his commission; Capt. J. M. Murray to be adj., v. W. A. Roberts, who resigns the adjutancy only; Capt. B. Yaldwyn (late Madras) to be adj., v. F. W. Ward, who resigns the adjutancy only; Capt. C. E. Reid (late Madras) to be adj., v. the Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, who resigns the adjutancy only; Capt. T. Graham (late Bengal) to be adj., v. C. G. Robinson, prom.; Capt. J. F. Owen to be adj., v. S. P. Oliver, who resigns the adjutancy only.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows:—

Capt. T. Mulrenan to July 10, 1872; Capt. C. J. Deshon to July 17, 1872.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. C. N. Judge (late Bengal) to be major, v. P. Murray, dec.; Lieut. C. Strahan (late Bengal) to be capt., v. C. N. Judge; Lieut. A. J. Hepper to be capt., v. J. K. Tisdall, retired upon temp. h.p.

The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent:—

J. C. M. Beresford, C. C. Carter; Sergt. major A. Andrews to be qrmr. v. G. Sturrock, retired upon temp. h.p.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. S. Dundas, royal (late Bengal) art., having completed the qualifying service with the substantive rank of lieut. col. to be col.

Major J. C. G. Price, royal (late Bengal) art., who retires up a pension, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on July 31, 1872, of Gen. J. G. Griffith, col. comdnt. royal (late Bombay) art.:—

Lieut. gen. Sir J. Alexander, k.c.b., col. comdnt. royal (late Bengal) art., to be gen.

Major gen. A. Rowland, col. comdnt. royal (late Bombay) art., to be lieut. gen.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. J. D. Shakespear, h.p., R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—At Bellary, Aug. 23, wife of Sergeant F. Barnes, D.P.W., son. **BENSLEY**—At Calcutta, Aug. 28, wife of Joseph B. Bensley, B.P.S., son, prematurely, who survived only six hours.

BROWN—At Bangalore, Aug. 28, wife of Mr. G. G. Brown, son.

CASTLE—At Jounpore, Aug. 21, wife of Charles T. Castle, superintendent of police, son.

CHEETHAM—At Mazagon, Sept. 2, wife of R. H. Cheetham, son.

DONAGHUE—At Madras, Aug. 28, wife of Mr. J. Donaghue, D.P.W., son.

EARLE—At Dalhousie, Aug. 28, wife of Major E. L. Earle, Bengal staff corps, son.

FOSTER—At Budaon, Aug. 21, wife of Mr. R. Foster, son.

GOLDIE—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 31, wife of Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie, R.E., daughter. [C.E., G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

HOWDEN—At Hurda, Aug. 30, Central Provinces, wife of Mr. A. C. Howden. **HUDLESTON**—At Chicacole, Aug. 22, wife of Major W. Hudleston, staff corps, son.

JONES—At Kathala, Aug. 26, wife of J. V. Jones, auct., P.N.S. Railway, daughter. [daughter.

LOWIS—At Ranchi, Aug. 28, wife of Capt. N. Lowis, asst. commissioner. **MASON**—At Quilon, Aug. 28, wife of Lieut. col. Mason, 23rd regt., W.L.I., daughter.

MAWSON—At Mirzapore, Aug. 29, wife of J. B. Mawson, opium dept., Sultanpore, Oudh, daughter.

MCLAUGHLIN—At Jessore, Aug. 29, wife of F. S. McLaughlin, C.S., son. **MOREY**—At Midnapore, Aug. 26, wife of W. Morey, of Tumlook, daughter.

MYLNE—At Lucknow, Aug. 30, wife of Lieut. col. Mylne, A.C.G., son. **NEWELL**—At Mazagon, Aug. 31, wife of W. Newell, P. and O. Co., son.

NEWTON—At Mussorie, Aug. 24, wife of T. Newton, barrister, daughter. **PAYNE**—At Ballygunge, Calcutta, Aug. 24, wife of the Rev. J. E. Payne, son.

RAISTON—At Barragully, Aug. 25, wife of Major Ralston, 70th regt., son. **SANDERSON**—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of C. Sanderson, daughter.

STEVENSON—At Benares, Aug. 24, wife of W. F. Stevenson, asst. surg., R.A., son. [Bengal lancers, daughter.

STRONG—At Murree, Punjab, Aug. 25, wife of Capt. D. M. Strong, 10th **TURNER**—At Kolhapur, Aug. 31, wife of Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., son.

VANRENNEN—At Ootacamund, Aug. 16, wife of Col. D. C. Vanrennen, R.A., son. [B.S.C., station staff, daughter.

WATERFIELD—At Barrackpore, Aug. 29, wife of Capt. H. G. Waterfield. **WELCH**—At Ahmednuggur, Sept. 1, wife of Lieut. F. G. Welch, 13th regt. N.I., son.

WESTMACOTT—At Mominabad, Deccan, Aug. 22, the wife of Lieut. col. G. R. Westmacott, com. 2nd regt. cav., Hyderabad cont., daughter.

WIGHTMAN—At Nagpore, Aug. 26, wife of Sub-conductor J. Wightman, Ordnance Dept., daughter.

WORTHY—At Haidarabad, Scinde, Aug. 25, wife of Capt. F. P. Worthy, Bombay staff corps, son.

MARRIAGES.

ARATHOON—BLACAS.—At Pondicherry, Aug. 28, A. P., son of J. Arathoon, of Nangumbankun, Madras, to Eugenie M. L. C., eldest daughter of Capt. C. Blacas, of the French navy.

BERKELEY—BIRCH.—At Nynsee Tal, Aug. 15, R. S. F., youngest son of the late H. J. F. Berkeley, of Bareilly, to Amelia M., eldest daughter of W. Birch.

HARLOW—CONSTABLE.—At Cachar, Aug. 17, W. Harlow, of Binnacandy, to Eliza A., widow of the late Capt. B. Constable, Bengal staff corps.

DEATHS.

BATTYE—At Abbottabad, Aug. 23, G. P., second son of Lieut. L. R. Battye, 5th Goorkha regiment, aged 10 months.

CAREY—At Kurrachee, Aug. 17, of diarrhoea, J. R. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carey, aged 16 months.

CARTER—At Allahabad, Aug. 27, of cholera, the Rev. Edwin Carter, C.M.S.

DOLLMAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 27, Harriett Maud, daughter of C. A. and H. Dollman, aged 3 months.

DONOVAN—At Dehra, Aug. 25, Grace, youngest child of C. and G. J. Donovan.

DOUTRE—At Vepery, Madras, Aug. 29, of fever, Anne A., daughter of Senior Apothecary A. Doutre, aged 21.

FOSTER—At Budaon, Aug. 21, Sarah T., wife of R. Foster, aged 24.

GOLDIE—At Bellary, Aug. 18, N. E. Wellesley, infant son of Capt. Goldie, 16th lancers, brigade major, Ceded Districts, aged 4 months.

HANSON—At Government-house, Nynsee Tal, Aug. 29, T. G. Hanson, B.C.S.

HINTON—At No. 6, Albion-place, Byculia, Sept. 1, of abscess on the liver, H. Hinton, aged 60.

HOLLANDS—At Saugor, Aug. 16, of consumption, Jane, wife of Bazaar sergt. G. Hollands, aged 30.

HOLLANDS—At Saugor, Aug. 5, of fever, Delia K., youngest daughter of Bazaar sergt. G. Hollands, aged 1 year and 8 months.

KNIFE—At Rawul Pindee, Punjab, Aug. 22, Kate, infant daughter of J. C. Knife, surg. H.M.'s 36th regt.

MAIR—At Baranagore, Aug. 23, Jane M., infant daughter of W. Mair, aged 8 months.

MAXWELL—At Baranagore, Aug. 19, H. Maxwell, assistant, Borneo Company, jute factory, aged 45.

MAYNE—At Allahabad, Aug. 30, F. O. Mayne, Civil Service.

PARDY—At Morar, Aug. 27, Frederick A., son of Army schoolmaster T. Pardy, aged 10 months.

POWER—At Royapooram, Madras, Aug. 29, Mary E., daughter of John and Sarah Power, aged 7 months.

RIDDELL—At Lucknow, Aug. 28, of cholera, Troop sergt. major Walter Riddell, 21st hussars. [aged 11.

TAYLOR—At Lahore, Aug. 28, Robert E., eldest child of E. Taylor, C.E. **TOOMEY**—At Madras, Aug. 29, J. M. Toomey, sub assistant engineer, M.E.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Toomey, of Bangalore, aged 32.

WILTON—At Morar, Aug. 29, Emily E., daughter of Qrmr. sergt. T. Wilton, 24th brigade R.A., aged 18 months.

Official Papers.

VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Resolution is published for general information:—
GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, Aug. 2, 1872.

1. In April, 1872, his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram offered to place at the disposal of this Government a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem, to be spent in scholarships for the encouragement of engineering and surveying amongst the natives of these provinces. His Highness at the same time expressed a wish that his Honour the Lieutenant-governor should fix the number and amount of the scholarships as seemed to be expedient and proper.

2. The Lieutenant-governor, in thanking his Highness for his very liberal offer, stated that he then proposed to establish the scholarships to be called Vizianagram scholarships, tenable for two years by boys who should attend some recognised survey and engineering class at a Government zillah school or at any aided school of corresponding calibre, but that he would consult the educational authorities on the best mode of administering the endowment.

3. The Officiating Director of Public Instruction, on being consulted, suggested that the scholarships should be open to all boys qualified for either the minor or vernacular scholarships; that the candidates who showed the greatest knowledge of surveying should be chosen, provided they were placed in either the first or second divisions of the general list; and that the scholarships should be equally divided among the commissionerships of the Lower Provinces.

4. The Lieutenant-governor, after carefully considering the arguments urged in favour of making these scholarships open to candidates ignorant of English, has decided that as the object of the endowment is to bring forward boys capable of being ultimately educated as engineers, at least a knowledge of English should be required in Bengal, and his Honour has been pleased to sanction the following rules for the regulation of the scholarships:—

I. Ten scholarships in surveying and engineering of the value of Rs. 7.8 per mensem will be granted yearly.

II. These scholarships will be called the Vizianagram scholarships.

III. One scholarship will be allotted yearly to each of the following divisions:—Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam (including Goalpara).

IV. In Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, boys eligible for minor scholarships; and in Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam divisions, boys eligible for either

minor or vernacular scholarships, will be eligible to compete for the Vizianagram scholarships.

V. The scholarship for each division will be given to the candidate who shows the greatest knowledge of drawing and surveying, provided he also be placed in the first or second division of the general list, and provided in the five divisions of Bengal that he has a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to continue his studies in that language in the higher classes of the zillah schools. The papers for surveying and drawing will be set in the vernacular.

VI. The Vizianagram scholarship may be held with any other scholarship.

VII. The scholarships may be held in any Government school where advanced instruction is given in drawing, surveying, &c.

VIII. The Vizianagram scholars shall be subject to the same rule concerning good conduct and adequate progress as Government scholars.

IX. Should no candidate be found competent to hold the scholarship allotted to a division for any year, it may be accorded at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction to the unsuccessful candidate who in the examinations in the remaining divisions has shown the greatest knowledge of drawing and surveying, and who has at the same time fulfilled the other conditions required in the holders of these scholarships.

5. The object of the Vizianagram scholarship is so useful, the studies which they are meant to encourage are so important, and the liberality of the Maharajah so suggestive, that the Lieutenant-governor contemplates adding some Government technical scholarships for the encouragement of the above and other arts as soon as a scheme has been prepared for their allotment. He requests the Director, in communication with the Secretary to Government in this department, to prepare a scheme.

REPLY TO THE JUNIOR MEMBERS' CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to J. H. Fisher, Esq., Secretary to the Central Civilians' Committee, Allahabad, No. 5,803, dated Fort William, Dec. 30, 1871.

With reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Geoghegan's letter to your address, No. 2,892, dated June 10 last, I am directed now to reply to the memorial from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service, praying—

- (1) for the restoration of the rate of acting allowances to 30 per cent.;
- (2) for the restoration of the minimum furlough allowance of £500 per annum;
- (3) for employment in the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Political Department;
- (4) for permission to take privilege leave three months instead of six months before furlough.

2. On the first point the Governor-general in Council feels satisfied that no change is necessary. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, it appears that, even with the reduction from 30 to 20 per cent., the junior civilians are drawing on the whole better, and not worse, pay than if the old rules had remained in force; and the protection afforded by the rule, that the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer, ordinarily secures individuals against any but very trifling loss.

3. As regards the second point, I am to observe that, before the memorial was received, the question of the minimum furlough allowance was decided in favour of the service.

4. On the third point, I am to state that the Governor-general in Council can make no specific promises. Any relief that he could give to the service by appointments in his gift would be very small, while in every appointment the fitness of the individual must be more considered than the claims of the service at large, however urgent they may be. Still H.E. in Council would be glad to see members of the Covenanted Civil Service more extensively employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and in the Political and other Departments of the State; and I am to acquaint you that stringent orders were issued last year to the local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency to give effect to these views, so far as the Non-Regulation Provinces are concerned. H.E. in Council will further address the local Governments with a view to the employment in special departments of members of the Civil Service who possess the necessary qualifications, so far as this can be done without injustice to the claims of gentlemen already employed in such departments.

It is understood, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has on more than one occasion recently bestowed on covenanted civilians appointments not reserved exclusively to the service; and, with reference to the present admitted stagnation of promotion, the Governor-General in Council hopes that his Honour will be able to find other similar opportunities.

5. As to the last point, the Governor-General in Council has determined to accede to the prayer of the memorialists. This concession will be of course of general application, and will be notified in the financial department.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.—No. 33, dated India-office, London, April 18.

The despatch of the Acting Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 21st of February, No. 8 of 1872, forwarding a copy of a memorial from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service, and of the reply of the Government, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the reply returned by the Government of India to the memorialists, and regard the concessions which have been made as judicious and liberal.

H. L. DAMPIER, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Home.

MR. COWAN AND MR. FORSYTH.

The following is part of a letter addressed by Mr. Cowan to the Times:—

In April last, when I was on a visit to Mussouree, I received a letter from the Government of India, informing me that Mr. Forsyth, in a confidential narrative of the Kooka outbreak which had been laid before the Viceroy, had stated that I must have received his orders to keep my prisoners for trial some time before I executed any. The Viceroy remarked that this statement was not only opposed to my distinct assertion in the official correspondence, which assertion was corroborated by Colonel Perkins in his diary relating to the same event, but that it was also opposed to the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's own account of the same transaction in the official correspondence, and we were all called on for explanations.

My reply was a distinct denial of the fact, and I related fully all the occurrences of the day of the executions. My papers were all at Loodiana, but, as my recollection of all that occurred at Mulair Kotelah was very distinct, I did not wait for their arrival to reply to the Government letter. In the concluding portion of my reply I mentioned that Mr. Forsyth had, after receiving my official report of the execution of the forty-nine rebels, addressed the following note to me:—

"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out.—Yours sincerely,

T. D. FORSYTH.

"Jan. 17, 1872."

I had not submitted a copy of this note sooner to Government, as I believed I had Mr. Forsyth's full support and approval. I now learnt that Mr. Forsyth had, in a letter addressed to the Government, stated that he "deplored and deprecated" my irregular action, and I deemed it necessary, in my own defence, to submit to Government the letter I received from him after he had received my report of the executions. As stated above, the above quoted note was written from recollection. Some time after, on my return to Loodiana, and on a further reference, I discovered that I had made a mistake in the copy, and that Mr. Forsyth's letter was as follows:—

"My dear Cowan,—I write a line to say that I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out.—Yours sincerely,

T. D. FORSYTH.

"Jan. 17, 1872."

A corrected copy was at once submitted by me to Government. Mr. William Forsyth adds that the above note was written by his brother before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed. I have only to state that Mr. William Forsyth's brother has fully admitted that this note was written after he received my report of the executions; and it is incredible that Mr. William Forsyth should not have been acquainted with this fact. Mr. William Forsyth has not hesitated to characterise an error of mine, of no material import, as a "pure invention." I will leave you, Sir, to characterise his assertion that his brother's note of the 17th of January, above quoted, was written before Mr. Forsyth knew that his orders had been disobeyed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LAMBART COWAN.

Mussouree, India, Aug. 20.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL SOADY, R.A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Soady, R.A., author of "Lessons of War" (published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.), and several other military works of standard value, died on the 13th instant at Weston-super-Mare.

THE SISTERS OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—The British public is asked to contribute small sums to comfort the old age of three venerable ladies—the sisters of Lieutenant Waghorn. These ladies, at a very advanced period of life, are unfortunately in straitened circumstances. The eldest, Ann Munday, is a widow, aged seventy-four years, residing at Melbourne, and is quite infirm and unfitted for any exertion.

EXPORT OF SILVER.—The annual export of silver to the East from all parts of Europe amounts to a considerable sum. This export, in which England, the principal intermediary of Asiatic commerce, shares the largest part, has shown, since the commencement of the present year, a remarkable increase. The total exported from Southampton alone this year up to the end of August amounts to £4,361,763, while the whole export of 1871 did not exceed £3,712,473. This has been caused by the great deficiency of the American cotton crop of last year, which has augmented our demand for that material in the East. The total American crop of 1870 was 4,352,317 bales, whereas the crop of 1871 was but 2,974,315 bales, showing a falling-off of 1,377,966 bales.

DEATH OF COLONEL F. J. NELSON, INDIAN ARMY.—Col. F. J. Nelson, commandant of the 7th Bengal N.I., died at Brockhall Lodge, near Dartmouth, on the 12th inst. Col. Nelson entered the service Aug. 21, 1840; lieutenant, June 21, 1843; brevet-captain, Aug. 21, 1855; captain, June 14, 1857; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 21, 1866; and brevet-colonel, Aug. 21, 1871. He served with the force in South China in 1858-60 (medal).

ACCIDENT TO LORD STRATHNAIRN.—Lord Strathnairn had an ugly "purl" from his horse whilst taking a fence, at the other side of which lay a morass, and his faithful aides are said to have followed their chief and got into difficulties of a soft character. The gallant officer and his staff were treated with marked consideration in Berlin. Captain Russell has arrived in England already. General Sherman would, no doubt, have had no reason to think he was not well received by Count von Moltke if he had waited on him in uniform. Generals in multi are monstrosities in Germany.

COLONEL ROE.—The question as to the succession to Colonel Roe, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, appears to have been set at rest, as Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, who for the last two years has been filling the post of Assistant Military Secretary in Ceylon, is reported to have arrived in Madras, and taken up the appointment. This officer was, prior to proceeding to Ceylon, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. He is said to be an accomplished linguist, both in European and Oriental languages, and has seen a good deal of service in India. He took part in the campaign of 1857-58, was present at the storm and capture of Meangunge, and was Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to Sir E. Lugard's division. At the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858 he was severely wounded (brevet of major and medal with three clasps).—*Broad Arrow.*

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. FRITH.—The death is announced by telegram from India of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Frith, C Brigade, R.H.A. (late Bengal), as having occurred at Meerut on the 20th inst. Colonel Frith, who was forty-four years of age, obtained his commission June 14, 1845, became first lieutenant March 25, 1849; second captain August 27, 1858; brevet-major August 28, 1858; first captain October 1, 1861; major, July 5, 1872; and lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1872. He served in the Punjab campaign in 1848-49 (medal). Served as brigade-major of Artillery in the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, including the actions of the Hindu, siege and capture of Delhi, siege and capture of Lucknow, three times mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, medal with two clasps. This death will most probably promote Major C. McW. Mercer, 19th Brigade, Captain H. Smithett, F Brigade, R.H.A., and Lieutenant H. L. Mackenzie, 16th Brigade.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRAY.—Exception has been taken by some of our Indian contemporaries to the selection of Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, 96th Regiment, for the post of Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. It has to be remembered that Colonel Bray has seen long service in the East; was for a considerable term of years in the Bombay Command, and, besides, performed valuable work as Assistant Adjutant-General of the 2nd Division of the expedition despatched from Bombay Presidency to Abyssinia at the close of 1867. Far from being an "outsider," we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) consider Colonel Bray, despite the fact that he has been for the past year or two in charge of his regiment in Bengal, had claims upon Sir Augustus Spencer. We do not quite see how the Presidency boundaries can always be strictly observed. It is wise of the respective chiefs to select the best men they can, whether they be quartered in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay; and if they succeed in obtaining their services, all the better for the Army to whose staff they are called. The home officers might have well complain that men whose regiments are in Ireland are occasionally given employment on the staff in England, and *vice versa*. If it is felt that the Bombay Army has been wronged in this instance, what would these journals have said had General Spencer adopted the tactics of his colleague the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and looked out for an officer from some small colony near at hand? We could have appreciated their annoyance in that case; but we cannot see, so long as a man is quartered in India, that it matters much at what station or in which command he may be serving.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Rumours reach us (*Lancet*) from time to time that the discussions on the subject of the amalgamation of the British and Indian medical services are being renewed. The much-talked-of new Warrant has, we suppose, been again pigeon-holed—to the great satisfaction, probably, of many a regimental medical officer. The prospects of the medical service have in no respect improved. The senior assistant-surgeons remain exactly where they were. The stagnation of promotion in the department bears, too, very hardly on those senior assistant-surgeons whose lot is cast in India, debarred as they are by the regulations from any employment other than the subordinate and monotonous duties of their rank, while they have the mortification of seeing other officers appointed to lucrative staff or civil duties. The Royal Warrant of 1867, improving the pay of medical officers, remains up to the present time a dead letter in India. The increase of pay granted to senior assistant-surgeons is withheld in India, the pay being issued to them by the rules established in 1864, by which an assistant-surgeon of fifteen years' service is paid at the rate of 13s. a day only, with the Indian allow-

ances of his rank—that of captain—instead of the higher rate. The Royal Warrant of December, 1871, relating to Sub Lieutenant and Lieutenant has already been promulgated in India, and rumour says that it is to carry back pay from the 1st January, 1872. Surely the same principles should apply to the Army Medical Department Warrant of 1867. By this date the time, one would think, had arrived for putting the provisions of that Warrant in practice. Even round the Cape there is time for it to have reached India in 1872!

SUEZ CANAL DUES.—At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce last week at Southampton, an interesting discussion was held on the subject of the Suez Canal dues. The Newcastle Chamber proposed the following resolution:—"That, as it appears that the Law Officers of the Crown are of opinion that the words, '*tonneau de capacite des navires*' in the act of concession to the Suez Canal Company may be fairly construed to mean 'the gross tonnage of the vessels after deduction has been made of space for the engines and coal bunkers,' this Association do earnestly urge on her Majesty's Government the desirability and great importance to the shipping and commerce of this country of their taking all possible measures to secure the adoption of this construction of the act of concession." On a division, 11 voted for the motion and 28 against it, the majority of the delegates giving preference to the Kendal proposition, which was then put, and carried unanimously:—"That the Association memorialise the Government on the necessity of taking steps to secure to British shipping the treaty rate of tolls for the use of the Suez Canal, and for securing, if possible, its neutralisation." On the motion of Shoreham, it was resolved "That this Association urge upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of obtaining a more free navigation of the Black Sea, and especially of obtaining redress against the vexatious delays occasioned by the Turkish Government to ships that have cleared from Russian ports, where disease may be prevalent, from passing into the Mediterranean and continuing their voyages." Huddersfield proposed, "That the Association memorialise her Majesty's Government to complete the survey from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, and carry out the best route for facilitating commerce with South-west China," which was carried.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The directors, in now furnishing the shareholders with a statement of the bank's affairs for the half-year ended June 30 last, beg to report that the net profits earned during that period amounted to £43,269. 9s. 4d., and that a sum of £4,867, previously treated as a loss, has become a good asset. These amounts extinguish the deficiency which was shown at Dec. 31 last, and leave at the credit of profit and loss account on June 30 a balance of £19,361. 1s. 7d. Under these circumstances the directors would have been justified in recommending an interim dividend for the past half-year, but for a loss which has since been incurred through the failure of Messrs. Gledstones and Co., and their correspondents in India, upon whose several estates the bank may have to claim for £28,000. This sum may possibly be lessened by certain securities, the right to which has yet to be legally established; but, in any case, the directors see no reason to anticipate an eventual loss exceeding the above amount at credit of profit and loss. This information the directors hope will tend to remove the misconception which apparently exists with regard to the position of the bank, as evinced by the present undue depreciation in the market value of its shares. They are able to state that the general business of the bank is progressing satisfactorily. Since the last annual meeting, Mr. Emile Levita, of Messrs. Levita and Hudson, of London and Manchester, has consented to join the direction. The election of this gentleman, whose services will be a valuable acquisition to the board, will be proposed to the shareholders at the earliest date permitted by the bank's deed of settlement. Mr. Frederick William Heilgers has been provisionally elected a director, in place of Mr. James Fraser, deceased. To confirm that appointment, as well as for the election of Mr. William Paterson as a director, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 9 next, notice of which has already been given in the usual manner.

VICTORIA CROSS.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* notices the following announcement which appeared in Friday night's *Gazette*:—"War Office, September 27, 1872.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for an act of bravery performed by him when serving with the Loshai Expeditionary Force, as recorded against his name, viz.:—Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Donald Macintyre, Bengal Staff Corps, for his gallant conduct at the storming of the stockaded village of Lalnoora on January 4, 1872. Colonel Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 2nd Goorkha Regiment, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Macintyre was serving at the time as second in command, reports that this officer, who led the assault, was the first to reach the stockade (on this side from eight to nine feet high); and that to climb over and disappear among the flames and smoke of the burning village was the work of a very short time. The stockade, he adds, was successfully stormed by this officer under fire, the heaviest the Loshais delivered that day." Our contemporary makes the subjoined remarks on the gift of the Cross to the

above officer:—"We do not undervalue Lieutenant-Colonel Macintyre's gallantry; nor do we mean to insinuate that, as compared with many v.c.'s, he is less deserving; but we maintain that "an act of bravery" and "gallant conduct" such as those described were not exceptionally brilliant, and do not, according to the original intent in creating the much-coveted distinction, entitle the performer to the Cross. To be first to reach a stockade is not an extraordinary act on the part of the leader of a storming column, and there is a *bathos* about the "disappearance" in the smoke and flames of the burning village inside the 9ft. stockade, which Colonel Macintyre climbed as "the work of a very short time," which may be owing to the inability to describe an action which produced an impression on those who witnessed it. Certainly we do not remember that the "storming of Lalghoora" was attended by any considerable casualties; but Colonel Macpherson, v.c., must be a good judge of the actions which should entitle Lieutenant-Colonel Macintyre to put the honourable letters after his name."

BANQUET TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.—On Sept. 20 the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the principal members of the Japanese Embassy now in this country, and about two hundred other guests, at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, which was served with all the customary splendour. The whole of the Embassy were present. In attendance upon the Embassy were Sir Harry Parkes, the British Ambassador in Japan, General Alexander, C.B., and Mr. G. Aston, the interpreter to her Britannic Majesty's Legation. During dinner the band of the Goldstream Guards, under Mr. F. Godfrey, played a fine selection of airs. The vocalists were Miss Jane Wells, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Coates, and Mr. De Lacey, and the accompanist Mr. J. G. Callcott. The Lord Mayor, having proposed the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, said he had paid most marked attention to everything that had occurred in Japan during the last three or four years, and he could only say, in common with most people probably who had interested themselves on the subject, that the advancement which had been made by the Japanese people in that time was perfectly surprising. They were, first of all, entirely unselfish, seeing that all the great men in the country had abandoned privileges, power, and revenue, and had given in their adhesion to a system of government more consonant, as they believed, with the existing state of things in that enormously populated country. He had as his guest that evening the Ambassador Extraordinary from Japan, a man of great intelligence, as he was given to understand, and his Excellency was accompanied by those who were well able to assist him in making reports to his own country as to the way in which Government was conducted here. His Excellency might be assured that we were well disposed to afford every facility in our power to encourage trade between his country and ours. The works of art especially, and the products of Japan, had been long and highly appreciated and admired in England. Our intercourse ought to be perfectly reciprocal with Japan, and they and we might be convinced that the more intimate the acquaintance, the greater would be the prosperity of the two countries. He had the greatest pleasure in proposing the health of the Japanese Ambassador, and in expressing to his Excellency his belief that in the City of London, and among the English community generally, there was an earnest desire to cultivate good offices with his country. He trusted his Excellency would be enabled to form right opinions of the English people during his stay, and that they and we would be friends for ages to come. The Ambassador, through an interpreter, expressed his high sense of the complimentary and flattering address of his lordship, and of the goodwill which he had evinced towards his country; adding that those expressions of amity would be the most welcome tokens he could take home to his Sovereign. His country would be much gratified by their splendid reception in the City of London. Some other toasts were given, and the company then separated.

India Office.

Sept. 28, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. B. Birch.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. H. Settle.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. W. Wise.
Madras Estab.—Major G. M. Payne, Capt. H. A. Yates.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. B. Simpson.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, Lieut. col. J. K. Couper, Major E. P. Gurdon, Capt. P. W. Smith, Lieut. col. C. J. Godby, Lieut. col. G. M. Battye, Capt. H. C. E. Ward, Major J. V. Hunt.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. G. De L. Graves, Capt. J. H. B. Brooke, Surg. H. Sanderson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. T. Piers, Surg. E. H. R. Langley, Surg. major J. Mills, Asst. surg. J. Williams, Col. J. T. Walker.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—The wife of Lieut. col. Abingdon Bayly, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, of a daughter, at 45, St. James's-square, Bath, Sept. 18.
BLANDFORD—The wife of Henry F. Blandford, Professor of Physical Science, Presidency College, Calcutta, of a daughter, at East Sheen, Sept. 23.
O'KINEALY—The wife of James O'Kinealy, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Notting Hill, Sept. 22.
WILSON—The wife of Major J. Wilson, Madras Army, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Sept. 21.

MARRIAGES.

CRUICKSHANK—**MACDONALD**.—James A. Cruickshank to Annie M., daughter of G. B. Macdonald, Superintending Surgeon, Madras Army, at Streatham, Surrey, Sept. 25.
DICKSON—**BURGESS**.—Archibald W. Dickson to Caroline F. C. K., daughter of Charles C. Burgess, of Calcutta, at St. Mark's Church, Notting Hill, Sept. 17.
GRANT—**NELSON**.—Ferris Grant to Mary E. S., daughter of Edmund G. Nelson, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sept. 26.
SATOW—**LANCASTER**.—Charles M. Satow to A. M., daughter of Major Henry Lancaster, 20th Regiment Bengal N.I., at St. Thomas's Church, Stamford-hill.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—Stuart A. Jackson, lost at sea in the *Glenmark*, son of Edward M. Jackson, Surgeon major H.E.I.C.S., Feb. 1.
MACKAY—The daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mackay, of the Free Church Mission, Calcutta, at Powis-square, Brighton, Sept. 6.
NELSON—Colonel Francis J. Nelson, 7th Regt. Bengal N.I., at Brockhall-lodge, near Dartmouth, Devon, Sept. 12.
PILKINGTON—The wife of Capt. R. Pilkington, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Elmfield, Honiton, Sept. 19, aged 48.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Appendix, Rangoon; Fleetwood, Mauritius.—20. Camperdown, Bombay; Atalanta, Rangoon; John Tucker, Rangoon.—21. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; Albionward, Batavia; G. C. Michaels, Akyab; Grove, Rangoon; Timoleonte, Rangoon; str. Calcutta, Calcutta; City of Delhi, Calcutta.—22. W. G. Russell, Akyab; City of Ningpo, Calcutta.—23. Britomart, Rangoon; Enmanuele, Akyab; Maria, Rangoon.—24. Hiawatha, Akyab; str. Maddalena, Akyab.—25. Str. Scindia, Calcutta; Somerset, Colombo; Lina, Rangoon.—26. Str. Mount Ceniz, Singapore; City of London, Akyab.—27. W. H. Harkess, East Indies.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20. Tinto, Bombay; Baroda, Calcutta; Alexandria, Chittagong; Mauldsle, Bombay.—21. Sleeve Donard, Calcutta; Curative, Madras; Winona, Akyab; Alice Buck, Bombay.—22. Str. Hyra, Calcutta; Trevelyan, Madras; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon.—23. Ricardo, Rangoon.—24. Edward D. Jewitt, Aden; str. Scindia, Calcutta; Manila, Bombay.—26. Almathea, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Viceroy*, Sept. 28.—For **MADRAS AND CALCUTTA**.—Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Tiel and party, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Gowenlock, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Crook, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Miss Sloan, Miss Dibb, Miss Rhynd, Miss Tullock, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Severin and child, Miss Franck and sister, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Vennadias, Rev. Mr. Baring, Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, Rev. Mr. Lukes, Mr. C. F. Rowe, Mr. T. Bassett, Mr. Fusson, Capt. Barlow, Mr. Norman, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Fincaigne, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. C. A. Turton, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Canson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Drury and party, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Manly, Mr. Rowley, Mr. E. C. Phillips, Mr. Flavell, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Whitehouse.

Per str. *Walamo*, Sept. 16.—From **GRAVESEND**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Miss Kelly, Miss Leigh, Mrs. McCrindle, Miss E. A. Clarke, Col. Need, Miss Dyce, Miss Grierson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Beeston, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Gosselin, Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Mr. Scott, Miss Maclean, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheal, Mr. Budd, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Walter Scott.

Per str. *Chaldea*, Sept. 15.—From **GRAVESEND**.—For **COLOMBO**.—Mr. Phipps, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Dobree, For **MADRAS**.—Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Cullinan.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Francis, Mr. Nepean, Mrs. Bridger, Miss Bridger, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Moody, Master Moody, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Sanaup, W. Sely, Mr. Watson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cutts, Mr. Verey.—For **RANGOON**.—Mr. Boxall.

Per str. *Massilia*, Sept. 26.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mrs. Tweedie, two infants and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godrick, Mr. F. Henderson, Mr. Collier, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Sub lieut. Anstruther, and Mrs. Jarvis. For **MADRAS**.—Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. P. Urquhart, and Mrs. Burn. For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mr. Woolcombe, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. T. G. Walker, Mr. E. Stack, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. Francis, Col. W. J. McGrigor, Lieut. col. Whitehead, Capt. H. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. G. H. Atkinson, Capt. H. Groves, Mr. H. Bolton, Mrs. F. Lincoln, Lieut. Rodon, Sub lieut. Lea, Mr. A. G. Robertson, Miss Henniker, Mrs. Bell and infant, Mr. Begg and friend, Mr. W. Forster, Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Welchman and two infants, Mr. C. R. Marindin, Mr. Hollingsworth, and Mr. J. Macpherson. For **YOKOHAMA**.—Mr. Short. For **SINGAPORE**.—Rev. P. H. Francis. For **CYLOU**.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Collinson, and Rev. W. F. Greeny. For **ADEN**.—Rev. S. S. Browne, and Rev. H. Douglas. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rogers and infant, Mr. R. H. Short, and Miss Gellatly. For **MALTA**.—Mrs. Collingwood and infant, Capt. the Hon. E. Curzon, Miss Oliver, and Capt. E. P. Oliver. For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Stokes and son, and Mr. R. Carew.

Per str. *Malta*, Oct. 4.—From **VENICE**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Dr. Allard, and Dr. J. S. Ireland. For **BOMBAY**.—Dr. Clarke, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. J. R. Mansell, Mr. S. Macnaghten, Capt. E. A. Murray, Miss Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Going. For **MADRAS**.—Mrs. and Miss Kindersley, and Major T. S. Scott. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. Gilmour.

Per str. *Malta*, Oct. 7.—From **BRINDISI**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. E. Rowe, Mrs. Col. James, and Mr. D. S. Skinner. For **BOMBAY**.—Lieut. col. Gordon, Mr. A. F. Cunningham, Mr. E. Skinner, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chapman, Mr. D. R. Ellis and son, Major G. Austen, Mr. J. Burt, Lieut. F. Nicolson, Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Short, Mr. T. Wilson, Capt. King, Mr. Jameson, Mr. H. Cohn, Mr. W. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Dr. J. L. Stewart, and Mr. C. Kelvey. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. F. D. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. D'Ormeville. For **YOKOHAMA**.—Mr. Beato. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. R. B. Carnegie.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Kate Devonport, from Calcutta, July 4, 3 S., 87 E.
Tinnivelly, from Tuticorin, July 24, 28 S., 41 E.
City of Mobile, for Calcutta, Aug. 3, 5 N., 22 W.
Cumberland, from Calcutta, May 31, 6 S., 84 E.
Sandringham, from Bombay, Aug. 2, 10 N., 26 W.
Oberon, from Calcutta, July 25, 30 S., 35 E.
Roselle, from Calcutta, Aug. 6, 32 S., 13 E.
Norwood, from Madras, Aug. 10, 10 S., 27 W.
Domingo, from Rangoon, July 6, 35 S., 16 E.
W. N. D. K. Alexandra, from Coringa, June 28, 3 N., 91 E.
Victor, from Akyab, Aug. 23, 4 N., 26 W.
Sarah Newman, from Akyab, June 29, 4 N., 91 E.
Doxford, from Bombay, Sept. 3, 16 N., 30 W.
Callisto, from Colombo, Sept. 16, 46 N., 20 W.
Hiawatha, from Akyab, 45 N., 17 W.
Empress, from Colombo, Sept. 12, 10 N., 26 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. P. Griffiths, Lady and Miss Couper, Col. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Patten, Miss Cross, Major Montagu, Mr. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Channer, Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Miss Haswell, Col. Trescott, Mr. Behr, Mr. Welshman, Mr. J. E. Harris, Mr. Strachan, Mr. B. Gardyne, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Archibald, Capt. F. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Currie, Col. R. Phayre, Miss Madden, Mr. S. Menteith, Mr. D. B. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Graves, Miss Flowers, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tate, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Mills, Sub Lieut. Lea, Lieut. Col. Chads, Mr. and Mrs. Molony, Capt. Newberry, Mr. Cleveland, Miss Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Renshaw, Col. Twiss, Mr. N. Howard, Sub Lieut. the Hon. R. Drummond, Mr. Roman, Dr. Macdonnell, Mr. Moran, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Miss Isabella Browne, and Col. J. T. Walker.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Steinthal, Col. and Mrs. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. W. Scott Elliott, Mr. F. D. Sassoon, Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Robertson, and Mr. Mackenzie.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Herrold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyall, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. R. Turnbull, Mr. F. H. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. F. C. Glover, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. M. V. Maidoo.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. Bughill.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Mr. and Miss Schneider.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Thompson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cleveland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. S. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. De Winter, Mr. S. G. Reid, and Major Hitchcock.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Major and Mrs. Biggs, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. C. K. Watson, Lieut. E. E. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. F. C. Hayes, Col. and Mrs. Piers, and Col. Dumbarton.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Miss J. Anson, Col. and Mrs. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mr. T. Eiseholme, Col. and Miss Dunbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, Col. F. W. Peile, Mr. A. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. C. Hatchell, Mr. F. B. Hooper, and Mr. J. Moore.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Moore, Hon. J. Jackson, Mr. O. Jackson, and Col. J. S. Kendall.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Prince Hassam, and Prince Ibrahim.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blochenden, Mr. D. C. Macdonnison, Mr. H. Hewitt, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. and Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Cromarty, Mr. J. Landale, Mr. Carith, Mr. Lyall, Major Montague, and Mr. L. Hamilton.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. O. Andrews.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Tracey, Lieut. Col. W. S. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, and two Misses Hayes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter.

BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.

VENICE TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. M. Watson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. F. C. Hayes.

BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Marshall.

VENICE TO CEYLON.—The Macintosh of Macintosh.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Moore.

BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. B. Sinclair, Mr. M. Murray, and Mr. T. B. Hooper.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Misses Franck.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Moore, and Mr. H. B. Steel.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Biggs, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, Mr. E. H. Langdale, Mrs. Adey, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bullock Lassalle, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. F. H. Grove, Capt. Doveton, Mrs. and Miss Warden and child, Mr. Merewether, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. C. R. Walter, Miss Vining, Mrs. Antram, Capt. Leacock, Miss Kirkwood, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman.

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VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Col. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. Klein Knecht, Capt. C. T. Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirby.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. and Miss Wilson, the Rev. J. H. Gregory, Miss Gregory, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Shiers.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Mr. Mills, and Miss Mills.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour, Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mr. and Miss Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kirtan, five children, and governess, Mrs. Gale, and Mr. R. Lonsdale.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Crozier, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. E. A. Willoughby, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blandy.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Romer, Miss Sankay, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonnell, and Mrs. C. C. Gordon.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Y. Sanderson, Mr. T. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. J. Kasmith, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Hamilton.

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SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Dickens, and Sir J. and Lady Burgoyne.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Fox, and Mrs. Melville and two Misses Melville.

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SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Barron, and Mr. H. Cargill.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Bannister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinsep, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Barnicott, Mrs. and Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stell, Lieut. Col. Davidson, Mrs. Joynt, Miss Forlong, and Miss Day.

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VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Baring, Miss Foulkes, and Mr. Earle.

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SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Holloway.

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Spirit of the Home Journals.

TRADE WITH YUNAN.

The *Times* remarks that the Panthays form a link, and a very important link, in a chain of international traffic which it may one day be in our power, as it will always be our interest, to weld together. The trade between the hundreds of millions of Chinese and the manufacturing industries of Europe ought, some time or other, to find a more direct course than it now finds through the few open ports on the Eastern and Southern Coasts of China. But, in addition to this, the export trade from China to Further and Hither India might become an immensely important traffic conducted mainly by English agencies. Before the insurrection of the Panthays in 1855 a considerable trade, valued at half a million sterling annually, was carried on between Burmah and China, and the Panthays themselves were among the most eager participators in this traffic. Bhamo, a town situated upon the Irrawaddy, near the North-Eastern frontier of Burmah, became the *entrepôt* of this trade. But when the Panthays revolted from the Chinese rule, the stream of traffic from China to Burmah was stopped at once, and from the internecine character of the struggle between the Chinese and the Panthays it is to be feared that the circulation of commerce upon this line will not be easily renewed. This consideration affords some reason for doubting whether the schemes for establishing a regular line of trading connection with Yunan are likely to result in any substantial advantage either to English commerce or to the welfare of our Indian dominions. It is very easy to talk of the re-opening of the trade with Western China; but, were we even to overcome the jealousy of Burmah and the natural difficulties of a country still in part unexplored, we have little ground for hoping that, either by Captain Sladen's route up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo or by the wilder project of a railway from Rangoon to the Panthay frontier, we should, in effect, "tap," as the Manchester merchants assert, the trade of China at all. We should merely, as it seems, open up traffic with the Panthays, whose dominion in Yunan is now as completely separated from the Chinese Empire as it is possible for two contiguous countries to be. We ought, therefore, to be cautious before committing ourselves to any of those ambitious projects of commercial advance by the costly conquests of the railway and the telegraph to which Manchester is so anxious to pledge the Indian Government. At the same time this is no reason for declining to make friends with the Panthays. The commercial possibilities of overland traffic between India and China are almost boundlessly magnificent, and some day or other the break-up of the Chinese Empire, or the separation from it of the South-Western Provinces, may realise what is now accounted by statesmen a vision of Utopia.

CHOLERA AND WATER SUPPLY.

The *Times* points out that when the poison of cholera, or of typhoid fever, or perhaps of some other malady, is added to the water, whether this was previously pure or impure, then, and then only, is the specific malady reproduced among those who drink it. The obvious corollary is that water for human consumption should not only be obtained from the best accessible source, but that it should be secured on its way to the consumer against the possibility of receiving contamination from sick persons. The necessary security can only be afforded by the use of closed pipes as the channels of conveyance, and wherever closed pipes are not employed the water-course is liable to become a highway for the current contagions of the locality. It is this simple proposition which many Indian health officers seem unable to understand, or which they neglect, while they are writing about "theories" and compiling voluminous reports. Dr. Muir, in the document to which we have already referred, states that the water for the troops at Meen Meer is obtained from an adjoining canal, and proceeds to declare that much has been accomplished of late to increase the purity of the supply. He admits that a good deal still remains to be done, "such as the covering in of wells, the provision of pumps, the substitution of suitable vessels for the objectionable mussacks, and improvements in the mode of distribution; but he appears to regard all these as comparatively unimportant matters of detail, and not to see that, with the habits and customs of the natives, the open canal, the open well, and the

filthy dipping vessel, are so many totally unguarded inlets through which cholera, or any other epidemic disease, may at any time enter and be diffused abroad among the garrison. Mr. Commissioner Cornish, in his admirable report on the outbreak of cholera among the 18th Hussars at Secunderabad, says:—"The wells are all open-mouthed and unprovided with the simplest appliances for raising water. They are crowded all day long by people from the neighbouring bazaar, who bring their own ropes and chatties to draw and carry water. The chatties are constantly washed at the well, and any foul matter adhering to the outside of them would be pretty certain to find its way into the well waters. It is quite possible that chatties from an infected house, soiled with cholera, matter might have been washed at the wells." To this account it might be added that several of the wells are approached by flights of steps which lead down below the surface of the water, and that those who go to dip constantly immerse their feet and legs in doing so. In all these wells the need for protection from choleraic discharges may be said to be totally neglected in practice; and it is further asserted that in more than one instance foul water has been strained through filters made from sand which had itself been exposed to choleraic contagion. Such are the conditions against which we have to guard in the East; and they render the quality of the original source of water supply a matter of less importance than the intercepting of accidental pollution between the source and the consumer. Water which was hard, or turbid, or brackish, or in other respects of bad quality, might, indeed, be unwholesome, but it would not be a cause of cholera; and no degree of original purity or excellence would avail if the supposed good water had been contaminated by cholera matter on its way. The protection against cholera which may be gained from closed channels and reservoirs is not, therefore, in any sense a matter of hypothesis. It is a matter of fact, like the protection against rain which is afforded by an umbrella. Like that protection, also, it is possibly incomplete, and may leave some channels of access unguarded. But we do not discard umbrellas on the ground that they fail to keep the feet dry; and we have no right to neglect precautions which would be to a great extent effectual on the ground that further precautions might be required in addition to them. So long as the Indian authorities leave wells and watercourses exposed to innumerable chances of pollution, so long will they retain one efficient channel of cholera in their midst.

THE RHEA-FIBRE MACHINES.—We stated some time since that the trial of the rhea-fibre machines, submitted to compete for the Government reward of Rs. 50,000, was about to come off at Saharunpore; and we now learn from the *Englishman* the results of the trial so far as they are at present known. These are, to a certain extent, disappointing; for, out of thirty-two machines entered, only two were actually brought forward, and one of these was withdrawn. The remaining machine, belonging to Mr. J. Greig, jun., of Edinburgh, was worked during a period of three weeks before Colonel Hyde, the judge, in the presence of the owner, who had brought it to Saharunpore in person. The experiments which were conducted with great tact and patience, and to the perfect satisfaction of the patentee, show, in the opinion of several practical men by whom the working was watched, that the machine is a highly meritorious one, and a move in the right direction, though, pending the report from home on the outturn, it is impossible to say how far it has fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Government. These conditions, it will be remembered, were that the machine should turn out a ton of fibre at an expense not exceeding £15, including all items, such as interest, wear and tear, &c., and that the prepared fibre should be equal in value to at least £50 per ton in the English market. The machine, which is a very handsome one, is valued at £200.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Oct. 10.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Oct. 4.

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3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	102½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	96½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	96½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	96½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	96½	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	101½	
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ...	99½	99½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...	94½	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	106½	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

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Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.	par.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
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Shanghai
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
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India 5 per cent.	110½ to 111½
India 4 per cent.	104½ to 105
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	98 to 97
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	106½ to 107½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	106½ to 107½
India Stock Debentures, 1859	102½
" " " 1863	102½
" " " 1864	102½
" " " 1864 or 1866	102½
India Debentures, 1873	102½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	104½ to 105½
India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 104½
India 5 per cent., 1870	102½ to 103½
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1893	102½ to 103½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104 to 101
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Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100 to 102	...
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, September 13; Agra and Madras, September 11; Calcutta, September 10.

LORD NORTHBROOK's stay at Simla comes to an end on the 14th of this month, when he will go down the hill to Ambála. At that place, according to the programme, he will hold a *darbar* on the 16th, at which Sir John Strachey and the Begam of Bhopál will be invested with the Order of the Star of India. From thence the Viceroy will go by Ferozpúr to Amritsar, Lahore, and Multán. There his Lordship will take steamer about the 26th for Kasoor, whence he will turn aside to visit Jacobabad and Shaikarpúr. Returning to Sakkar, he will go thence down the Indus to Kotri, looking in at Haidrabad across the river, and taking the rail from Kotri to Karáchi. By the middle of November his Lordship will reach Bombay, and there meet his Legislative Council. A visit to Puna and Kirki will be followed by a railway trip to Nagpúr, whence his Lordship will take the road to Jabalpúr. After his return to Calcutta, in the first or second week of December, he will receive a visit from the Governor of Madras.

In the beginning of September the cholera was still raging in and about Jalandhar. On the third there were six deaths out of sixteen seizures, and on the next day nine more died out of seventeen under treatment. Of the 54th Foot only four men had then been attacked. The disease had spread in a mild form to Philor and Kartarpur. In the week ending August 17 the deaths from cholera in the Punjab had risen from 270, the total for the previous week, to 428. Of these 112 occurred in Lahore, 183 at Ludiana, and sixty-seven at Jhiliam. The disease has abated in Kashmir, but broken out fiercely at Bhoosawal, on the great Indian Peninsular Railway; between thirty and forty natives and Portuguese dying there daily up to the 7th September. At Lucknow the Artillery Brigade, which had gone into camp, have now returned to their barracks. There is said to have been great mismanagement in the matter of the married camp sent out from Mianmír to Shalimár. Neither tents nor common necessities were supplied, and the women and

children had to sleep on the marble floors of the pretty summer houses in those pleasant gardens; an arrangement more picturesque than conducive to health in the rainy season. Cholera soon reappeared among them, and the camp had again to be moved.

On the 5th September the Supreme Legislative Council sat again at Simla, to pass Mr. Hobhouse's Bill for defining the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court in Sind, and General Norman's Bill for admitting Sepoy lunatics into asylums. Sir J. Strachey's Bill concerning Irrigation and Drainage in Northern India was referred to a Select Committee, and one or two minor Bills were introduced by Mr. Bayley.

THE papers contain brief accounts of what happened to a small detachment of Jacob's Rifles sent out from Jacobabad under Captain Humfrey to succour the English Resident at Khelat, whose unruly ruler has broken through his engagements with regard to his refractory Sirdars. The fearful heat of the march across the desert struck down no fewer than thirty men; and to add to their discomforts bullets were nightly dropped into their tents by ill-conditioned natives prowling about the neighbourhood. Little harm however was done by these latter visitants. Since then the detachment seems to have escorted the Resident back from Khelat; his withdrawal having been provoked by the Khan's misconduct. Here is a knot which Lord Northbrook will have to untie after his meeting with Sir W. Merewether.

COLONEL A. T. ETHERIDGE, for many years on the Inam Commission in the Dakhan, is mentioned as likely to become President of the Bhayád Court about to be established in Katiwar. Mr. Forbes is likely to be made Commissioner of Allahabad, in the room of the late Mr. F. Mayne, whose distinguished merits have been further acknowledged in a telegram from Lord Northbrook.

WE note with pleasure a sensible move lately made by the Indian Government with regard to the issue of blankets to the European troops. Among the soldiers at Pesháwar exposure to cold seems to have brought on fresh attacks of fever in the case of those who had already suffered from that complaint. It is now ruled however that during unseasonably cold weather extra blankets will be issued by the commissariat, to be returned into store when no longer needed, provided the commanding officer and the chief medical officer at the station agree in recommending such extra issue.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL has been scolding the civil authorities at Murshidabad for not coming to meet him in due form when he lately paid that city a visit. "It seems never to have occurred"—he writes—"to the Magistrate of the District, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor himself mentioned his intentions, that it was any business of his to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, and show him the city and offices." Neither the head of the district police nor the inspector in charge of the city was to be seen or heard of, and the chief sub-inspector was also wanting at the proper moment. His Honour however must surely have found some comfort in the opportunity thus given him for a side-blow at the police of Murshidabad, whose absence enabled him to see "in its natural guise one of the most slovenly police posts that he has ever had the pain of seeing in any part of India." If a visit of inspection is to be anything but a farce,

his Honour should have been grateful for such a chance of seeing things in their natural guise instead of their official disguise.

THE *Pioneer* understands that a definite scheme for amending the present relations between the Royal and Indian Medical Services is now under the consideration of the Government, whose final decision may soon be expected. The main improvement proposed is the establishment of a well-organised Civil Medical Service, and the question of its recruitment is one of the problems that has to be solved. It is also stated that the rule forbidding surgeons in the Indian Service from taking charge of European troops will be set aside. This regulation has always seemed a great hardship to the Indian Medical Officers, and in the interests of all concerned its abrogation is greatly to be desired.

THE prospects of Indian opium are still remarkably encouraging. It appears that the results of the five sales already held this season give an average yield of Rs. 1,428 per chest. Compared with Sir R. Temple's Budget estimate of Rs. 1,200 a chest, the actual yield for the whole year, if these prices are kept up, ought to leave a large balance on the right side of the account—little short indeed of a million upon the Bengal opium alone. It is possible of course that the present rates may fall before the year's end; but in view of the quantity now coming monthly into the market, and of a reduction in the supply proposed for next year, there is little reason to apprehend a serious fall.

ACCORDING to latest telegrams from India, we are glad to hear that cholera is fast disappearing both in India and across the frontier. Already however the loss of life among our European troops alone has been very serious. No fewer than 750 soldiers, women and children have been attacked with cholera since the beginning of the outbreak, of whom 480 have died; a proportion of more than 70 per cent. of deaths to seizures. After all our efforts to combat the disease, these numbers are not encouraging.

WE learn by telegram that the export trade in Calcutta is very dull, and that the indigo crop in the North-West Provinces, though still a good one, is a little deteriorated, owing we suppose to the heavy rains.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Arthur Phayre's scheme for utilising the old monastic schools in British Burmah has found a hearty advocate in Mr. Eden, the Chief Commissioner for that province. It is to be hoped that the "able paper" which, according to a *Times* telegram, he has written on the subject, will carry due weight with the Supreme Government. In respect of primary instruction the Buddhist schools in Burmah were far ahead of any school-system in British India.

ANOTHER telegram informs us that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount one per cent.

A REMARKABLE instance of the extent to which Indian rivers are apt to change their courses is furnished by the history of the Brahmaputra during the last ninety years. In 1785 that river flowed far to the east of Dacca, receiving in its course the rivers of Silhet, which joined with it to form the Meghna, at that time the direct outlet for all the drainage of the Assam and Cachar vallies. Since then however the Brahmaputra has shifted its main channel nearly two hundred miles westward, consigning many an ancient city to ruin, and giving birth to new centres of trade and population. All this seems to have happened in the space of twenty years, the process having been pretty nearly completed by 1830. The Jheels or swamps of Silhet, deprived of the vast supply of silt which the Brahmaputra used to wash down from the hills and higher vallies, lost their chance of an early transformation into cultivable land. The influx of the Brahmaputra into the Gangetic river-system tended to develop the process of land-making in the Gangetic delta, by forcing the Gangetic rivers to spread their silt over a wider area than before. While Sonargaong, the old capital of Bengal, deserted by the river to which it owed its prosperity, is now a mean village surrounded by heaps of brick and jungle, the great trading-mart of Serájganj, where so much jute was damaged by the late cyclone, has sprung up like a gourd on the new channel of the Brahmaputra. The trade of Dacca itself is

even now threatened by the same disturbing cause. Similar changes appear to be going on in the Ganges, one of which we lately mentioned as tending to undermine a part of the railway between Colgong and Bhāgalpūr. It is not unlikely, as the *Englishman* suggests, that these changes may have something to do with the prevalence of endemic diseases, like the Bardwān fever, in the districts affected by them. The matter at any rate is one that calls for and would doubtless repay careful enquiry.

TAKING a medical view of the Euphrates Valley Railway the *Lancet* points out a serious, if not fatal, objection to one at least of the proposed routes, that, namely, which, according to the suggestions of Captain Felix Jones, would pass by the famous pilgrim cities of Kerbela, or Meshed Hussein, and Nedjif, or Meshed Ali. These, as their modern names import, are the burial places of Ali and his son Hussein, the patron saints of the Shiah Mohammedans, who flock by thousands yearly to their tombs from Persia and India. As these pilgrims often carry with them the seeds of cholera, which needs small encouragement to travel thence into Europe by way of Turkey, it is easy to understand the fresh facilities which a Mesopotamian railway might offer to that end. At the same time there is no particular necessity for carrying the railway too near these places, nor, even if there were such, would the consequent danger prove a sufficient bar to such an undertaking. If the spread of disease by means of railways were the chief thing to consider, the development of our Indian railway system should be regarded in the light of a curse rather than the blessing it is generally supposed to be. In fact, the same objection might be advanced against all modes of facilitating intercourse between different places and countries. We must be content to take the drawbacks with the advantages of modern civilisation.

THE death of Sir Charles Mills, senior partner in the bank, of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., has removed another interesting relic of the old East Indian Company's rule. A leading member of the old Court of Directors for many years before its political extinction in 1858, Sir Charles was afterwards senior director of the Company as still existing in its purely commercial form. He died at the age of eighty years.

ANOTHER relic of old Indian days has just disappeared in the shape of Lieutenant-General Sir Isaac Coffin, who died at Blackheath very suddenly on the 1st of this month, in his seventy-second year. Born in 1801, he entered the Madras Army at an early age, and became a major-general in 1857. During the Mutiny he commanded the Hyderabad Contingent. From 1859 to 1864 he commanded a division of the Madras Army. In 1866 he obtained a Knight Commandership of the Star of India, and not long before his death he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRITH, of the Bengal Artillery, whose death has lately been announced by telegram, entered the service in 1845. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. As Brigade-Major of Artillery during the Indian Mutiny campaigns, he was present at the battles on the Hindan, at the siege and storming of Delhi, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which services he was thrice honourably mentioned in the despatches and obtained his brevet majority. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1872.

ONE of the greatest and most honoured of old Indian generals passed away from among us on Sunday morning, at the ripe age of eighty-six. The son of a sadler at Charing-cross, Sir George Pollock was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom rose to high distinction; the eldest as an Indian Judge, the second as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Court, and George himself, the last survivor, as an English Field Marshal, a Baronet, and Constable of the Tower. Born in 1786, the last-named went out to India in 1802 as a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery. His services in the field began the following year, when Lake and Wellesley entered on those brilliant campaigns which were to break in pieces the formidable Marátha power on both sides of the Narbadda. In the movements which resulted in Holkar's signal defeat at Deig, and the storming of that stronghold towards the end of 1804, young Pollock's battery bore its part. In 1805 he saw hard fighting in Lake's unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpure. During Lake's subsequent pur-

suit of Holkar, Pollock commanded the guns which accompanied the flying column under Colonel Ball. His next term of active service was during the Nepalese War of 1815, when he commanded the artillery of General Wood's column. After serving for some years on the Staff as Brigade-Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock was placed in command of the Bengal Artillery attached to the force with which, in 1824-5, Sir A. Campbell captured Rangoon and gave the Burmese their final beating at Prome. For these last services Pollock was made a C.B. About seventeen years later, when Elphinstone's troops had set out on their fatal retreat from Kabul, and Wille's Sepoys had failed in their attempt to relieve Jellalabad, Major-General Pollock was selected by Sir Jasper Nicholls with the general approval as the fittest officer to lead the army which eventually forced the Khaibar, and with Lord Ellenborough's unwilling assent marched on to plant the British standard once more on the Bala Hissar. It was no easy task to restore to health, discipline, and confidence the half-mutinuous, sickly, disordered sepoy regiments at Peshawar, and to impress upon our Sikh allies the need of helping him in his efforts to retrieve our tarnished honour. But Pollock's patience, tact, and resolute will, aided by the unflagging energies of such Politicals as Clark, Mackeson, and Lawrence, overcame all hindrances. Fresh troops came up from Ferozpoor. In April 1842 Pollock forced the Khaibar, and clasped hands with Sale at Jellalabad. On the 20th August he renewed his march upon Kabul, driving the Afghans before him at Jagdalak and Tazin, recovering our captive countryfolk, and reaching Kabul a day before the arrival of his bold comrade Nott from Kandahar. On his triumphant return from Kabul, Pollock was fitly rewarded with a Grand Cross of the Bath, and a formal vote of both Houses acknowledged England's debt to the "intrepidity, skill, and perseverance" which had carried him through one of the hardest enterprises of modern days. Among other honours showered upon him by a grateful country was a life-pension of a thousand a-year settled upon him by the East India Company. Next year Sir George Pollock was appointed Resident at Lucknow, and in 1844 he was promoted to a seat in the Supreme Council of India. After his return to England he entered the Court of Directors as a nominee of the Crown, when the Court was remodelled in 1853. This post he retained until the formation of the Indian Council on the final transfer of British India from the Company to the Crown in 1858. Since then he lived in comparative retirement at Clapham. But his past services were not forgotten. During the last few years of his life he was made a Baronet, a Field-Marshal, and finally the Constable of the Tower. He was also among the first to be honoured with a Knighthood of the Star of India.

ANOTHER old Indian General, Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., has just died at the age of 79 years. Sir Patrick entered the Madras Artillery in 1810. During the Maratha War of 1817-18, he was present at the battle of Nagpur and the siege and storming of Chandap. He took part as a Captain in the Burmese War of 1824-25, and commanded the Artillery in the China War of 1840-41. For his services in the latter war he was made an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. In 1847 he received the further honour of a C.B., and a Knighthood of the Bath in 1865, on account of his long and distinguished services. A Lieutenant-General of 1859, he became a full General in 1868. He was also Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

BOOKS.—MUSKETRY.—With the sanction of Government, the Right Hon. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the following alteration be made in the regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the native troops armed with the Enfield rifle, para. 315, 3rd and 4th lines:—For—"They are to be included in the annual indent for component parts," read—"They are to be indented for when the annual indent for component parts is put forward." All copies of these regulations in possession of officers and regiments are to be altered accordingly.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.—Sir Charles Mills, Bart. (late East India Director), at Hillingdon Court, Middlesex, aged 80, Oct. 4.
H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Capt. L. H. Davy, H.E.I.C.S. (Bengal), at Clifton, Sept. 30, aged 31.
BENGAL.—Mr. J. Duckett, Head Assistant, Commissariat Department, at Kassowla, Aug. 31. Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., at Walmer, aged 80, Oct. 6.
Mr. W. A. T. Dick, Assistant Conservator of Forests, at Dehra, of cholera, Aug. 2.
MADRAS.—Sir Peter Montgomerie, R.H.A., in Europe, Sept. —. Lieut. J. S. Smith, 45th Foot, at Tonghoo, on Aug. 10. Lieut. E. L. H. Kyle, of the same corps, in August.
BOMBAY.—Col. J. D. Leckie, Bombay Army, at Southsea, Oct. 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Delta's" letter in our next issue.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872.

A HARSH PROCEEDING.

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India* a kind of strike has occurred among the "mild Bengalis" in consequence of a seemingly unfair demand on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It appears that the Civil Surgeon of Bardwan indented for an increased supply of native Sub-assistant Surgeons, to aid him in grappling with the endemic fever of that province. The only way of meeting his requirements in full was to obtain recruits from among the students in the Medical College who had not quite completed their college course. Instead of offering them the Rs. 100 a-month hitherto paid to sub-assistant surgeons, Mr. Campbell sought, it seems, to force these young men to take Rs. 50 only for the privilege of going as supernumeraries into the fever-stricken districts. The young men naturally refused to become food for fever at that low rate. For this, according to the *Hindoo Patriot*, they are now threatened with the pains and penalties of the Penal Code as guilty of breach of contract. If so, it is possible that they may have put themselves technically in the wrong, by volunteering first and disputing the terms afterwards. We would fain hope however that Mr. Campbell will see betimes the essential injustice of calling them to account for resistance to a bargain in itself unjust. It is surely unreasonable to ask men to volunteer for a very dangerous service on far worse terms than their predecessors had always got, merely because they happen to be a little younger. A hundred rupees a month cannot be too much to offer anyone willing to apply his best skill as a medical officer to a case of special emergency, under conditions peculiarly dangerous to himself.

We venture by the way to dispute our contemporary's assertion that this is the first strike ever recorded in Bengal. How long ago was it that the coolies or palky-bearers of Calcutta, or some such class of men, struck for higher wages? If the Editor of the *Friend* would look back to the copies of his own or some other journal published about ten years ago, we think he would most likely discover his mistake.

THE PROPOSED ROUTE TO WESTERN CHINA.

THE main obstacles to any scheme for establishing an overland route from India to Western or South-Western China appear to be the ill-will of the Burman Government, the protracted warfare between the Panthays and Chinese, and the uncertainty of securing, under the most favourable conditions, a

steadily and lucrative flow of traffic between Yunnan and Eastern India. Unless Major Sladen laboured under a gross delusion, it seems clear that his efforts in 1868 to reach Talifu, the Panchay capital, from Bhamo by way of Momein were successfully thwarted by agents and officers of the Burman Government. For one reason or another, each perhaps connected with mistrust of our ulterior purposes or else with a spirit of commercial jealousy not confined to Eastern races, all kinds of hindrances were thrown in Major Sladen's way, to such effect that he failed to pierce beyond Momein. Thus a mission undertaken with the seeming countenance of our Burmese neighbours ended in comparative failure, embittered by a lasting estrangement between the King of Burmah and his "good friend Sladen." How much of the ill-will so plainly shown by the former on that occasion may still be working against us, it is very hard to say in view of the widely opposing statements made by Englishmen who profess to know something of Burman politics. We would fain hope that his Majesty has begun to see the advantage of opening up trade-routes which must anyhow pass through his dominions, and that he may even be trying to believe in the friendly intentions of his English neighbours. Still his conversion to sound commercial and political views must be sorely hindered by the frequent recurrence of such a cry as that to which Mr. T. Cooper referred in his recent appeal to the English Chambers of Commerce. So long as English writers and speakers in India continue to demand the absorption of all Burmah into British India, his Majesty must be excused for overlooking the wants of English commerce and turning a deaf ear to the assurances of English statesmen. It is not easy for a native ruler to distinguish between the utterances of single critics and the real policy of the Government that puts up with their plain-speaking on the most delicate themes. It is to be hoped however that some good may be attained in this direction by means of the Burmese Embassy, whose intercourse with our statesmen and the great commercial cities of this country should convince them of our peaceful intentions with regard to all foreign states.

As for the continued warfare between the Panthays and the Chinese, that by itself need offer no serious hindrance to any well-considered scheme for opening up a practicable trade-route from India to Western China through the Panthay country. The new Mohammedan power on the frontier has pretty well succeeded in establishing itself within certain limits, and there is small reason to foresee its final defeat in the struggle it has so long successfully maintained. To all appearance the efforts of the Chinese to recover their lost ground are growing gradually weaker, and in all likelihood will soon cease altogether. That the Panthays themselves are eager for our friendship and willing to further our commercial views, may be gathered, not only from their cordial reception of Major Sladen at Momein, but still more from the embassy which is on the point of returning home from England. Their goodwill, seconded by any approach to a friendly understanding with Burmah, would alone suffice to re-establish the old trade-route to Yunnan through Bhamo and Momein. It would remain of course to see how much of the old trade would return to its former channels, and to what extent it might be capable of expansion. On these points we may continue for some time to be in the dark; but the journey which that unwearied explorer, Mr. Cooper, is about to undertake, should enable us to see our way more clearly than we do now. His account of the present trade and capabilities of Yunnan may not be very encouraging; but further researches may lead him to take more hopeful views, and Rangoon may yet become an important outlet for much of the traffic that now finds its way to Eastern China and Siam. There is no need at any rate either for assuming the futility of any scheme like that supported by Major Sladen, or for committing the Indian Government to any premature undertakings on behalf of his or any other particular route. We can well afford to await the result of Mr. Cooper's renewed enquiries, before pronouncing one way or the other on the merits of a problem which has yet to be solved.

Correspondence.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In an article entitled "Urdu Grammar," published in your most valuable journal of Sept. 30, I am quite astonished to read that De Sacy called the *Urdu* an *idiome méprisable*.

It is impossible that the late Silvestre de Sacy, the most eminent of the French Orientalists, had ever either written or uttered such nonsense, in so much that he induced me to apply myself to the study of that beautiful and important language; and being Administrator of the then "*Royal School for the Living Oriental Languages*," he asked and obtained a professorship of the same for me, his pupil and friend.

There is certainly some mistake about the name of the French gentleman who used the ridiculous expression quoted by your correspondent.—I remain, Sir, sincerely yours,

Paris, Oct. 2, 1872. GARCIN DE TASSY.

INDIAN SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Indulgent Nature! O dissolve this gloom!
Bind in eternal adamant the winds
That drown or wither.—ARMSTRONG.

SIR,—I learn from the Indian correspondent of the *Times* of the 23rd ult. that "Lord Northbrook has offered a gold medal to the Bengal Medical College for the best essay on the causes of the fever that has so long prevailed in the Burdwan districts, and almost devastated vast portions of it."

This is certainly a step in the right direction, and places India under deep obligation to his Lordship for having at last ventilated an important, but too long neglected subject. As a native of India, and one who has had unusually favourable opportunities of examining the towns, villages and private dwellings of India, and comparing them with those of Europe, I venture to submit for the consideration of those interested in the matter the views which my own experience has suggested, and shall feel obliged by your giving them publicity in your paper.

The houses of an Indian town are generally situated in enclosures which present towards the street or alley a dead wall of sun-dried bricks, stone or mud; a small doorway being the only opening seen. On entering this doorway the visitor finds a yard from ten feet to twelve feet square, on the sides of which are a number of dark rooms or cells with an open verandah before them in which the people live. The rooms are, for the most part, very badly ventilated, and are lighted by an aperture about a foot square. The yard often communicates with others of the same kind, forming a labyrinthine succession of such courts. Some houses are visited by Mehtars (sweepers) at stated intervals, but the poorer classes perform the office for themselves; of drainage there is absolutely none at all. There are vile and offensive receptacles in nearly every enclosure, and these diffuse an abominable and poisonous effluvia around. In some dwellings the occupants do not even take the trouble to provide a vessel to receive the filth, but throw it carelessly behind a thin partition wall upon the bare ground, which thus becomes completely saturated with putrescent organic matter. The foul waste water of houses abutting on the street is discharged into a side gutter, and is there allowed to evaporate. Where no such gutter exists, an unglazed earthen jar is sunk at the side of the lane or street, and a pipe passing through the wall discharges the baneful liquid into it. When full the jar is supposed to be carried away and emptied on the nearest ghura (or dunghill), which is to be found opposite nearly every native gentleman's house; as it forms a convenient receptacle for the offal and refuse of the neighbourhood, and as the manure thus collected is looked upon as valuable property by its owner, he continually places a veto upon its removal.

Instead of the porous jar, cesspools of masonry are constructed inside some of the wealthier houses; when these become full the contents are baled or thrown out indiscriminately over the neighbouring thoroughfares, there to be absorbed or to evaporate. Many families merely dig a hole at the side of the street for the reception of the liquid refuse; this is the most pernicious kind of cesspit, for the absorbent nature of the soil causes longer time to elapse before it is actually filled. From the fact that it gives so little trouble, too, it is unfortunately the

form most frequently adopted in poor neighbourhoods. When its removal at last becomes imperatively necessary the fetid abomination accumulated in it is scattered broadcast over the neighbourhood. Were it not for the carrion crows, the swine, and other creatures which perform the office of scavengers, and for the extreme dryness of the air, human life could scarcely be maintained under these pestilent conditions.

Again, the fields and *maidans* are covered with all sorts of offensive objects, and dead cattle are everywhere exposed beneath the burning sky. Not unfrequently, too, when an elephant or horse dies it is buried within the town. The graves of the Mussulmans are never dug to a sufficient depth, and the bodies are consequently at night exhumed by wild animals. The poor classes of Hindoos, on the other hand, are compelled by want of means to perform in a partial and inefficient manner the ceremony of cremation, after which they throw the half consumed corpse into any convenient place which they can find.

These abuses which I have described are the very mainsprings and sources of fever and cholera, diseases from which India is never free. The nature and management of the water supply is moreover a lamentably active cause of disease throughout India. Tanks and wells are dug by private individuals; no care is taken to ascertain that the source is pure, or that the water does not percolate through soil impregnated with sewage, and still fewer precautions are used to prevent the filthy dried excreta, which everywhere covers the surface of the ground from blowing into them. Sometimes lazy women intentionally shoot dirt into the reservoirs, and it is no uncommon thing to see people washing themselves and their water jars in the very water which they are drawing for drinking purposes. As water necessarily enters largely into the consumption of every family, it is impossible to calculate the amount of disease which is produced or disseminated by this wilful and culpable pollution of the sources from which it is drawn. Undoubtedly the immediate cause of fever in the Burdwan districts is to be sought for in the dirt, poverty and overcrowded condition of the villages and towns, the filthy and ill-ventilated state of the dwellings, the close confined air of the dense jungles, and, in the rainy season, the presence of large quantities of stagnant water and decaying vegetable matter. But these are causes which the engineer's skill and the proper application of labour and funds can ameliorate and, in some instances, altogether remove.

To define, however, the remoter causes of the fever that has so long prevailed in this part of the country, or, indeed, of any pestilence, is a matter of extreme difficulty, nor can I pretend to dissipate the obscurity in which the question is involved. The great and sudden changes of temperature to which the inhabitants are exposed (the days being inordinately hot and the nights excessively cold); the heavy dews—which have to be encountered with insufficient clothing—these have all been supposed adequate exciting causes of fever, and with these it is difficult to deal. Easterly winds, also, have been generally traced as a powerful agent in propagating fever, as well as cholera; and a remarkable tendency of the disease to follow the course of rivers has been in more than one instance observed.

The greater number of epidemics which have raged in India can easily be traced to the religious Hindoo festivals and fairs annually held upon the banks of the sacred rivers. I have myself more than once assisted at the great annual gatherings of Hindoo devotees at Bhaira Ghât, on the Nerbudda. The ceremony of purification in the "holy" rivers is strictly enjoined upon every Hindoo, and is the ostensible pretext for holding the fairs. The native Hindoo population of the country, from the summit of the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, is thus congregated at least once every year at various places, and in masses of from half-a-million to a million of people. These enormous numbers of human beings have no accommodation but the open *maidan*, or the river banks. I need not say what a seething mass of corruption and disease is here generated and carried over India, not only by the dispersing pilgrims, but by the streams themselves.

The vicinity of a river is, at the best, a dangerous spot in a hot climate. The low sedgy banks, and the miasmatic influence of the sun upon the beds of slime and festering vegetation are bad enough; but when to these fertile causes of disease is added the accumulated refuse left by vast multitudes of human beings, and purposely introduced into the running water, it would be strange indeed if fevers and zymotic diseases were not generated. The causes of fever and similar epidemics throughout India it is,

therefore, not difficult to ascertain. In considering the best means for protecting individuals against the attacks of fever and cholera, it is essential to bear in mind the class of persons who have hitherto been most subject to these epidemics. We have seen that these are generally the poor famished and half-clothed children of misery; and from them the disease is propagated amongst Europeans and the better class of natives.

Persons of sober and regular habits avoiding sudden changes of temperature and unnecessary exposure to the miasmatic fogs and vapours have enjoyed a special immunity from the fever. Fatigue, exhaustion, whether arising from debauchery or insufficient nourishment, alternate exposure to the heat of the sun and the chills of the night, must necessarily render persons particularly susceptible of the disease. If the inhabitants of tropical climates would exercise a careful supervision over their domestic arrangements, and keep a strict watch upon the habits of their servants, they would do much to lessen the violence of these epidemics, and might even by this means eradicate them altogether. Free ventilation, scrupulous cleanliness, wholesome food, proper clothing, and abundant fuel are matters which cannot be too strictly attended to. The daily use of warm baths and the wearing of flannel are safeguards against fever, the employment of which should on no account be neglected. Medical theory, as well as practical experience, proves that the too free use of alcoholic stimulants with an insane view of supporting the system in hot climates against the shock of an epidemic is not only useless as a preventive, but is absolutely an exciting cause of the malady. It stands to reason that as stimulants tend to increase the heat of the system and seriously derange the biliary secretions they must of necessity predispose to febrile attacks. The use, perhaps, of sharbat made from Falsa Bihidana and other mild aromatics combined with lemon or rose water may be beneficially employed as a vegetable tonic, and will be found to answer all the purposes which stronger stimulants are supposed to serve, and they are to be found in abundance in all parts of India. Another most important rule of diet is the avoidance of all raw, crude, stale, and indigestible food. I reiterate that the greatest care should always be taken to procure pure, sweet water, and that it should never be used without passing it through a filter.

The lower and poorer classes of natives, who eat bad rice, dahi (coagulated milk), melons, or unripe and rotten mangoes, and who drink indiscriminately from every muddy puddle, fall victims by thousands to the epidemic in consequence of their imprudent conduct. The eminent and experienced physician, Dr. Leith, mentions fifty different measures which have been recommended for the sanitary improvement of the towns, the prevention (as far as may be) of the pollution of the air, and the preservation of the purity of the drinking water. Surely some of these might be put into practice in every part of India.

I lay no claim whatever to medical knowledge, and offer these suggestions, the result of much personal observation and practical experience, with great diffidence, and merely in the hope of calling attention to the best means of preventing the periodical return of those deadly epidemics which devastate India.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SYED ABDULLAH.

21, Fulham-place, Harrow-road, S.W.,

Aug. 31, 1872.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"This fellow might be in time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognisances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries; is this the fine of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?"—*Hamlet*, Act 5, Scene 1.

SIR,—The Attorney-General has recently pointed out some of the defects in the administration of justice in England, and the *Times* newspaper has devoted more than one article to the same subject; but it is seldom that we hear of anyone raising his voice against the evils which make our administration of civil justice in India a constantly recurring source of anxiety and misery to the people, and of danger to the stability of the British Government.

If the substantive civil law in England be imperfect, though founded on statutes enacted by Parliament, and on the decisions of judges of the greatest ability, what shall we say of the civil law, in India, which, though nominally founded on the

laws and local customs of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, has been twisted and altered in accordance with the fancies and hobbies of successive statesmen, most of whom have displayed conspicuous ignorance of the principles on which the laws and customs both of Hindoos and Mahomedans have been based? The abolition of the law of entail in Oudh, which has been in force for generations past, and the aiding and abetting the alienation of ancestral real property by will or other deed, are instances of ignorance of what is required for the welfare of the agricultural community; our bankruptcy laws have led to the ruin of the credit of many native bankers and merchants.

What can we say of our tinkering and sudden changes of law regarding landed tenures? One statesman is for conferring all rights on Talookdars; another for conferring those very rights on tenants; others advocate a compromise giving some rights to the barons, and some to the village communities; while two distinguished statesmen have argued that after having conferred rights on Talookdars, we are at liberty to interfere with them, if the consequence of our excessive munificence should be a row (see Page 901 of the Blue-book of 1867, Minute dated 14th May, 1866).

The present generation has seen no legislator equal to Jonathan Duncan or Holt Mackenzie. Fifty years after the former had left the Benares Division his name was a household word among the natives, who pointed to his masterly judgments as the charter of their rights.

Nowadays, no sooner has an Act been passed than it is found to require amendment, owing to its being ill-adapted to the manners, customs and feelings of the native community. Public opinion among natives, instead of being brought to bear sometimes on legislation, oozes out after the laws have been passed, and the legislature is thus brought into discredit. It is wonderful to look through the volumes of laws which have been repealed or amended.

Mr. R. H. Elliot, in his book "Experiences of a Planter," pages 188 to 205, has shown how the multiplication of legislative Acts has increased instead of stopping bribery and corruption. The most able of our High Court Judges in India has complained that laws are enacted faster than barristers can learn them. If the Bar cannot learn new laws fast enough, how can the ignorant populace do so? Corrupt Mooktyars have it all their own way; no one would be safe if the maxim "Ignorantia legis non excusat" were to be enforced. Whenever the administration of the law becomes complex and uncertain, the expenses caused by fear of litigation as well as by litigation itself rapidly increase.—Your obedient servant, T.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

IRRIGATION AND ITS DANGERS.

The *Englishman* is inclined to think that there is extreme and imminent danger in irrigation. The stimulus furnished to the plant leads it to take more from the soil than it otherwise would, and the yield is consequently much greater for a time. But the amount of fertilising material deposited in the soil by the artificial water-supply is not equivalent to that which the plant thus stimulated takes from it. The result, unless a remedy is supplied, must be progressive deterioration. By-and-by the produce of the irrigated will fall to the level of that of unirrigated lands, and ultimately the crop will cease to pay the cost of cultivation. This result is, it will be observed, altogether independent of the tendency to cause *reh*, at least from an economic point of view, though physically it is probably associated with it, the plant withdrawing from the soil an excess of those substances which tended to prevent the chemical separation of the salt. The remedy is doubtless abundant manure. Irrigation, if not to end in making the state of the land worse than before, must be accompanied by manuring. Every crop drawn from the soil by an artificial supply of water, without the application of sufficient animal manure to replace the waste, is an injury to posterity. Where manure is used, we firmly believe that *reh* will be obviated, and irrigation may go on with the greatest advantage for ever. Where its use cannot be secured, it is a serious question whether irrigation should be encouraged.

DELAYS OF JUSTICE IN MADRAS.

The *Madras Times* remarks that when a plaintiff in a Civil Suit in any of our Small Cause Courts, or High Court, has consulted with his attorneys, drawn up his plaint (heavily stamped with Court Fees), had it accepted by the Court, and got his order for the appearance of the defendant on a certain date to answer the claim, the summons

to the defendant is entrusted for service to a Sheriff's officer, and the process of "catching the hare" begins. Too often, however, it happens that day after day, week after week, slips by, and to all the anxious enquiries of the plaintiff the same unvarying answer is returned. "The Sheriff's officer has not been able to serve the summons on the defendant." Time passes on. Possibly at length, after infinite delay and annoyance, and loss of valuable time to the unfortunate suitor, the summons is served, the parties are confronted before the judgment seat, and all ends well; but we speak within bounds when we say that occasionally the suitor, fairly wearied out, withdraws from the unequal strife, and abandons all hope of legal protection. We appeal to the solicitors and barristers of Madras to say whether the records of their offices do not fully corroborate all we have written: whether their experience does not comprise many such cases as we have indicated, in which suitors have suffered from grievous delay, and even from total failure to serve summons on a defendant. What is the cause of this—there is no use in mincing words—miscarriage of justice? Why is it that our costly and elaborate machinery for the protection of civil rights is too often rendered practically unavailable, or at best available only after long delay, to those who resort to it? There can be but one answer. The weak link is the system now employed for securing the attendance of the debtor. In the Mofussil, the summonses are served by the Court peons, and so far as we can learn the system works well. In England the summonses are served by the plaintiff's attorney. It is naturally his interest that the case should come on for hearing expeditiously, and as is usually the case where men's own interests are concerned, he takes care that the men he employs do their duty. In Madras the summons is served, not by the servants of the court, nor by the plaintiff's attorney, but by the officers of an independent functionary—the sheriff. Men paid monthly to deliver certain papers to certain people, if they can find them, but with no earthly interest in the matter; and practically beyond the power of any effectual pressure to hurry them in their work, practically exempt from any efficient check or supervision to make certain that when out of their master's presence they take the slightest trouble to search for a man who may wish to evade the acceptance of a summons. The result is that the suitors, attorneys, barristers, judges, ay, and even the credit of our administration of justice in the land we have undertaken to govern, are often practically at the mercy of some half-civilised, uneducated native bailiff, whose intelligence, integrity, and energy are considered sufficiently remunerated by the munificent monthly stipend of ten rupees.

NATIVE ASPIRATIONS.

The *Madras Times* deems it most necessary that those charged with the administration of the country should obtain the assistance of really first-rate natives. How otherwise are they to ascertain the real wants of the country? Personal intercourse between the two races has diminished rather than increased, and with the spurious civilisation of which we have been speaking has arisen a distrust that may lead to bad results. The only class who can give effective expression to their opinions are especially distrusted, as they are nearly all place-hunters, with interests to serve entirely apart from those of the great mass of their countrymen. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that a native member of Government might do excellent service in the way of making his colleagues acquainted with the real wishes and interests of the people. Of course everything would depend upon the selection of the man. It would be absolutely necessary that he should be, not only a man of ability and moral fibre, but undoubtedly loyal towards the British power. We do not doubt that such a man could be found, though if any large number with such a combination of qualities were required, the search might be a difficult one. As one native member of Government would possess only a fifth part of the voting power of the Council, there would be no fear of the native element interfering materially with the policy of Government, and practically he would have only a consultative voice in its decisions. It would be for him to play the part—in all questions in which the European view differed from the native one—of the intelligent minority which can do nothing against the voting power of the majority, but which can compel a fuller and more careful discussion of questions. We do not at present see that anything but good could result from the introduction of such an element into the Government. These arguments apply with perhaps greater force to the native aspiration to have a member in the Board of Revenue. That Board has often more to do than Government itself with questions involving the welfare of the native population; and it seems to us that their decisions would be more likely to be just and expedient if one of their number possessed an intimate personal knowledge of the interests affected. In this case also, care would have to be taken that the native element were sufficiently overbalanced by the European, for assuredly we have no intention that the supremacy of the British influence should be in any degree lost. We need hardly discuss the demand that a native should be appointed to a seat on the bench of the High Court. That demand is already conceded in principle. We expect that the earliest opportunity will see a native judge appointed to the High Court, and we think that the bench will be strengthened by the appointment of such a man as Mutaswamy Iyer, when he has had sufficient judicial experience.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

AGRA, Aug. 31.—Heavy rain with strong tempestuous breezes have been the meteorological characteristics of the week, which has closed with bright sunshiny, hot sultry weather. Cholera has made its appearance once more amongst the men of the 65th, and I hear the regiment is to be sent out into camp at once. Dengue continues to spread like wildfire; the bank, the treasury, all the colleges, and nearly all the courts have had to close, for dengue attacks impartially judge, plaintiff and defendant, lawyers and witnesses, students and professors. One ceases to wonder at the rapidity with which dengue and other fevers spread in this city, when one views the pools of stagnant putrid water in every street, and at every corner of the city, and I would impress on our municipality with all force and earnestness, the urgent necessity which exists that these sources of malaria should be drained off. All the houses in the city stand high, at a considerable level above the river, and with such a fall it should be an easy matter to effectually drain the city. There are also deserted spots amongst ruins of old houses at the southern end of the city, where vegetation has been permitted to grow rank, which should be cleared and levelled. Till then, and not till then, can we expect to be delivered from these plagues—cholera, dengue, and malarious fever. Owing to the number of hands laid up with this plague of dengue, the Postmaster has issued a circular to residents to send for their own letters to the post-office, as it is difficult to obtain delivery peons who are acquainted with the residents' names and locality to supply the places of those who are now placed *hors de combat*.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.—Lord Northbrook walked out on the Mall yesterday evening with one companion, and apparently no guards of any sort. His Excellency looked very well after his fatiguing trip to China, and it is possible the amount of pig-skin he wore out on that occasion may have given a relish to the walk. Landslips still continue. An entire range of out-houses gave way last evening, injuring several jampanies and others who were squatted about. A chetah was killed yesterday at the back of Kennedy House, and not a hundred yards from the Mall. The handsome corpse was taken to the cutcherry for interment—and reward. Another animal who seems to be considered equally obnoxious was deported from the station—I mean the British loafer—of whose presence we were so enamoured within the memory of man, say about fifteen years ago. You must excuse this pitiless letter. I had plotted out a number of visits this morning, but was imprisoned by an immense downpour of rain, which lasted without intermission for some hours.

Aug. 28.—We would seem to have been very near losing delightful "Benmore" the other day by a landslip. A tremendous mass of stone and rubbish was hurled down, carrying a stiff stone fence with it, and making room for a torrent of water that threatened to make that pleasant home of the arts a desolation and a thing for passers by to point fingers at. The proprietor was quickly on the spot, and, by borrowing mallies and jampanies from his aristocratic neighbours, quickly made all safe, and the Monday evening concert was as usual a thrilling fact. I scarcely like writing about cholera, it makes some readers shudder and otherwise feel uncomfortable, but it cannot well be allowed to escape a brief notice. In Cashmere the mortality has been very scarce. At Sealkote it has chiefly been confined to the bazars, the troops, thanks to good management and plenty of open air sports, being generally healthy. At Lahore the improvement is gradual but sure. It continues bad at Kussowlee. That most indescribably filthy city, Umritsur, enjoys an inexplicable immunity. The Jullundhur people have at last cheerfully acquiesced in the quarantine arrangements. Nearly all the jails are camped out. Would it not be well to grant free pardon to as many of the prisoners as can be called good conduct men, and whose time may be nearly out? Lastly, Capua itself is in danger. At a village called Kashala, rather a large place, about a thousand yards down the khud by the lower road, four cases of cholera have been reported to-day. Two of them ended fatally. This place is six miles from St. Crofton's Church, four from Peterhoff, and two from the toll bar. Every attention is being paid to its sanitation, and a strong cordon of police prevents all egress. The chief Court is on vacation. Messrs. Goulnois and Campbell are in Simla, Mr. Lindsay, in Cashmere. Mr. Campbell returns to Lahore in October. Mr. Melville, Acting Judge, will, it is believed, revert to his substantive appointment as Commissioner of Jullundhur. The Oorgunj envoy is expected to-morrow. It is desired that his stay may be a very short one, and as an indirect means of attaining that object the Foreign Department have secured him quarters at a native hotel. If he can stand that for more than a week he must be as phlegmatic as a Briton. When speaking of cholera I quite forgot to say that the Maharajah of Puttiala's little son and heir, the Tica Maharaj, I think he is called, was seized on the morning of the 26th, and for some hours the gravest fears were entertained. Dr. Bateson of Umballa was sent for post haste, and a telegram received to-day reports the dear little man out of danger. The good Puttiala has escaped a great grief. Long as this letter is, I cannot finish without

noticing a ludicrous, though pardonable, mistake of an Allahabad correspondent, who gravely informs his readers (if he have any) that a body of Kookas had passed through that station under a police escort, from Bengal. What in the name of goodness should guileless brawny Kookas do in that land of chicanery, usury, perjury, and fraud? These men on the contrary are of a class corresponding in nearly all respects with the vulgar gipsy. They are called *Kokhamis*, and had given much trouble in the Central Provinces, bullying and pilfering in the crowded bazaar and the lonely village alike, with an impunity that could not be allowed to last for ever. Their punishment is a severe one—at least a canny Scot would think it so—they are being taken back forcibly to the land of their birth.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

DR. LEITNER.—The Lahore paper regrets to learn that continued ill-health, caused chiefly by overwork, forces Dr. Leitner to proceed for a lengthened period to Europe.

PESHAWAR.—The quarantine camp at Peshawar has been removed to the other side of the general parade-ground, and is now fully half-a-mile distant from the station. A quarantine has been established at Attock, with reference to travellers going to Peshawar.

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has signified his intention of giving three prizes for rifle shooting amongst the British troops serving in the Bengal Presidency. The cavalry prize is a sword, of the value of £10, and those for the infantry a cup and a watch, valued at £70 and £20 respectively.

BIKANIR.—On the 11th August the Maharaja Srooman Sri Doon-gur Singhee Bahadoor was installed in the gudlee of the late Maharaja Srooman Sri Sirdar Singhee Bahadoor, of Bikanir, among the rejoicings of his subjects. The new Maharaja attained the age of nineteen on the day of his installation.

STREET TRAMWAYS IN CALCUTTA.—We see that a large quantity of iron rails for street-tramways are deposited along the whole length of Bau-bazaar-street. Surveys have already been made, and the brick-layers are at work at the head of Lal-bazaar-street with the open surface drain alongside the southern footpath. The tramway will, it is said, be laid alongside this footpath.—*Englishman*.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK IN THE HOOGHLY.—A young shark, measuring from the nose to the tip of the tail about six feet, was on Friday afternoon (Sept. 6) caught in the river near Fort Point by some fishermen, who obtained a bullock cart and brought it down to the police compound. The fishermen were rewarded with Rs. 5.—*Indian Daily News*.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—We see it stated that in consequence of a report current in Rampore Beaulah that a snake 150 hands long had been drowned in the Gangs, and that, the water being thereby poisoned, Government had forbidden all persons to drink or use in any way the water of the river, the people of that town abstained for three days from using Ganges water.

"THE SIMLA COMMITTEE."—The Committee to consider the possibility of reducing the cost of the Simla migration meet again early next week. It will probably be found that the only way of effecting the desired reduction is to reduce the number of officers and clerks with the Government and Army Head Quarters' establishments.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

CAWNPORE.—To those interested in the completion of All Souls' Memorial Church at Cawnpore, an appeal for funds has been put forth by Colonel Mowbray Thompson. The appeal of the chaplain of Cawnpore has not been very fruitful in results, the amount collected being much smaller than was anticipated, and subscribed chiefly by relatives of the sufferers.

AJMEER.—It is understood that instructions have been issued to treat Zorawar Singh, during his residence at Ajmere, with all courtesy. He is not to be subjected to any humiliating surveillance, and is to be allowed to live in whatever part of the city he may choose. On the other hand, should it become manifest that Zorawar Singh was renewing any intrigues against his father, it will become necessary for the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootna to consider what measures he should adopt in consequence.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—Cholera is still at work in the Punjab. At Kohat a fresh outbreak is reported, at the rate of from sixteen to eighteen cases each day. It has made its appearance in Meerut, in consequence of which one troop of the 4th Hussars and the most of the 105th Regiment have moved out into camp. In Goojranwalla, a day or two ago, above twenty cases occurred in one day, of which more than half were fatal.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The announcement by the *Delhi Gazette* of the serious illness at Dacca of the Bishop of Calcutta is, we have good reason to hope, incorrect. At any rate letters were received yesterday in Allahabad announcing his lordship's approach. The Bishop is expected to pass through Allahabad on Monday next en route for Jubbulpore. At Jubbulpore his lordship hopes to meet his new chaplain, the Rev. E. Jacob, who was a passenger by the *Surat*, the last mail steamer.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 10.

CIVIL.—The *Indian Daily News* is sorry to learn that Mr. George Graham, officiating magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, has been advised by his medical adviser to proceed to England without delay, owing to failing health, caused, it is said, by excessive work in having to attend to the supervision of forty divisional police stations, under the new rules passed by the Government of Bengal, besides having to perform the onerous duties of the collectorate.

FOOD FOR HINDOOS.—There is a sort of a vegetable beef-steak (a fungus) which resembles a great red tongue, which protrudes from tree-stems—generally old oaks. When cut, broken, or bruised, it disills a copious red juice like beef gravy. When grilled, it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat. It has a great resemblance to steak or tongue. Would any of the Hindus who are not beef-eaters like to have a taste of these “vegetable beef-steaks?”—*Indian Mirror*.

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.—The Simla journal says:—“We understand that Lord Northbrook has called on the Punjab Government for any and all papers in connection with the Kuka executions, if such there be, which have not yet been submitted to the Supreme Government,—from which we are led to the conclusion that his Lordship is determined to make himself fully acquainted with the whole case, and form his own opinion of its merits; with the view, we have no doubt, of satisfying himself that strict and impartial justice has been done.”

DEATH OF MR. A. DICK.—The *Indian Daily News* announces the death of W. A. T. Dick, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the 2nd of August, at Deyrah, of cholera, after a few hours illness. The deceased was the third son of General A. Dick, Bengal Army, and had only turned his twenty-eighth year. This promising young man was in Paris during the siege of 1870, and joined the American ambulance, for his services in connection with which he received from the French Government a medal. He leaves a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—A contemporary says that a scheme for the re-organisation of the Judicial Staff, and more efficient and satisfactory working of the judicial system, in the Mysore Commission, has just been proposed by Mr. Mangles, the Judicial Commissioner, and recommended by Colonel Meade, the Chief Commissioner, for the sanction of the Government of India; and that, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the scheme is likely to be brought into operation as soon as possible.

THE COLLEGE AT AJMEER.—The building of the College at Ajmeer, to which the Princes of Rajpootana subscribed six lacs of rupees, at the suggestion of the late Lord Mayo, and which is to be called the Mayo College, does not make any progress. The sum of Rs. 500 appears to have been spent in quarrying stones, and much disputing has taken place over the designs, whilst Rs. 50,000 have been spent in establishment charges, for which there is nothing to show, but rejected designs and a heap of stones. The P.W.D. disclaim all responsibility, but surely Lord Northbrook will not permit such a work to be neglected? And what provision has been made for the education of the Princes of Rajpootana?

CACHAR NEWS.—The weather is not so favourable in this district as it was some week or two ago. The sun appears now and then, but the general rule is rain, and when the sky clears a little the heat is described as all but unbearable. This season's outturn will in all probability be short of last year's, but the deficiency will be almost, if not quite, made up by the prices Cachar teas are fetching generally. The sales lately have been most satisfactory, one garden in particular averages over one rupee all round, and there is every prospect of its continuing to keep up this high price. There has been a low fever prevalent amongst the planters, for which the best remedy appears to be change of air, as the doctors invariably recommend it.—*Bengal Times*, Sept. 4.

INDIGO.—As the indigo season draws to a close it becomes evident that it will be hereafter in many districts remembered as a bumper. Lower Bengal has been especially favoured with good manufacturing weather, and is now likely to close with an out-turn of about 43,000 mds., or say fully 50 per cent. higher than that of last year. The three districts of Tirhoot, Chuprah and Chumparun promise to give 50,000 mds., and although the crop of the Benares and Doab districts is still somewhat uncertain, the total result of the season is not likely to be under 1,25,000 mds. We understand that so far there have been no sales “to arrive,” and that the auctions are expected to open at prices considerably under last year's.—*Friend of India*.

A NEW MISSIONARY.—Another philanthropic lady is coming out to India to take part in the work of native female education. Though neither a Christian nor a Theist, Miss Annette Akroyd is possessed of broad sympathies, and is drawn to this distant country by the highest impulses of benevolence and a sincere regard for the moral and social interests of her Indian sisters. She is not the agent of any society in England, nor is she coming to serve Government or any educational institution in India. She has ample means to meet her requirements, and is perfectly free and unfettered, so as to be able to adopt any line of duty she may propose to herself on her arrival here. We are told that she will leave England in the

course of the present month, and will come direct to Calcutta, either in the latter part of October or the beginning of November.—*Indian Mirror*.

OLD AGE BROUGHT ON BY MISCONDUCT.—A singular and very amusing instance of official obtuseness was brought to our notice a few days ago. A Post-office peon who had been forty-five years in Government service was sent to the civil surgeon of the station for a certificate, preparatory to an application for retirement on pension, and the following certificate was granted:—“Certified that I have examined —, peon of — Post-office, and consider him an old, worn-out man, quite unfit for any active service.” In due time a docket from the office of the Post-Master General reached the civil surgeon, calling his attention to the fact that he had omitted to state “whether the disease was permanent, and whether it had been contracted by his own misconduct.” If Post-Masters General know of any way of curing old age, they should, in the interests of humanity, make it known to a suffering public.—*Lucknow Witness*.

THE OCTROI DUTIES AND THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—It appears that the officiating secretary to the Financial Commission of the Punjab has published a note on the alleged injury to the traffic on the East Indian Railway by octroi assuming the form of transit duty, contradicting, as far as Delhi is concerned, the statement of the N.W. Provinces Committee that the octroi injures the railway traffic. It is stated that “goods merely passing through Delhi are not taxed. No goods of any kind are subjected to octroi, unless they leave the railway station. No goods going direct to the railway station are taxed. Goods while in the Railway Company's premises are certainly not molested. The railway station at Delhi, although it is within municipal limits, is practically a bonded warehouse. Goods coming from outside and going to the railway station are not subjected to octroi. Goods for places beyond Delhi, which are despatched from the railway station, are not liable to octroi.” So far as Delhi is concerned this seems conclusive enough.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.—Just before going to press we received a telegram from our Simla correspondent, giving the route as finally arranged to be taken by the Viceroy on his journey from Simla to Bombay and eastward. The route, as officially promulgated, tallies with that intimated by us as being the probable one some two months since, and then published in our columns, but we are now enabled to give it in detail. The Viceroy will leave Simla on October 14th, and hold a durbar at Umballa on the 16th, for the investiture of the Hon. Sir John Strachey and H.H. the Begum of Bhopal with the insignia of K.C.S.I. From Umballa the Viceroy will proceed to Ferozepore, Umritsur, Lahore, and Mooltan, embarking on the Indus about the 26th for Kusmoor, and riding thence to Jacobabad, visiting Shikarpore and Sukkur. From thence he will proceed by river to Kotree, visiting Hyderabad and then proceeding by rail to Kurra-chee, arriving in Bombay about the 14th November. A Supreme Legislative Council will be held here on the 16th, after which Poona and Kirkee will be visited. From the latter place the Viceroy will proceed by rail to Nagpore, and from thence to Jubbulpore by dak, reaching Calcutta on 7th December. H. E. Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, will visit the Viceroy on his return to Calcutta.—*Times of India*, Sept. 13.

MILITARY.—The following changes are announced as likely to take place in the Indian brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, consequent upon the late retirements and promotions:—Colonel Fuller to C brigade, v. Smyth; Colonel Gaye to F brigade, v. Money; Colonel Bruce to C brigade, v. Cox; Lieut.-Colonel Cookes to C brigade, v. Wintle; Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Brown to F brigade, v. Bruce; Lieut.-Colonel W. Tod Brown to D brigade, v. Molesworth; Lieut.-Colonel Kerrick to D brigade, v. Grant; Lieut.-Colonel Frith to C brigade, v. Sladen; Major Dobbin to B battery C brigade, v. Bishop; Major Chamier to A battery D brigade, v. Milman; Major Ketchen to B battery D brigade, v. Ogilvie; Major Woodward to C battery D brigade, v. Harris; Major Le Cocq to E battery D brigade, v. Blunt; Lieut.-Colonel Hills to C battery F brigade, v. Cookes; Major Manderson to E battery F brigade, v. Frith; Major MacFarlan to F battery F brigade, v. Delane; Major Fitzgerald to A battery C brigade, v. Tod Brown; Capt. Annand to F. battery C brigade, v. Raynsford; Capt. Blackwood to C battery F brigade, v. Taylor; Capt. de Montmorency to B battery D brigade, v. Ketchen; Capt. Russell to D battery D brigade, v. Davidson; Lieut. Ewing to E battery F brigade, v. Meiklejohn; Lieut. Denison to A battery brigade, v. West. Colonel Fuller comes to India with his brigade and Colonel Gaye remains for the present at home on leave. Officers posted to C brigade now in India will await the arrival of that brigade in this country, and those posted to D brigade who are at home will join on the arrival of that brigade in England—such are the orders for our mounted Artillerymen.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Moulmein; str. Saltwell, Briggs, London; Merchantsman, Moulmein, Port Royal.—4. Str. Hindoostan, Miller, Hong Kong; str. Virago, Mills, Colombo; William Fairbairn, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Lucelles, Sleightholm, London.—5. Str. Singapore, Mitchell, Hong Kong.—6. Mentaino, Desplousse, Marselles; Carisbrook Castle, Smith, London.—7. Str. Ellora, Fraser, Suez; Hereford, Gardiner, London; French Empire, Thompkins, Aden; President

Mabire, Mabi, Masulipatam.—8. Star of Germany, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. Str. Baghdad, Templeton, Calcutta; Arratoon Apar, Tavish, Trincomalee; City of Corinth, Taylor, London; City of York, Auld, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Abyssinia.—Capt. Harrison, Mr. Burot, and Mr. and Mrs. Leisterman.
Per Saltwell.—Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Hancock.
Per Merchantman.—Dr. P. Hughes, and Mr. J. Sutherland.
Per Hindoostan.—Capt. Birch.
Per Virago.—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. T. Graham, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Cessmore, and Mr. Hayes.
Per Singapore.—Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Herrin, and Mr. W. Macaulay.
Per City of Corinth.—Mrs. and two Misses FitzGerold.
Per City of York.—Mrs. Auld.
Per Arratoon Apar.—Col. O. Hamilton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3. Strs. Mabratra and Azalea; Thurso, Runnymede.—4. Str. Scotia.—5. Sea Queen, River Lune.—6. West Ridge, Kate Gregory, Star of Albion, and Lord of the Isles.—8. Bayard.—9. City of Oxford; Northumberland, Akbar, and a Barque (showed K. N. M. R.).

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 14
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 4 to 104 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... ls. 11½d. to ls. 11 7-16d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... ls. 11½d. to ls. 11 11-16d.	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1420xd*
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	124 to 126
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 290
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	124 to 125
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	195 to 199
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	32 to 34soll.
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	...	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	140 to 142
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	163 to 165
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000 ...	350 to 355
Naamlyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	...	500 ...	750 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	...	£124 ...	109 to 110*
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	420 to 425
Punjab Bank	100 ...	93 to 94x.d.
Simsa Bank	500 ...	555 to 560x.d.
Trinoot Indigo	200 ...	105 to 106
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	...	£10 ...	29½ to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	3 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods quiet and unchanged. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.8;
48's Mule Twist, As. 5.9; Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, ls. 11 5-16d.
to ls. 11 7-16d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto,
1872, 104; Five ditto, 111½. Freight to London, 45s. to 62s.

Madras.

DENGUE IN MADRAS.—Dengue is said to be at present very hard on the Madras doctors. Quite one-half of them are down with the fever themselves, just at the time when the whole force would find themselves overworked. If this state of things continues, doctors will have to be imported into the Presidency town.

WOMEN SIGNALLERS.—A European signaller in the Telegraph Department of Madras has applied to the authorities to entertain his wife as a signaller also. In a despatch in 1871 the Director-General of Telegraphs remarked that he saw no reason why the wives and grown-up daughters of signallers "should not also be signallers," and the Madras employe in question has not forgotten the remark.

MAIL DELIVERY.—"Besides the aggravation of a late mail," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "the Madras people have something else to complain of. The packets intended for the Madras Presidency received by the English mail on Saturday morning were despatched to the Boree Bunder station, but were returned, as the train had left a few minutes before! The packets were despatched yesterday (Sunday), but were thus twenty-four hours later than they ought to have been."

BANGALORE.—At Bangalore a heavy fall of rain took place last week, which was the cause of a considerable amount of damage to household and other property. Many substantial buildings suffered injury from the effects of the downpour, while less substantial houses belonging to native inhabitants fell in. The storm, it is believed, is the wind up of the season, and the last of the South-West-Monsoon.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 11.

JAIL OUTBREAK AT MOULMEIN.—An outbreak has recently occurred in the jail at Moulmein, which terminated disastrously for some of the convicts. It appears that during the outbreak twelve prisoners managed to effect their escape. They were, however, hotly pursued by the police, who were determined, at all risks, to capture them. This they eventually succeeded in doing, but not until a warm resistance had been offered on the part of the convicts, two of whom were shot by the police during the *melee*, the remaining ten being more or less seriously wounded.

HAIDARABAD.—The following changes and appointments are reported in his Highness the Nizam's service:—Mr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the Poona College, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Nizam's dominions; Mr. Wilkinson, Principal of the Nizam's Civil Engineering College, has been appointed Secretary to Government in his Highness's Public Works Department; Mr. Haskoll returns to his old post of Superintending Engineer, and a Mr. Parnell has arrived from England as private tutor to the young Nizam, in place of Mr. Willis, deceased.

RAILWAYS.—From a report recently submitted to Government by the Consulting Engineer for railways we learn that the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway to Dindigul, Madura and Tuticorin is making satisfactory progress. The whole extension is divided into a number of districts, on the first eight of which active operations are going on. Tuticorin is the great cotton shipping port of Southern India, and when through railway communication with it is effected its trade and importance will, no doubt, be greatly enhanced.

THE BEACH AT MADRAS.—The *Madras Athenæum* devotes a lead-column to the appearance of Madras beach, which at the present moment is said to present a deplorable spectacle, although the cyclone took place four months ago. "Ships and fragments of ships still present themselves to the view. The spars and planks of vessels still lie in great heaps on the sand. The black ribs of broken vessels protrude from the white foam of the surf. The whole scene from Royapuram to the Fort is a scene of confusion, disorder, decay, and filth."

PREVALENCE OF PERJURY.—The *Madras Mail*, alluding to the paragraph lately published containing remarks made by Mr. Justice Bayley on the subject of the prevalence of perjury in India, says it is glad that so high an authority has called attention to the evil. "But in the meanwhile," it writes, "we are strongly of opinion that the prevalence of this crime is due, not so much to defects in the law about the proof and punishment of perjury, as to other causes. One of these is undoubtedly the light estimation in which truth generally is held in this country, and the very small amount of social reprobation which attaches to the liar. And this is a cause which no legislation, and no enforcement of penalties, can remove."

MR. ELLIS.—The *Madras Times* says—"We are glad to hear that Mr. Ellis is now in a fair way of recovery from his recent sharp attack of illness. He succeeds Mr. Arbuthnot in Council next month, and after that it is not improbable that he will take leave of absence to Europe. It would be very unfortunate for him were he obliged to do so before Mr. Arbuthnot's departure, as he would thereby lose the nomination to Council which he had so long expected. It is understood that Mr. Huddleston succeeds to the Chief Secretaryship, as Mr. Robinson is not likely to seek the post; but how Mr. Huddleston's present appointment of Secretary to Government will be filled up is matter for conjecture. Mr. Carmichael is generally looked upon as the right man for the place; but he seems to have fallen into disfavour with the Government about the time the cyclone report reached that august body."

MYSORE.—An extraordinary letter has been addressed by a Mysore native official, in the columns of the *Bangalore Herald*, to his fellows in the Mysore Commission. The following paragraph gives the pith of the entire communication:—"Native deputy superintendents, as you are well aware, get over Rs. 1000 a month, while the pay of native assistants ranges from Rs. 300 to 600 a month, and amildars get four times as much as they used to in former days. And why have the Government raised our salaries but to place us above the reach of temptation and make it impossible for us to oppress the common people? Has this, however, produced the effect the Government are so anxious it should? I am sorry to say not in the least. The very fact of that Government giving us enhanced magisterial powers, and the very fact of their placing the Penal Code in our hands to administer it as we will, has given us opportunities of doing the most serious mischief, and I could name many examples, as I have said before, in which native officials of position have most grossly abused their power and are even doing so to this very day, though of course I refrain from naming them individually. I write from what I have known and seen, and, though a native official myself, I aver that in the majority of cases the Government are doing

most unwise thing in investing us with such immense power. I ask those of you with a just perception of what is right, whether this is the case or not? Nay, am I not further right when I say that the people earnestly wish that Europeans should rule them in preference to natives? I challenge any native official whatever to deny the truth of this assertion, and I am quite ready to be convinced to the contrary. Let us learn, then, to be honourable, upright, honest and painstaking in the performance of our official duties from those European officers who are in the Mysore Commission, and the good that will then follow will be incalculable. Their high principles their undeviating rectitude, the severe punishments they invariably inflict on those who take bribes and oppress the poor, together with the scorn they show for such meanness and duplicity—all point out to us a bright example we should do our best to follow. Europeans, foreigners, strangers, see how eager they are to protect our interests, to promote our well-being and prosperity. But you, my countrymen, dare you deny it, act from different and most unworthy motives altogether."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta. —7. Str. Othello, —, London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 7. Gateman, —, London.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 11, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11 1/2
" " at 3 months	1 10 1/2
" " at sight	1 11 1/2

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	23 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	12 to 12 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	Nominal.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	1870	7 to 7 1/2
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	1 1/2 to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	1851-55	...
Ditto	1872	4 to 4 1/2 p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

DEOLALEE, Aug. 31.—This dull station is showing signs of life just now. Both the Barrack and the P.W.D. are busy repairing and getting everything ready for the troops that are expected here from up country and England. There will not be much doing this season, judging from the list published some time ago. How is it the Bombay troops don't have a Camp of Exercise? all the country round Deolalee is well fitted for such a gathering. There are rivers, hills, valleys, and plains on which twenty thousand troops might be exercised, plenty of water, forage, good climate, and on the line of the G.I.P. Railway and the old Bombay road, which is about two miles from the depot barracks. We expect some visitors here next month. As soon as they make their appearance I will let you know who and what they are, and the nature of their business. In my next I will endeavour to give some news on the supplies of this place; for the present, the food supplied to the troops here is not of the quality or which Government pays so well. We are having delightful weather. This is a first-rate place for invalids.

DEOLALEE, Sept. 3.—I promised to give you some particulars regarding the food supplied to the troops at this station. The bread is not at all first sort. It looks heavy, and when broken has a strange musty smell, enough to give one dyspepsia: I hope I am right in spelling this word, as I do not belong to the mystic order of M.D.'s. The beef is wretched, and sometimes diseased. On one occasion, a few days ago, the doctor of the station, when inspecting the meat, found tape-worms deeply imbedded in the muscles of the carcase. He took home some specimens of it, and placed it under a microscope, which revealed this parasite in its different stages. Such is the state of matters here. Had proper supervision been kept, this never would have occurred. The merchants and contractors do just as they like. They supply, and charge what they think fit. The new hospital is steadily progressing, on an excellent site, and when finished it will add to the beauty of the station, but it will be very inconvenient for the invalids, as it is nearly a mile from the railway platform. The

bazaar, as it now stands, is a disgrace to a large military station like Deolalee: there have been about a dozen plans made out during these two years or more, and nothing definite has been decided on as to where and when a new piece of ground will be given to these people to build upon. We are having some excellent showers of rain, and the country, for miles around, looks beautiful and green, with healthy cultivation. We must have registered about three inches of rain since Saturday last.

SATTARA, Sept. 2.—The weather is very delightful here. We have had some few cases of fever in the detachment of the 83rd "County Dublin" every day, but we have no sickness to speak of. It has been rumoured that the 83rd stationed here are likely to leave us to go to some bad station because they enjoy good health, and some other regiment is to be sent which has been nine months in a bad station, or where many of them have been ill; but if a station is not good for one regiment, it surely can't be good for another. Would it not be better to do away, if possible, with places that are unhealthy, and send troops to healthy stations? What about Mander Deo? Would not some of the good 83rd do well for that place without taking them away from the Marathi country? They are very highly respected by all who know them, and we hope they will not be moved until they have put in their proper period among us. They get every encouragement to take plenty of exercise here, which must be very conducive to health.

BHOSAWUL, Sept. 2.—We have almost got rid of "cholera," but are now troubled with "fever," which is brought on by so much rank vegetation growing about the station, and the slight showers we have had being dried up by the heat of the sun almost as soon as they fell. We now feel as if we were in a vapour bath, only a great deal more uncomfortable. Fortunately there have been no cases of dengue, but a great number of people are laid up with an eye complaint, which is almost as bad and painful during the time it lasts, about ten or twelve days. The first four or five days are the most painful. The disease seems to start first in the outer corner of the eye, and after a short time the whole eye gets most painful, smarting and scalds as if it had been exposed to a dust-storm. The eyeball becomes bloodred, and then a discharge commences which is attended with great pain, while it is impossible to keep a fixed gaze on any thing for two seconds. The disease is very infectious, and is almost certain to go through a house in which any member has been affected by it. So you see, we are almost as badly off as though we had the more popular malady, dengue.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

PALITANA.—The Bombay Government has decided the suit between the Palitana Chief and his brother, who claimed from him a landed State as his own portion of the legacy left by the late Chief. Palitana wished only to give him a certain annuity, but to this the claimant objected, as being contrary to his natural rights and to the custom observed in Kattiawar. The Chief contended that it would be fatal for the consolidation of his State to give away villages to an indefinite number of claimants, and Government, adopting the same view, have decided in favour of the Chief.

MUSKAT.—A news report from Muskat, dated 28th August, informs us that during the previous fortnight Seyyid Salim bin Thoweynee had been making serious endeavours to renew civil war in Oman. With assistance from the Sheikh Saleh a few hundred men of the Hinawee tribes were got together, and Seyyid Salim moved westward with the avowed intention of marching on Muskat. The movement, however, was signally unsuccessful, and Seyyid Salim, being soon deserted by his followers, returned almost unattended to Bideeyah. His Highness the Sultan moved out to Falaj to cover Muttrah in case of attack, but had returned to Muskat.

HORSE SHOW AT POONAH.—One of the most pleasing events of the season will be the forthcoming grand horse show at Poonah; and much good, in various ways, cannot but result from it. The finest country bred horses on this side of India are those from Kattywar, and not the least interesting feature of the show will be the magnificent stud of Kattywar horses and mares collected by Captain Lowther Nutt, the acting Second Political Agent in that land of Bhayads and Grassias. Horseflesh is nearly as warmly worshipped by the Princes of Kattywar as by Arab chiefs, and Captain Nutt has been firing their enthusiasm so successfully that they are sending him their best animals. In all probability Captain Nutt will be able to secure for the exhibition about twenty splendid specimens of the famous horses of Kattywar.—*Times of India*.

THE NEW ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Harris (late Bombay) is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery in the Bombay Presidency, vice Colonel D. G. Anderson, (late Bombay) retired. Colonel Harris entered the service June 11, 1847, and became Lieutenant Colonel August 1, 1872. He served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57, including the storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, and bombardment of Mohumrah (medal with clasp); served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, at the siege and capture of Kotah and pursuit, second taking of Chundaree, action of Kotah-keserai and pursuit, taking of Gwalior—

when he was mentioned in despatches—bombardment and capture of Pourée, actions of Sindwaho and Kurai, surprise and pursuit of the rebels at Koondrye—where he was severely wounded—(medal with clasp).

JACOBABAD.—Our Jacobabad correspondent informs us that Major Harrison has been ordered to leave Khelat, and has moved three stages from the capital. The Wuzzeer is with him. We are also informed that it is believed that Lord Northbrook will on his cold weather tour visit Jacobabad, with the object of personally seeing to Khelat affairs. Sir William Merewether is expected at Jacobabad about the middle of October, and will meet Lord Northbrook at Kusmore about 5th November. The Commissioner will then accompany the Viceroy on his visit to the Frontier Districts. Some time ago, our Jacobabad correspondent informed us, a small expedition started from Jacobabad, under the command of Captain Humfrey, for Khelat. The troops composing it (a detachment of Jacob's Rifles) marched across the desert in the most intense heat, no less than thirty men having been knocked down by the sun. The object of the expedition was to protect the person of our Resident in Khelat, who has since been recalled. The troops seem to be having a bad time of it, as, with their usual inhospitable ideas, the natives of the place treat our men nightly to a few bullets among their tents, and one man was wounded the night before the last letter left.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6. Str. Punjab, Starratt, Calcutta.—8. Str. Baroda, Rennoldson, Sydney.—9. Indus, Stewart, Shanghai.—11. Str. Albatross, Webster, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6. Str. Assyria, Smart, Calcutta.—9. Str. Goleonda, Coleman, China, &c.—10. Str. European, Abram, Calcutta; Nimrod, Lyle, Moultmein; Wallace, Mitchell, Rangoon.—11. John Peacock, Finlay, Moultmein; Mystic Bell, Burnham, Chittagong.—12. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Malabar Coast.—13. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Shekleton and child, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hallum and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. Carne, Mrs. Atkins and infant, Col. and Mrs. Patey and infant, Mr. B. F. Stein, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. J. Haywood, child and infant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Merriman, child and two infants, Mr. T. Howell, Mrs. E. Bourne, Mrs. Bell, Sub-Lieut. Sparks, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. Spurgeon, Mrs. Baker. For BRINDIST.—Col. E. F. Barton, Mr. H. Conder, Mr. R. H. Farmer, C.S., Dr. H. W. Spry, Mr. F. C. Dawkes, Mr. A. Thomas, and Mr. A. Browning. For VENICE.—Mrs. Hatch and child, Mr. J. H. Appohn, Mr. O. Nolke, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, Mr. G. MacWaters, and Mr. C. C. Adley. For SUZ.—Major MacIntyre and Mr. Silary Odevick. For ADEN.—Mr. W. A. Shepherd, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Raghawendra.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 13, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	7900
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2160
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 6800 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 8900 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 1900 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 101½
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 101½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	" 104½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 112

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silv. r. 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	per Tola. 10-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 4.—(By Telegram.)—Pice Goods more inquiry. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.11; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.8. 40's Mule Twist, Rs. 11½. Cotton strong; Fair Dholera, Rs. 201; Omra, Rs. 220. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11½d. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1870, 106½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1872, 104½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 111½. Freights to Liverpool, 37s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAYNES, Lieut. T. J., offic. asst. commr., third grade, in the British Burmah Commission, is confirmed in that app. with effect from July 18. BISS, T. W., is app. to the charge of the office of acct. gen., Bengal, and to offic. in the first class of the financial dept. Sept. 7.
BRETT, A. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. col. 1st grade, in charge of the sub. div. of Begoo Serai, is transf. to the Sudder station of Dinagore. CARPENTER.—The services of Mr. G. Carpenter, accountant, 1st grade, att. to the office of the controller of provincial P.W. accounts, N.W.P., are dispensed with, with effect from Sept. 7.
CRAWFORD, J. A., is app. to be a director of the Bank of Bengal during the period that Mr. Mangles may officiate as contr. gen., or till further orders. Sept. 7.
DENNEHY, Major T., dist. superint. of police, Moradabad, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, v. Lieut. col. Tyrwhitt. Sept. 7.
FENNESSY, J., exec. engr. 2nd grade to be exec. engr., Dinagore and Malda dist. Sept. 4.
GRIBBLE, T. W., is app. to have temp. charge of the offices of mag. and coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs from the date on which he may relieve Mr. G. Graham. Mr. Gribble will exercise the powers of a mag. of a dist. during the time he may hold charge of those offices.
HATCHELL, E. J. G., asst. dist. superint. of police, is transf. from the Jalandhar to the Sialkot dist. Sept. 4.
HAUPT, C., is app. a temp. supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Agra sub-division of the Agra provincial div., joined Aug. 9.
HOGGAN, E. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Eastern Soane div. Sept. 4.
HUNT, W., is app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway. Sept. 4.
MACLEAN, Col. J. N. H., dep. comr. Sagar, is app. to offic. as comr. of the Jabalpur div., during the absence of Mr. Grant on leave. Sept. 4.
MANGLES, H. A., is app. to offic. as comptroller gen., Sept. 7.
MORRIS, Capt. F. B., asst. comr., Sagar, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Sagar, during the absence of Col. Maclean. Sept. 4.
NOBLE, G. J., asst. to the comr. of cotton and commerce, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur to Mr. H. L. Denys, extra asst. comr., on the 29th Aug.
O'FLAHERTY, J. J., asst. engr. 1st grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Rajshahye and Pubna dist. Sept. 4.
ROBERTS, H. V. H., is promoted to the 2nd grade of asst. superint. of police. Sept. 4.
SMITH, G. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, v. Major T. Dennohy. Sept. 7.
TAYLOR, J., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bengal, in the 2nd class of the financial dept. Sept. 7.
TURNBULL.—Consequent on Capt. Conolly's departure on priv. leave, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Turnbull to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 12, v. Capt. Horsford. Sept. 6.
TYRWHITT, Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt, dep. inspr. gen. of police, to offic. as inspr. gen. of police dur. the abs. of Mr. Carmichael. Sept. 7.
WATERHOUSE.—The servs. of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. Sept. 4.
WICKES, T. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., Moorshedabad dist. Sept. 4.
WOOD, C. C., lately app. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Patna div., is posted to the dist. of Patna. S.p. 4.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, ALLAHABAD.

The following arrangements to have effect from Aug. 5, the date on which Mr. Barstow took charge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad:—

Mr. J. H. Carter to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade.
Mr. W. T. Martin to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. Clare, dep. coll. of Allygurb, is transf. in the same capacity to Shahjehanpore.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made, with effect from the dates indicated: From September 19.

Mr. R. B. Smart, dep. supt., 2nd grade, from the 2nd div., Central Provs., to the 4th div., N.W.P.

From October 1.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, dep. supt., 3rd grade, from 1st div., Bhawalpoor, to the 3rd div., N.W.P.

Capt. D. C. Andrew, offic. dep. supt., 3rd grade, from the 2nd to the 1st div., Bhawalpoor.

Mr. J. Campbell, asst. supt., 1st grade, from the Rohilkund div. to the 2nd div., Bhawalpoor.

Capt. E. W. Samuells, asst. supt., 1st grade, from the 4th to the div., Lower Provs.

Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, asst. supt., 1st grade, from the 2nd div., Central Provs., to the 1st div., N.W.P.

Lieut. H. L. Smith, asst. supt., 1st grade, from the 4th div., Central Provs., to the 1st or Nassik div., Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Talbot, asst. supt., 1st grade, from Upper Assam (Sebsaugur) to the 3rd div., N.W.P.

Mr. E. C. Barrett, asst. supt., 2nd grade, from the 1st div., Bha pore, to the 4th div., N.W.P.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, asst. supt., 2nd grade, from the 4th div., Lower Provs., to the 2nd div., Central Provs.

Capt. L. Wavell, asst. supt., 2nd grade, from the 1st div., N.W.P., to the 1st div., Central Provs.

Lieut. R. Wace, proby. asst. supt., from the 1st, or Nassik, div., Bombay, to the 1st div., Bhawalpoor.

The following transfers are made, with effect from Oct. 1 :—

To the 2nd, or Ahmednuggur, div., Bombay, from the 4th div., Central Provinces :—

Mr. S. M. Smylie, surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. T. W. Reilly, asst. surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, asst. surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Penrose, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. G. E. Parker, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

To the 3rd div., N.W.P., from the 2nd div., Bhawalpoor :—

Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, surveyor, 4th grade.

From the Rohilkund Division.

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Sidney, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. L. R. Scott, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. E. J. Martin, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. A. W. Smart, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

To the 4th div., N.W.P., from the headqrs. office, Calcutta.

Mr. F. W. Kelly, surveyor, 2nd grade.

From Upper Assam, Sebsaugur.

Mr. D. A. King, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

From the 2nd div., Lower Provs.

Mr. T. Shaw, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

From the 1st div., N.W.P.

Mr. G. Campbell, proby. asst. surveyor, 4th grade.

To the 2nd div., Bhawalpoor, from the Rohilkund div.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, surveyor, 4th grade.

To the headqrs. office, Calcutta, from the 2nd div., Lower Provs.

Mr. C. Brownfield, surveyor, 3rd grade.

To the 2nd div., Lower Provs., from the 4th div., Lower Provs.

Mr. J. Todd, surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade.

MILITARY.

BATCHELOR—CURTIS.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) C. Batchelor, cadre of the late 3rd European L.C., to be major, and Lieut. (brevet capt.) E. H. Curtis, cadre of the late 3rd European L.C., to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. W. E. Howard, deceased.

HILLS.—The services of Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) J. Hills, v.c., R.A., comdt. Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

SPRATT—PIGOTT.—Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., 2nd grade, Mooltan div., 8th circle, military works, is transfd. to the Dalhousie div. of that circle, which he joined on July 23 last. Mr. G. P. Pigott, acct., 1st grade, attached to the office of controller of acct., military works, is transfd. to the N.W. Provs.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The following brevet promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864 :—

Brevet.—To be Captains.

Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps, June 8.

Lieut. W. Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps, July 3.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified :—

Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Sept. 2.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified :—

Capt. M. M. Procter, Aug. 31.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of captain, from the date specified :—

Lieut. F. Knowles, Sept. 4.

The following prom., by brevet, is made from the date specified :—

Brevet.—To be Captain.

Lieut. H. A. Fletcher, General List.

BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to make the undermentioned appts. :—

12th Bengal Cav.—Capt. M. J. Moore to retain the app. of adjt., on promotion, dated Aug. 16.

15th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt. during the abs. of Lieut. Turnbull, on furl., dated Aug. 16.

11th N.I.—Major P. H. F. Harris, wing officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Ripley, dec., dated Aug. 16.

Capt. C. M. Bushby, officg. adjt., to be wing officer, v. Harris, dated Aug. 16.

Capt. H. G. Bechar, qrmr., to be adjt., v. Bushby, dated Aug. 16.

Capt. J. McNair, 2nd wing sub., to be qrmr., v. Becher, dated Aug. 16.

31st N.I.—Lieut. B. C. Graves, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., during the abs. of Capt. Smyth, on furl., dated Aug. 16.

8th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 15, making the foll. officg. appts., in the room of Capt. A. F. Lindsay, 2nd squad. officer, proceeded on leave :—

Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Capt. G. MacCall, attached, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

9th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 13, making the foll. officg. appts., consequent on Capt. A. P. Palmer, 3rd squad. officer and officg. 2nd squad. officer, having been app. to another situation :—

Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt. and officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer v. Capt. T. Dayrell, on furl., in add. to his other duties.

13th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 15, directing Lieut. J. F. Carthew, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Capt. C. R. Pennington, at Cawnpore on court-martial duty.

4th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated July 23, apptg. Lieut. B. Smith, 1st wing sub. and officg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. A. B. Douglas, proceeded on musketry instruction duty.

9th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 15, making the following temp. appts., consequent on the departure of Major T. E. Webster, officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. F. F. J. Toke, officg. wing officer, to Cawnpore on court-martial duty :—

Capt. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 1st wing sub. and officg. qrmr., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd wing sub. and officg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

35th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 13, making the following officg. appts., in the room of Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, officg. qrmr., apptd. to another situation :—

Lieut. M. H. Hayes, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. LINDSAY, BENGAL CAVALRY.

At a General Court-martial assembled at Cawnpore on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1872, Capt. A. Lindsay, late 68th Regt. Bengal N.I., and 3rd squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Cawnpore, on June 14, 1872, been drunk in his quarters, when visited officially by Surg. major C. Johnson, of his regiment.

Finding.—The Court finds that Capt. A. Lindsay, late 68th Regt. Bengal N.I., and 3rd squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, is not guilty of the charge.

J. L. NATION, Colonel, President.

Cawnpore, Aug. 16, 1872.

Confirmed,

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, C. in C. in India.

Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 24, 1872.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—MAJORS OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.—It is announced that, on a reference, it has been decided by the right hon. the Secretary of State that majors of the Ordnance Corps in situations where staff corps pay has hitherto been drawn in addition to staff salary will now receive the rate of pay detailed in G.G.O. No. 841 of 15th August, 1872, para. 3, in addition to the staff salary.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in September) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. Walter Robert Hamilton, of the general list, infantry, adjutant, 4th Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Robert William Erskine Burrowes, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Bhundara, Central Provinces, for fifteen months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

DISCONTINUANCE OF REGIMENTAL RETURNS.—It has been probably in an excessive zeal for official economising that the subjoined order has been issued. Some of the returns seem very useful :—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, H.E. the C. in C. orders the discontinuance of the following returns rendered to the Home authorities by regiments serving in India :—Annual : Record of officers' services to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards ; return of punishments to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; men marked with the letter 'D' to the Secretary of State for War. Half-Yearly : Casualties among recipients of the " Legion of Honour " to the Secretary of State for War, to be furnished only when casualties occur ; certificates of education in possession to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; report on sergeant master tailors to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; men released from imprisonment to the Secretary of State. Quarterly : Officers formerly on Indian establishment to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; return of school fees of officers' children to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; list of officers for purchase to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards ; officers absent without leave to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards. Monthly : Monthly return to the colonel of regiments will be specially called for when required ; nominal list of officers to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; services of officers' chargers to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; number of non-commissioned officers, to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards ; headquarters' recruits approved of to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in Sept.), to Europe, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. G. H. Damant, assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagore, for two months, from any date within one month after Mr. A. C. Brett's arrival at Dinagore on which he may take the leave. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Dinagore, thirty

days' preparatory leave to Bombay. Mr. C. Whiteford executive engineer, 4th grade, late Beropa division, for two years, from Sept. 21. Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon, officiating deputy inspector general of police, from the date on which he may be relieved by Colonel Raban to Oct. 31. The leave to Mr. W. W. Daly, district superintendent of police, Cachar, under orders of July 16, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. D. Staines, head master Lahore Zilla School, has privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Sept. 10. Mr. C. E. Yeatman, officiating district superintendent of police, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. Sprenger, district engineer, Jounpore, Benares Provincial division, with effect from Sept. 1. Capt. W. S. Brooke, officiating deputy commissioner, Jabalpur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 22nd idem, making over charge of his office to Capt. J. A. Temple, officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. S. Bose, extra assistant commissioner, Nagpore, Central Provinces, for one year, from July 16. Lieut. col. C. R. Blair, commandant Mhairwarra battalion, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave from Sept. 20, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of the grant of furlough to England. Mr. H. D. Sandeman, officiating controller general, privilege leave for two months.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARUNDEL, A. T., to offic. as an additional sub coll. in Tinnevely, during the revision of the assessment of the dist. Sept. 6.
BEST, J. W., acting civil and session judge of Nellore, assumed charge of the court on Sept. 2.
BRADSHAW, J., M.A., head master of the Provincial School at Mangalore, to act as insp. of schools, 4th class, and to have charge of the 4th educational div. during Mr. Caldwell's absence on leave. Sept. 6.
CHILDERS, Major E. W., R.A. coms. of ordnance, 1st class, in charge of the arsenal, Fort St. George, to be superint. of stationery, with effect from the afternoon of Aug. 20.
DUNCAN, G., asst. master, Govt. Normal School at Madras, to act as principal of the Normal School during the absence of Mr. Bickle on leave. Sept. 6.
GARTHWAITE, L., insp. of schools, 4th class, to act as insp. of schools, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. Caldwell on leave. Sept. 16.
FERRAND, J. G., acting supt. of stamps, assumed charge of his office from the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., on Sept. 4.
JOHNSON, E. C., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely during the abs. of Mr. Horsburgh on furl. Sept. 6.
MOSS, J., B.A., head master of the Government Normal School at Vizagapatam, to act as head master of the Provincial School at Mangalore during the employment of Mr. Bradshaw on other duty. Sept. 6.
ROGERS, Major H. T., R.E., to act as principal of the Civil Engineering College during the abs. of Major W. H. Edgcome, R.E., on furl. This cancels the notific., dated June 11, app. Major Rogers to be principal of the college. Sept. 6.
THORNHILL, G., acting 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam dept. during the abs. of Mr. D. F. Carmichael on leave. Sept. 7.

MUNICIPAL.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Act IV. of 1871, the Governor in Council has app. the sub mag. of Bukkapatam to be a member of the Local Fund Board of the Pennaconda Circle.

Under the provisions of Section 7, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council has app. Major W. H. Whitlock to be a town comr., for carrying out in the town of Bellary in the Bellary district the purposes of the said Act, v. Col. Burton.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been app. to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Palamcottah, in the Tinnevely district, the purposes of the said Act:—Mr. J. W. Randall, exec. engr.; Mr. R. A. Phillips, pleader; Mr. D. Sitarama, pleader.

The Gov. in Council has notified that the municipal commissioners of Palamcottah have elected Mr. S. R. Locke as their vice-president, they having been duly authorised to do so.

MILITARY.

BRADFORD, Lieut. col. W. J., 20th brigade R.A., to do duty, Mysore div.; to join on expiration of leave.
CHATTERTON, Capt. T. D., from att. 2nd N.I. to offic. 1st wing subalt. 15th N.I.; to join. Aug. 28.
CONINGHAM.—Order confd., by the officer com. 39th N.I., app. Capt. H. Coningham to offic. as qmr., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing sub. v. Capt. J. N. Wilson, relieved. Aug. 28.
COOKE, Col. C., staff corps, to have the offic. com. of 23rd L.I., with effect from date of expiration of general leave. Aug. 28.
FLETCHER—HAILES—CUMMINS.—Order confd., by the officer com. 8th N.I., app. Lieut. col. H. C. Fletcher to offic. as comdt., Major C. M. Hailes to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. R. B. Cummins to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Col. W. J. Cooke, on m.c.
FOORD, Capt. W. O., S.C., to be actg. 2nd wing subalt., 34th L.I., with effect from date of expiration of general leave.
FORTH, Maj. A. C., from gen. duty, Madras, to gen. duty, Waltair, to join on duty at the public expense. Aug. 28.
HARE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officer, 21st foot, being posted on his recent app. to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Major Hare, 1st batt. This officer is to be considered on leave until his arrival by an early troopship.

HOOPER, Capt. (brev. major) G. S., from gen. duty, Kamptee, to offic. 1st squad. subalt. 1st L.C.—to join. Aug. 28.
MIDDLECOAT, Capt. F., from attached 26th N.I., to the acting duties of the 2nd wing subaltern 24th N.I., to join on arrival of 24th N.I., at Palamcottah; in the meantime to remain with 26th N.I. Aug. 28.
MONEY.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 16th lancers, apptg. Lieut. G. E. Money, acting interpreter to the regt., v. Capt. Kenny relieved. Aug. 28.
PRINGLE—MORGAN—BROUGHTON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 35th N.I., apptg. Lieut. col. G. Pringle to offic. as comdt., Major O. Morgan to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, and Capt. B. W. Broughton to offic. as wing officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as qmr., v. Col. A. Hervey relieved.
SLATER—GLEN.—Officg. conductor J. Slater to be conductor, and Officg. sub conductor J. Glen to be sub conductor, from Aug. 16, v. Hand pensioned.
STAFFORD—MACKENZIE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 7th N.I., apptg. Major P. P. L. Stafford, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, and Capt. C. Mackenzie to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., v. Lieut. col. Saunders on leave. Aug. 28.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Capt. H. Cracroft, cav. gen. list, arrived at Bombay on Sept. 2.
Capt. and dep. comy. C. D. Magrath, commissariat dept., arrived at Bombay on Sept. 2.

THE MADRAS RELIEF FOR 1872-73.

The following are the proposed Madras military reliefs for the season of 1872-73, as approved by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—
Royal Artillery.

Headquarters C brigade R.H.A., England to Bangalore.
B battery C brigade R.H.A., England to Secunderabad.
C battery C brigade R.H.A., England to Bangalore.
Headquarters D brigade R.H.A., Bangalore to England.
A battery D brigade, Secunderabad to England.
B battery D brigade R.H.A., Bangalore to England.
C battery 9th brigade R.H.A., Kamptee to Bangalore.
G battery 9th brigade, Secunderabad to Trichinopoly.
A battery 20th brigade, the Mount to Secunderabad.
B battery 20th brigade, Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.
C battery 20th brigade, Secunderabad to the Mount.
C battery 23rd brigade, Bangalore to Kamptee.

British Infantry.

2-10th foot, Rangoon to England.
1-21st Royal North British Fusiliers, Bangalore to Madras.
2-21st Royal North British Fusiliers, Madras to England.
2-24th foot, Secunderabad to England.
89th foot, Cannanore to Bangalore.
67th foot, England to Rangoon.
107th foot, Bengal to Secunderabad.
A regiment (yet undecided), England to Cannanore.

Native Cavalry.

1st regiment L.C., Kamptee to Secunderabad.
2nd regiment L.C., Bellary to Kamptee.
4th regiment L.C., Secunderabad to Bellary.

Sappers and Miners.

D company, Secunderabad to Bangalore.
I company, Bangalore to Secunderabad.

Native Infantry.

2nd regiment Madras infantry, Vizagapatam to Berhampore and Sumhulpore.
5th regiment Madras infantry, Secunderabad to Saugor.
6th regiment Madras infantry, Nagore to Secunderabad.
7th regiment Madras infantry, Madras to Vizagapatam.
11th regiment Madras infantry, Raipore to Nagore.
13th regiment Madras infantry, Palaveram to Madras.
22nd regiment Madras infantry, Palamcottah to Kamptee and Hoshingabad.
23rd L.I., Quilon to Bangalore.
24th regiment M.N.I., Secunderabad to Palaveram.
26th M.N.I., Trichinopoly to Quilon.
31st regiment L.I., Berhampore and Sumhulpore to Raipore.
32nd regiment M.N.I., Kamptee and Hoshingabad to Trichinopoly.
39th headquarters wing, Bangalore to Palaveram.
40th regiment M.N.I., Saugor to Secunderabad.

MEDICAL.

BARROW, Asst. surg. F. E., 89th foot, doing duty 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers, is directed to join his regt. at Cannanore, at public expense; Aug. 23.
CHARLTON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. royal art., Mount, directing Staff asst. surg. W. J. Charlton to be attached to A baty. 20th brig. R.A., from Aug. 9, the date of departure of Staff asst. surg. Gabbett to Secunderabad, and until further orders.
CRAIG, Staff asst. surg. R. M., from doing duty 41th regt., Kamptee, to dep. insp. genl.'s dept., Hyderabad circle, to join at Secunderabad, without delay, at the public expense. Aug. 28.
HAZLETT, Asst. surg. H. J., to be attached to 2nd regt. N.I. Aug. 28.
LONG.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 89th regt., directing Asst surg. Long to assume med. charge of the regt. during the abs. on leave of Surg. Sparrow. By the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, directing Asst. surg. Long to assume med. charge of No. 1 baty. 5th brig. R.A., during the abs. on leave of Surg. J. Sparrow, with effect from Aug. 1.
PATTERSON, Asst. surg. F. R., from attached 2nd regt. N.I., to dep. insp. genl.'s dept., presidency, to join at the public expense. Aug. 28.

ROGER, Staff asst. surg. J. G., late arrival, to do duty 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers. Aug.

SHORTT, Surg. J., M.D., superint. gen. of vaccination, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras. Aug. 2.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following orders are confd.:—By the officer comdg. Ceded Dists., apptg. Surg. maj. Dixon, 2nd L.C., to assume med. charge of the 4th and 16th regts. N.I., during the absence of Asst. surg. D. F. Bateman on other duty or until further orders, without prejudice to his own app. By the same, apptg. Surg. major J. Brett, M.D., garrison surg., to the med. charge of 16th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. H. Giraud, R.A., to the 2nd light cav.; and Asst. surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., 48th foot, to the 4th regt. N.I., without prejudice to their own duties, v. Surg. major E. Dixon, reported sick.

MEDICAL VISITATION.—DENGUE FEVER.

The undermentioned med. subordinates are directed to proceed forthwith to Trichinopoly, and report themselves to the Dep. insp. gen., Indian med. dept., Southern dist., for duty in connection with the outbreak of dengue fever, at the public expense; on completion of this duty they will join their respective depts.:

Asst. Apoth. J. D. Jones, dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy.

Asst. Apoth. P. K. Frederick, dispensary, Fort St. George.

Passed Hosp. Apprentice J. Browne, dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy.

Passed Hosp. Apprentice W. H. Cooper, dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., chaplain of Trinity district, Bangalore, for two years. Mr S. T. McCarthy, acting sub-collector of Nellore, has privilege leave for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. W. G. Underwood, assistant collector of Coimbatore, has privilege leave for fourteen days, from Oct. 15.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. A. N. Rich, infantry, commandant 33rd N.I., for two years, on private affairs, from Dec. 4, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay. Lieut. col. H. L. Christie, infantry, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Lieut. col. J. D. C. Wallace, officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 20th N.I., from Aug. 15, or date of departure, to March 31, 1873, Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Western Coast. Asst. surg. N. B. Major, 16th Lancers, for four months, Ceylon, by the first P. and O. steamer.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DALLAL, J. A., M.A., has been app. substantive *pro tem* Junior Professor of Mathematics in Elphinstone College, with effect from April 30.

GIBSON, G. L., to offic. as 3rd grade asst. conservator of forests during the abs. of Mr. S. Muller. Sept. 12.

SHARKEY, E. G., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Kanara during Mr. Ebdon's absence. Sept. 12.

WHITWORTH—PRATT.—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth and W. R. Pratt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Broach, on Aug. 21. Sept. 5.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. Messrs. K. T. Best, M.A., and H. Butty, C.S., as acting professors, 3rd grade, of the education dept.

MILITARY.

Cox, Serg. major J., sappers and miners, having been appd. an overseer P.W.D., is referred to the unattached list.

DUCAT, Major C. M., S.C., to offic. as wing officer 2nd grens., N.I. Sept. 4.

FIELD.—With reference to G.O. No. 523, Aug. 21, Col. Field's app. is to have effect from June 27.

JERVOISE, Capt. J. P. E., H.M.'s 3rd hussars, is confd. in the app. of A. de C. on the staff of H.E. the Gov. Sept. 12.

KER, Lieut. col. T. D., inf., will, at the opening of the season, resume the command of the Khundwa Rest House, and will travel on duty. Sept. 4.

WILLANS.—The services of Lieut. J. T. Willans, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the mily. dept. from the date of relief from his present app., for the purpose of returning to mily. duty in England.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Poona, Sept. 7.—The undermntd. officer and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on Aug. 31:—

Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearny, M.D., Bombay med. estab.

Condr. J. S. Wood, adj. gen.'s dept.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. are made in the ordnance dept.:

Sub condr. R. Barton to be condr., from April 19, v. Haughey, reduced to sub condr.

Sub condr. (acting condr.) G. Penstone to be condr., and Magazine serg. (acting sub condr.) J. Kelly to be sub. condr., from May 7, v. Spital, reduced.

Sub condr. A. McDonald, to be acting condr., and Magazine serg. W.

Hawkeswood to be acting sub condr., from May 7, in succ. to Penstone, promoted.

Magazine sergt. (acting sub condr.) E. Hogan to be sub. condr., from May 28, v. Haughey, reduced.

Sub condr. (acting condr.) A. Graham to be condr., and Magazine serg. (acting sub condr.) D. Flynn to be sub condr., from May 13, v. Morrow, pensioned.

Sub condr. W. Clews to be acting condr., and Magazine serg. J. Meade to be acting sub condr., from May 13, in succ. to Graham, prom.

MEDICAL.

BRUCE, Surg. L. S., is app. Presy. surg., 2nd district, and marine surg., continuing temp. to act in his present post pending the appointment of a successor. Sept. 12.

COLSTON, Surg. C. K., to act as civil surg. at Sattara till further orders. JOHNSTONE—COOK.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to allow Surg.

T. B. W. P. Johnstone, civil surg., Kaira, and Asst. surg. H. Cook, M.D., civil surg., Broach, to exchange appts. at their own request.

ROBB.—In supersession of the notification dated April 18 last, Asst. surg. J. Robb, M.D., is app. to act as supt. of vaccination, Southern Circle, with effect from Dec. 7, until further orders.

SHEPHERD, Surg. W. A., to be port surgeon at Aden. Sept. 5.

ALLOWANCES OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF GYMNASICS.—The Government of India has sanctioned the assistant director of gymnastics being placed on the same footing as regards travelling and detention allowances, when proceeding on duty connected with his appointment, as the deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry and the inspecting veterinary surgeon.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindoostani by the Lower Standard test (September last):—Acting sub condr. J. Wood, ordnance department; Brevet major St. J. Williams, 2nd foot; Sub lieut. R. Fulton, 2nd foot; Schoolmr. F. Bradbury, 56th foot; Serg. F. McKittrick, 56th foot; Lieut. A. C. Spencer, 68th foot; Lieut. W. F. Marriott, 83rd foot; Lance corp. J. O'Neill, 83rd foot; Lance corp. J. Clarke, 68th foot. Corp. J. Jones, R.E., is reported to have passed the examination required by G.G.O. No. 22 of 1864 for employment in the P.W.D.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. T. Brown, acting superintendent of police, Hyderabad, has subsidiary leave from 2nd to 13th May. Col. W. W. Anderson, Bombay cavalry, political agent, Kattywar, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from the date of the last mail steamer leaving in October next, on private affairs. Mr. W. E. Young, assistant commissioner of Customs and opium, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 7. Lieut. F. Firebrace, royal engineers, executive engineer, 1st division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 2, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. A. Cheke, cadre 13th regt., Madras N.I., for two years. Major D. MacIntyre, Bengal S.C., for six months. Lieut. col. C. R. Blair, commandant Mainwharra battalion, for fifteen months. Lieut. J. R. Watson, staff corps, adjutant 17th regt. N.I., for two years, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 35 of 1870. Lieut. col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., superintending engineer for irrigation, for nine months, on private affairs. Lieut. A. R. Ford, 56th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. T. Harris, 66th foot, to Bombay, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 14, to study the language. Sub lieut. H. J. B. Sparks, 108th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. C. L. Smith, 83rd foot, for thirty days, from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. E. H. Ashe, 1st wing subaltern 3rd N.I., from 1st to 30th Sept., in extension, to remain in Bombay. Capt. A. F. Stewart, 1st wing subaltern 22nd N.I., from March 30 to April 16, in extension. Surg. H. W. Spry, Bengal medical establishment, for two years. Capt. W. F. Hume, general list, adjutant 11th regt. N.I., for two years, from date of departure, in October next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 4.

3rd Hussars.—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Oct. 5.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. L. O. Patterson, from the 22nd foot, to be surg., v. J. Barker, who exch.; Oct. 5.

1st Foot.—Qmr. serg. J. Sweeney to be qmr., v. J. Robinson, ret. on temp. h.p.; Oct. 5.

3rd Foot.—H. E. M. D. C. Upton, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. E. Martin-Atkins, ret.; Oct. 5.

5th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. C. Bartley ret. upon full pay; Oct. 5.

17th Foot.—Lieut. F. T. Blackley ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Oct. 5.

24th Foot.—Lieut. D. D. Pryce has been appt. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; July 15, 1871.

60th Foot.—H. Vere, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. B. Legard, ret.; Oct. 5.

65th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. G. Williamson to be asst. surg., v. R. A. Outhbertson, dec.; Oct. 5.

96th Foot.—V. M. Stockley, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Mosenthal, dec.; Oct. 5.

108th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Macintire, from the 101st foot, to be lieut., v. G. Allen, who exch.; Oct. 5.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. F. W. Wade, from the 60th foot, to be staff surg., v. A. Morpew, appt. to the 27th foot; Oct. 5.

BREVET.

Paymaster G. E. Earle, 14th foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.; Sept. 4.

Pensioned senior apothecary J. Bayley, subordinate med. establishment of the Hyderabad contingent, to have the honorary and local rank of asst. surg., in the East Indies; Oct. 5.

The undermentioned lieut. cols., having completed the qualifying service, to be cols.:—

J. E. Fraser, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 11, 1871.

W. Murray, Madras staff corps; T. Gillilan, Madras staff corps; G. Faithful, Bengal staff corps; R. T. Leigh, Bengal staff corps; J. Wedderburn, Bengal staff corps; W. Pirie, Bombay staff corps; J. F. Stoddard, Madras staff corps; J. Elphinstone, Madras staff corps; L. Pelly, c.s.i., Bombay staff corps; W. S. Hewett, Bombay staff corps; W. B. Irwin, Bengal staff corps; H. J. Day, Bombay staff corps; Dec. 12, 1871.

H. R. Drow, Bengal staff corps; C. H. Abdy, Madras staff corps; Dec. 22, 1871.

C. B. Basden, Bengal staff corps; E. H. Blomfield, Madras staff corps; W. D. Stanley, Madras staff corps; H. A. Dwyer, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 25, 1871.

J. D. MacDonald, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 31, 1871.

A. H. Hope, Madras staff corps; R. G. Jones, Madras staff corps, Jan. 2.

L. R. Christopher, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 4.

J. T. Francis, Bombay staff corps; Jan. 12.

L. H. H. Holland, Madras staff corps; C. W. Taylor, Madras staff corps; W. S. Davis, Madras staff corps; Jan. 25.

C. H. rbert, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 30.

E. Oakes, Bengal staff corps; Feb. 2.

A. F. Baird, Bengal staff corps; J. Marquis, Bengal staff corps; E. A. B. Travers, Madras staff corps; Feb. 17.

A. Prichard, Madras staff corps; J. W. Stubbs, Madras staff corps; Feb. 27.

W. D. Dickson, Bombay staff corps; March 2.

A. C. McMaster, Madras staff corps; G. McAndrew, Bengal staff corps; J. L. Nation, Bengal staff corps; March 8.

St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay staff corps; March 18.

J. P. Watts, Madras staff corps; March 30.

F. H. Smith, Bengal staff corps; April 2.

H. T. Bartlett, Bengal staff corps; April 21.

J. Orr, Madras staff corps; May 2.

C. B. G. Bacon, Bengal staff corps; May 24.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BECKETT—At Meerut, Sept. 6, wife of Capt. W. H. Beckett, exoc. engr., son.

BELL—At Madras, Sept. 2, wife of H. R. Bell, daughter.

BIRD—At Agra, Sept. 6, wife of D. H. Bird, daughter.

BLYTH—At Lummun-street, Fort, Sept. 10, wife of F. Blyth, son.

BRADSTREET—At Banda, Aug. 31, wife of Capt. C. R. Bradstreet, 15th regt., M.N.I., prematurely of a son, who only survived his birth a few hours.

BRENNAN—At Allahabad, Aug. 31, wife of J. Brennan, daughter.

BROWN—At Lahore, Sept. 5, wife of Dr. T. E. B. Brown, principal med. school, Lahore, son.

CARR—At Murree, Punjab, Sept. 2, wife of Major R. E. Carr, 26th regt., son.

CAMPBELL—At Jumalpoore, Sept. 1, wife of Mr. D. W. Campbell, prematurely, daughter, stillborn.

CLEMENT—At Calcutta, Aug. 30, wife of W. Clement, chief engr., steamer *Sultan*, son.

CORBETT—At Kurrachee, Sept. 3, wife of J. H. Corbett, daughter.

CURRIE—At Murree, Sept. 3, wife of G. V. Currie, surg., 10th Bengal lancers, daughter.

DANIELL—At Nynce Tal, Sept. 2, Mrs. C. Daniell, son.

DEHAN—At Madras, Sept. 5, wife of J. Dehan, daughter.

EZRA—At Poona, Sept. 6, wife of E. D. J. Ezra, son. [regt., son.

FALLON—At Gulmurg, Cashmere, Aug. 28, wife of Mr. Fallon, 17th

FIRTH—At Bombay, Sept. 9, wife of L. E. Firth, B. B. and C. I. Railway, daughter.

FRASER—At Roopacherra, Cachar, Aug. 29, wife of S. J. R. Fraser, son.

GRAHAM—At Murree, Sept. 2, wife of Col. S. F. Graham, comr., Mooltan, son. [daughter, stillborn.

HALL—At Seetapore, Sept. 6, wife of Asst. surg. A. R. Hall, R.A., son, stillborn.

JOHN—At Agra, Aug. 29, wife of N. A. John, merchant, son.

JONES—At Nursingpore Station, Sept. 3, wife of G. E. Jones, station master, son.

KING—At Bombay, Sept. 12, wife of H. M. King, cotton frauds dept., daughter. [son.

LEIGHTON—At Lahore, Aug. 31, wife of H. F. Leighton, barrister-at-law,

LEMARCHAND—At Anarkullee, Lahore, Sept. 3, wife of W. J. Lemarchand, Punjab police, daughter.

LLOYD—At Nellore, Aug. 29, wife of E. E. Lloyd, zillah surgeon, son.

LUDLAM—At Simla, Sept. 2, wife of G. W. Ludlam, son.

O'BRIEN—At Lucknow, Aug. 31, wife of W. O'Brien, La Martiniere College, son.

PATERSON—At Jeypore, Rajpootana, Sept. 4, wife of R. S. Paterson, C.E., daughter.

PIMM—At Howrah, Sept. 5, wife of J. Pimm, daughter. [son.

ROBINSON—At Gowhatty, Lower Assam, Aug. 30, wife of W. Robinson, Shirreffs—At Allahabad, Sept. 7, wife of R. Shirreffs, daughter.

SMITH—At Cachar, Aug. 31, wife of Lieut. B. Smith, 4th regt. N.I., son.

SPENCER—At Benares, Sept. 8, wife of Lieut. T. E. Spencer, "The Buffs," daughter.

STEWART—At Government-house, Murree, Aug. 31, wife of Capt. J. M. Stewart, 21st P.N.I., son. [police, son.

SWEENEY—At Mandvie, Sept. 11, wife of T. G. Sweeney, inspector of

WATKINS—At Bombay, Sept. 5, wife of L. A. Watkins, daughter.

WHITLOCK—At Bangalore, Aug. 25, wife of J. S. Whitlock, son.

WILLANS—At Deesa, Sept. 2, wife of T. J. Willans, R.E., son.

WINTLE—At Umballa, Sept. 1, wife of A. T. Wintle, R.H.A., son.

WYNCH—At Darjeeling, Sept. 1, wife of Major H. P. Wynch, Bengal staff corps, son.

MARRIAGES.

CULLEN—GOODSIR—At Bangalore, Aug. 21, J. Cullen, 16th Queen's lancers, only son of V. B. Cullen, Boxley, Maidstone, to Susannah I., eldest daughter of J. Goodsir, of Bangalore.

FERNANDEZ—PORTER—At Sehore, Sept. 2, Central India, F. F. Fernandez, head clerk, Bhopal Political Agency Office, to Sarah I. G., second daughter of A. Porter, sub engineer, P.W.D.

GORDON—FELLOWS—At Abbottabad, Aug. 29, H. S. V. Gordon, lieut. 23rd Punjab pioneers, to Alice G., daughter of Major H. Fellowes, 23rd Punjab pioneers.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At Benares, Sept. 2, H. C. B., eldest son of Surg. major R. J. Atkinson, Bengal Medical Service, retired, aged 22.

BLAKE—At Rawul Pindee, Aug. 26, Martha G., aged 7; and, on the 30th Aug., Amy S., aged 4, daughters of Eliza and G. Blake.

BOONE—At Nagode, Sept. 4, Mary F., wife of Capt. Boone, Madras staff corps, aged 30.

BROWNE—At Fort Lahore, Sept. 5, Alice M., daughter of Condr. E. Browne, army commissariat dept., aged 10.

BROWNE—At Fort Lahore, Sept. 5, Alfred, son of Condr. E. Browne, army commissariat dept., aged 5. [Bombay, aged 28.

DONALD—At the European General Hospital, Sept. 8, W. H. Donald, DRIEBERG—At Bankipore, Sept. 3, Emily G., eldest daughter of Frances and the late J. J. Driberg, aged 18. [dept.

DUCKETT—At Kussowlie, Aug. 31, J. Duckett, head asst. commissariat

HALL—At Seetapore, Sept. 6, Adelaide E., wife of A. R. Hall, asst. surg., R.A., aged 27.

HEWETT—At Bharaich, Oudh, Sept. 6, Arabella, wife of Capt. J. N. B. Hewett, B.S.C., and offic. dep. comr., aged 32. [months.

HOGAN—At Allahabad, Sept. 7, J. R., child of W. D. Hogan, aged 16

KINGSLEY—At Calcutta, Sept. 2, wife of T. Kingsley, of Ghola Ghat, Assam, aged 29.

MARSHALL—At Ajmere, Sept. 3, Henry, only son of H. Marshall, medical hall, Agra, aged 8 months.

MARTIN—At Coimbatore, Sept. 3, J. F. Martin, pensioned sheristadar, aged 62.

MASCHARENHAS—At Calcutta, Sept. 3, Mrs. Anna M., widow of J. Mascharenhas, late of Moorsshedabad, aged 79.

MITCHELL—At Calcutta, Sept. 1, Margaret E., infant daughter of R. Mitchell.

McKENNA—At Morar, Gwalior, Sept. 5, Michael J., son of Sergt. major J. McKenna, 24th brig. R.A., aged 8 months. [aged 31.

NEWTON—At Mussorie, Aug. 31, Anne, wife of T. Newton, barrister,

OLDHAM—At Loodianah, Aug. 30, Ernest E. and Ethel F., son and daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. Oldham. [Peal.

PEAL—At Seetapore, Aug. 27, Agnes M. G., infant daughter of R. H. Skiddy—At Meerut, Aug. 30, Catharine, wife of Condr. E. Skiddy, pension estab., aged 49.

SMITH—At Umballa, Sept. 8, Sarah Ann, wife of Colonel C. H. Smith, c.b., R.H.A., aged 33.

WALKER—At Ferozepore, Sept. 4, Herbert F., infant son of Lieut. col. E. W. E. Walker, R.A.

WATERFIELD—At Barrackpore, Sept. 4, Marion F., infant daughter of Capt. H. G. Waterfield, B.S.C., station staff.

WINGATE—At Meerut, Sept. 3, Florence E. F., child of Capt. Wingate, aged 3 years.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—From Mr. Girard de Quetteville's Indian Circular.—3rd October, we take the subjoined latest quotations of bullion exports to India, China, &c., by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per "Massilia," September, 26, 1872: Gold—Ceylon £1355; Madras, £475; Silver—Penang, £5,009; Singapore, £2,500; Hong Kong, £18,250; Shanghai, £25,760. By the Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. From Marseilles, per "Provence," September, 15, 1872: Gold—Aden, £1,280; Pondicherry, £400; Silver—Madras, £1,004. Price of silver: Bar, 5s. 0½d.; 5s. 0¼d. per oz. standard; Mexican dollars old die, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; new die, 5s. per oz.; 5 francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

Home.

MAYO MEMORIAL.—CIVIL SERVICE FUND.—We (*Civil Service Gazette*) are informed by Mr. Hawker, the hon. treasurer, that he has received the following subscription since last publication:—General Post-office, Edinburgh, £35. 9s. 6d.

EAST INDIES.—NAVAL.—The service generally will be pleased (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) to find that Captain Malcolm, who lost his last command by what is termed on shore "a fluke," has been appointed to the command of H.M.'s corvette *Druid*, on the East India station, vice Jago, invalidated.

MR. G. FORREST, B.A.—Mr. G. Forrest, B.A., appointed Head Master of the School at Surat, Bombay, will leave this country early in November next. Allowing him to be eminently fit, says the *Civil Service Gazette*, the son of Captain Forrest, of the *Delhi Magazine*, had some claim on the Government at home and abroad.

AGRA BANK.—The report of the Agra Bank for the past half-year shows a net profit equal to 8 per cent. per annum, and states that it was intended to divide 5 per cent. per annum, but the company holds £67,500 of Messrs. Gledstan's paper, and, therefore, no dividend is recommended. With this exception the business of the bank is reported to be satisfactorily increasing.

WILL OF THE LATE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.—The Will and codicil of the Venerable John Henry Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, was proved at the principal registry on Sept. 20th, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, the brother of the deceased, the executor for England. After payment of his debts and funeral expenses, the testator bequeaths the residue of his property in equal portions between his brother and sisters.

DEATH OF SIR PATRICK MONTGOMERIE, K.C.B.—The decease of this officer took place on the 5th inst., at his residence, 10, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate. He was born in 1777; entered the Madras Artillery of the East India Company in 1810; served in the Mahratta and Burmese wars; and commanded the Artillery in China in 1840. He received a medal and two clasps for Nagpoor and Ava, and a medal for China. He attained the rank of General in 1868.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—It is rumoured that the Chaplains' Department of the Army is to be allowed to die out. But (says the *United Service Gazette*), for our own part, we should be sorry to see the department abolished. There is not a quarter of the globe in which its officers have not worked hard and ably in their good cause; they are not over-paid; and in no community where clergy of all persuasions meet in a common field do they pull so well together as in the Army Chaplains' Department.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.—The following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography, at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in July, 1873:—1. "The Campaign of 1866 in Bohemia, up to and inclusive of the Battle of Königgratz." Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country. 2. "The General Principles of War." Text-books—Jomini, "L'Art de la Guerre;" Hamley, "Operations of War."

MESSRS. LEGGATT AND CO.—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., of Bombay and London, held on Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., a resolution was passed to liquidate the affairs of the firm by arrangement, and not in bankruptcy; and Mr. William Hurlbatt (a partner in the firm of Harding, Whinney, and Co.) was appointed trustee. From the statement of affairs submitted to the meeting, it appeared that the stoppage of the house was due entirely to the failure of Messrs. Gledstan and Co., acceptances of that firm for £104,395, which had been covered by consignments by Leggatt and Co., having been dishonoured.

DEATH OF GENERAL COFFIN.—A well known Indian officer, Lieut. Gen. Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.C.S.I., died very suddenly at Blackheath on Oct. 1, at the age of seventy-one. He was the son of the late Admiral F. H. Coffin, and was born in the year 1801. He entered the Madras Army at an early age, and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1857. It will be remembered that during the Indian mutiny he was in command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and also commanded a division of the Madras Army from 1859 to 1864. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1866, and had recently attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The directors of the Anglo-Indian Tea Company have issued their first annual report. They state that the operations of the year have been satisfactory. Out of the profits they have written £500 off the preliminary expenses and £500 off the goodwill expenses account, and they recommend a dividend for the year ending the 23rd August, 1872, at the rate of 10 per cent., leaving £982. 4s. 9d. to be carried forward for future dividends or contingencies. With the object of extending the business, it has been deemed desirable to increase the company's resources by the issue of 2,000 additional shares of £10 each. These are offered at par to existing shareholders.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £422,600; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £7,400. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 12 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 59 per cent.; above on all Presidencies in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10-776d., on Bombay 1s. 10-75d., and on Madras 1s. 10-8d.

FUTURE INDIAN RELIEFS.—The roster of regiments in India for relief, after the 1872-73 changes have been effected, will (the *Army and Navy Gazette* calculates) be as follows:—105th and 106th Light Infantry, 107th, 108th and 109th Regiments, brought on to the Imperial Establishment in 1862. 96th Regiment, 2nd battalion, 25th Regiment, 36th Regiment, 2nd battalion 19th Regiment, 76th and 55th Regiments, went out in 1863. 1st battalion 11th Regiment, 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, 58th and 45th Regiments, went out in 1864. 41st, 26th and 49th Regiments, went out in 1865. 1st battalion 8th Regiment, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's, 37th Regiment, 1st battalion 3rd Buffs, 2nd battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, went out in 1866. The remainder of the new Line regiments will no doubt be relieved year by year, commencing with 1873-74, when it is proposed to withdraw the 105th from Lord Napier's command.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES AND CO.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., before Mr. Registrar Brougham, an adjourned application was made for registration of the resolutions passed in the case of Messrs. Gledstan and Co., the well-known East India merchants, that their affairs should be liquidated by arrangement, not in bankruptcy. Mr. Rawlins appeared in support of the application, and read an affidavit setting forth the notices which had been given to certain of the creditors. Messrs. Travers, Smith, and Co. represented the debtors. Mr. Penn (from the Registration Office) pointed out that there were no proceedings under the separate estates. Mr. Rawlins explained that he only asked for registration of the resolutions passed by the joint creditors. No resolutions had been come to with regard to any of the separate estates, in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum of separate creditors. His honour made an order for registration, subject to a formal report being furnished showing that the proceedings were regular with regard to the separate estates. It is stated that, in consequence of the magnitude of the case, the stamp duty payable on registration is £200, being the maximum amount which can be charged against an estate.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At an extraordinary meeting on Thursday, the 3rd inst., of the Eastern Telegraph Company, held for the purpose of receiving a report as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of the Anglo-Mediterranean, Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta, Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, and British Indian Submarine Telegraph Companies, the Chairman (Sir James Anderson) said there were certain formalities to go through, but the amalgamation was practically accomplished. The receipts still continued to increase over those of the same period of last year. It was proposed in future to hold half-yearly meetings, and to publish traffic receipts every month. This would have been done before, but the directors did not wish it to be known what each particular section of the line to India was doing; now they were one, of course there could be no objection. The different sections of the line continued in perfect order. The next half-yearly meeting would be held in December, and the dividends would be payable quarterly. There was a proposition to duplicate that part of the line from Falmouth to Lisbon, but no further duplication was contemplated nor would be carried out without the consent of the shareholders. The report was adopted. It is also announced that the traffic receipts of the Eastern Telegraph Company for the six months ending 30th September last amounted to £177,366, against £149,050 during the corresponding period of 1871, being an increase of £28,316.

BAGGAGE ON INDIAN TRANSPORT SHIPS.—New regulations as to the baggage, &c., have been promulgated from the War Office, and are to be observed by all officers embarking in Indian ships, whether proceeding alone or in charge of troops. No baggage in excess of the regulated allowance, either by cubic measurement or weight, is to be embarked. The heavy baggage intended for the baggage-room should be labelled in large letters on a white ground, "Baggage-room." This baggage cannot be got at during the whole of the voyage. Baggage intended for present use, baggage-room, should be marked green ground, "Present use, Baggage-room," and can be got at every day between eleven A.M. and noon. This baggage-room is intended only for ladies' baggage. Each officer or lady will be allowed two medium-sized portmanteaux as cabin baggage, which should be marked on a yellow ground, "Cabin." Regulation size for trunks, &c., thirty-six inches long, fifteen inches wide, fourteen inches deep. It is recommended to all officers and ladies on the outward voyage to have their light clothing for use in the Red Sea, and on the homeward voyage their thick clothing, packed in separate boxes labelled with a white label crossed with a green one; these boxes will be stowed near the door of the baggage-room, and will be got up soon after leaving Suez or Port Said. There are other regulations of a minor character, and amongst them one limiting the number of dogs to be carried with officers and troops.

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.—To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir,—I have only to-day seen in the *Times* of the 24th ult. the letter of Mr. Cowan, referring to my letter published in the *Times* some time previously, in which I pointed out the mistake which had been made in attributing to my brother, Mr. Douglas Forsyth, the words "You have acted admirably," in the letter written by him to Mr. Cowan on the 17th of January. Mr. Cowan admits the mistake, but he says that "Mr. William Forsyth was surely cognizant of the cause of the error he points out." I beg to state most positively that I was not cognizant of the cause of the error, and now know it for the first time from Mr. Cowan's own letter. With reference also to my statement that my brother's note was written before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed, Mr. Cowan adds that "it is incredible that Mr. William Forsyth should not have been acquainted with the fact" that the note was written by my brother after he had received Mr. Cowan's report of the executions. I beg again to state most positively that I was not acquainted with the fact; and I fully believed, from documents in my possession (not here, but in England), that my brother's note to Mr. Cowan was written before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed. I shall feel obliged to you if you will publish this letter, as I should be very sorry to have it supposed by anyone (although I think that those who know me will deem my answer unnecessary) that I had in the slightest degree misrepresented facts so far as I was acquainted with them.—Your obedient servant, WILLIAM FORSYTH.—Naples, Oct. 2.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Major-General W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Infantry, becomes a Lieut.-General, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir I. Coffin, Madras Infantry deceased. It is said Major-General M'Murdo will shortly retire from his command in India.—The 67th Regiment being about to embark for Burmah, Captain Cardew has been called upon to relinquish his appointment as Brigade-Major at Dublin, and rejoin his corps for duty. Captain Cardew will be relieved on the 1st proximo, on which day his regiment sails from Portsmouth, by Brevet-Major C. K. Johnson, 50th Regiment, who completed a course at the Staff College in December last.—During the year 1873-74, six regiments will leave England, two for the colonies, four for India, and six will be brought home. The regiments to go out to India, so far as we can learn at present, are the 97th, 1st Battalion 20th, 34th, and 57th, and to be brought home from thence, the 105th, 64th, 96th, 2nd Battalion 25th. The new system of linking is to be so arranged that each battalion shall have six years of home service.—Another Paymastership, that of the 61st Foot, has fallen vacant by the transfer of Captain Mylius to the 43rd Foot for duty in India. We doubt (observes the *Broad Arrow*) if it will be filled up just at present, for, as we some time ago hinted, the War Office appears desirous of seeing how the Paymasters of the new depots centres may serve the necessities of regiments within their districts. Regiments embarking for India and the colonies will, however, continue to have Paymasters as heretofore.—The following staff medical officers who had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India embarked in her Majesty's ship *Serapis*, at Queenstown on the 5th instant, viz., Staff Assistant-Surgeon O'Donnell, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Swaine, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Donovan.

NEW EXAMINATION IN "TACTICS."—The following Syllabus of the Examination in the "Elements of Tactics," to be passed by Lieutenants of Cavalry and of Infantry before promotion to the rank of Captain, Indian officers will be interested in:—1. Definition of Tactics. 2. Tactical units of each of the three arms. Principles which regulate their strength. 3. General functions of the three arms:—(a) Infantry—the battalion:—its organisation for tactical purposes; its arm; rate of marching; principles and objects of its formations and evolutions, viz.:—line; column; echelon; square; skirmishing; changes of front; changes of position; space occupied in line, columns, and column of route. (b) Cavalry—the regiment:—its organisation for tactical purposes; rate of marching; space occupied in line, in column of squadrons, and column of route; the charge, and the rules to be observed in charging. (c) Artillery—the battery:—its organisation for tactical purposes; rate of marching; space occupied in line and column of route; projectiles used at various ranges and against different objects. 4. Principles of the employment of the three arms in action:—in commencing the action; in the attack; in the pursuit or retreat. 5. Disposition of the three arms for attack, or defence, according to the above principles. 6. Disposition of the three arms on the line of march:—as an advanced guard; as a main body; as a rear guard. 7. Principles of attack and defence of tactical points, namely, houses; villages; woods; defiles. 8. The passage of streams. 9. The measures by which armies obtain information and security, viz.:—principles of the conduct of reconnaissances; outpost duty. 10. Principles which regulate the organisation of armies for tactical purposes, namely:—the proportion of the three arms; formation of brigades, divisions, and Army corps.

INDIAN ARTILLERY.—The following letter has appeared in the *Broad Arrow*.—Sir, by the last "Army List" it will be seen that the remaining subalterns of the Bombay Artillery were promoted on the 1st August; since that a captain on that list has retired, and a subaltern of the old Royal List has been promoted to fill the vacancy. This is most unjust, whilst there are twelve subalterns of Bengal and one of Madras all senior to him. There is not the shade of a shadow of

reason in promoting one of the old "Royal List," if the senior subaltern in the amalgamated Royal Artillery is not to be promoted, then the man entitled is the senior of the real amalgamated list, whose commission dates April, 1861, or thereabouts, and who, had the amalgamation not taken place, might have been on the Bombay List. The whole question of the treatment of the Indian Artillery since amalgamation might be ventilated. 1. Their lieutenant-colonels were refused employment as inspectors of the Reserve Artillery,—these appointments carried promotion to juniors. 2. C Brigade is sent out to India before B Brigade. 3. When the Indian Government resolved to dispense with some of the Royal Artillery in India the reduction fell entirely on the old Indian Artillery. 4. The scheme for relieving this block in the promotion of the old Royal Artillery list was acted upon some months before that for the Indian Artillery. 5. The latter would have gone far to make amends for past partiality shown to the old Royal Artillery; but the promises of the circular were never fulfilled. The promise was, that for every two vacancies caused directly or indirectly, one promotion would be given; look at the *Gazette* of the 6th August and see how far this was carried out, especially as regards captain and subaltern, and those subalterns who ought to have been promoted in that *Gazette* are now superseded by Lieutenant Ireland, promoted to fill a Bombay vacancy. I suggest a circular should be issued by the Horse Guards defining "Amalgamation."—Your obedient servant, F. P.—1st September, 1872.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.—The death is announced of the new Constable of the Tower, Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock. The death took place suddenly at Walmer on Sunday. He had been in excellent health and spirits a few days before, and his demise was quite unexpected. Sir George Pollock was brother of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was born in London in 1786. Entering the service of the East India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of captain in 1805, of major in 1819, of colonel in 1829, and of general in 1859. Shortly after proceeding to India he joined the army under General S. Wood against the Nepaulese; and having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Afghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul on the 15th of September in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by General Nott on the 17th of September, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in October. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude; in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London for his distinguished services in Afghanistan, and the freedom of the City in a gold box; also the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; in 1847 was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the East India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepal war, and Burmese war; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the directors of the East India Company, which post he held for two years. Sir George was appointed Hon. Colonel 1st battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers in 1861; nominated a Grand Commander of the Star of India; gazetted to the brevet rank of Field Marshal in June, 1870; and formally installed as Constable of the Tower of London, in succession to the late Sir John Burgoyne, Dec. 23, 1871. He was created a baronet in March, 1872. Sir George Pollock was twice married—firstly, in 1810, to Miss Frances W. Barclay, and secondly, in 1852, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. George Hyde Wollaston.

THE COST OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.—In a report recently published, and just presented to the India Council by Mr. A. M. Rendel, on the working expenses of the Indian railways (some statistics of which were published in the *Mail* of the 23rd ult.), attention is called to the anomalous results exhibited in this respect on comparing the accounts of the several lines. Mr. Rendel observes that if one line can carry goods at four-tenths of a penny per ton per mile, it is clear that a penny ought not to be spent on the same work on another line. If one line can carry a passenger a mile for less than two-tenths of a penny, the cost on another ought not to be upwards of four-tenths of a penny. If one line runs its trains at 2s. 9½d. a mile, other lines ought not to spend from 3s. 8d. up to 6s. 11d. per mile. It cannot be said that the cost of carriage must necessarily be less on the lines which have a comparatively large traffic—as, for instance, on the East Indian—than on those which have a small traffic, for the line which is worked most cheaply is the Madras, which has the least traffic of any. In Mr. Rendel's view one principal cause of the high cost of working Indian lines is the insufficient loading of the trains and the consequent unnecessary mileage run. Apart from savings to be effected by the substitution of natives for Europeans in many employments, it would seem, therefore, that the best hope of reducing the cost of

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ALGOA BAY, Sept. 5.—The Queen of India, Manilla to Liverpool, put in here Sept. 2, with loss of bulwarks, &c.
 CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—The Jane Porter, Calcutta to London, put in here Aug. 24, leaky.
 The Tantallon Castle, from Calcutta, reports having spoken the Star of Denmark in a leaky state, about 500 miles from the Mauritius. Mem.—The Star of Denmark sailed from Calcutta, July 7, for London.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Major and Mrs. Biggs, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. C. K. Watson, Lieut. E. E. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. F. C. Hayes, Col. and Mrs. Piers, Col. Darnley, the Rev. G. H. Rouse, Miss Vining, Mrs. B. De Lasealle, Mrs. Scovell, Mr. J. E. Yates, and Mr. H. B. Elliott.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Miss J. Anson, Col. and Mrs. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pencock, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, Mrs. V. Palmer, Lieut. col. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mrs. Prinscp, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mr. T. Eisenholte, Mr. and Miss Danbell, Mr. Ellis, Mr. A. Parker, Col. F. W. Peile, Mr. A. Laidley, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. C. Hatchell, Mr. F. B. Hooper, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ward, Mr. G. Stenhal, Mr. Barron, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. J. A. Shaw, and Mr. R. B. Foster.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Mudge, Hon. J. Jackson, Mr. C. Jackson, Col. J. S. Kendall, Major S. S. Boulderson, Mr. E. Hughes, Mr. J. M. Ross, and Mr. F. Matthew.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Prince Hassam, Prince Ibrahim, Mr. T. T. Cooper, and Mr. Dorville.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Mr. and Miss Blochenden, Mr. D. C. Macmorrison, Mr. H. Hewitt, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. and Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Crockett, Mr. J. Lambale, Mr. Carith, Mr. Lyall, Major Montague, Mr. L. Hamilton, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Beer, and Miss Alcock.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. O. Andrews, Mr. F. W. Degener Bouing, and Mr. J. Hechill.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Tracey, Lieut. col. W. S. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, two Misses Hayes, and Mr. Biller.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter, and Nai Sootchai Bhaunongee.

BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mr. Coldbeck.

VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. M. Watson.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. F. C. Hayes.

BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Marshall.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Surge W. B. Dalby, and Mr. G. C. Rosmalecoq.

VENICE to CEYLON.—The Macintosh of Macintosh, and Mr. S. Holmes.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. R. Morris.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Moore, Miss L. Robertson, and Mr. E. Moore.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. C. S. Sinclair, Mr. M. Murray, and Mr. T. B. Hooper.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Misses Franck, Mr. J. W. Spencer, Mr. W. L. Edmiston, Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, and Mr. J. Oppert.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Moore, Mr. H. B. Steel, and Mr. W. J. E. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. Yeo, Mrs. and Miss Whitworth Porter, Mr. A. Rutter, and Mr. F. F. Morris.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. McAllum, Miss Courtauld, Miss Fearon, and Miss Tidman.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mdm. Casalli and friend.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Biggs, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, Mr. E. H. Langdale, Mrs. Adey, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bollele Lassalle, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. F. H. Grove, Capt. Daveton, Mrs. and Miss Warden and child, Mr. Merewether, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. C. R. Walter, Miss Vining, Mrs. Antram, Capt. Leacock, Miss Kirkwood, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman, Madame Serrings, Mr. W. F. Rogers, Mrs. McIlloitt, and Mrs. H. W. Stevens, Mr. R. Martin, Mrs. Blechynden, Miss Blechynden, and Mrs. V. Palmer.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Burn, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. E. Benedict, Mr. J. C. Coysantho, and Dr. Palmer.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Col. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. Klein Knecht, Capt. C. T. Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirby.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. and Miss Wilson, the Rev. J. H. Gregory, Miss Gregory, and Mrs. H. Shiers.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Mr. Mills, Miss Mills, and Mrs. Kirk.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour, Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mr. and Miss Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kirtton, five children, and governess, Mrs. Gale, and Mr. R. Lonsdale.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, and Colonel Laffen.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. E. A. Willoughby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blandy, Mr. Gladstone Turner, and Major and Mrs. Manson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Homer, Miss Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonell, Mrs. C. C. Gordon, and Mr. Adolph Andre.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Y. Sanderson, Mr. T. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. C. J. Nusmyth, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Hamilton.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. and three Misses Clerk, Miss M. C. Nicholson, and Mr. J. Ward.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Mullens.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. R. Wright, Mrs. F. Beer, Mrs. Willis and two Misses Willis, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, Miss Roe, Miss Cherry, Dr. C. H. Graham, Mrs. Ayres, and Mrs. A. D. Blagomenco.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sankey.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Morris, and Mr. J. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon, and Mr. F. E. Webb.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. W. S. Dickens, and Sir J. and Lady Burgoine.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Mrs. Gillson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pattison.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brewer.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Fox, and Mrs. Melville and two Misses Melville. BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Progan and child, Mr. S. Hozar, Major gen. Sir A. and Lady Wilde, Mr. J. Da Costa, Mrs. and Miss Du Costa, Mr. T. Gaut, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, and Mr. J. Deacon.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. Thompson, Mr. E. Mosely, Mr. Vogel, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Godly, Mr. T. Grant, Major E. Gurdon, Mr. C. Macdonald, and Mr. T. F. Hamilton.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fachari, Mr. Amastassiad, and Mr. Avassiliadi.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Ferry.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Burton, Mr. H. Cargill, and Mrs. Laffan and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. McCrea, Miss Poulter, and Miss Roberts.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Bannister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinscp, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Barnicot, Mrs. and Miss F. Syth, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stell, Lieut. col. Davidson, Mrs. Joyn, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. F. Wymann, Mrs. James, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. Pitlock, and Mrs. Liddell.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, and Capt. H. L. and Mrs. Ward.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Oakes, and the Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett and infant, and Dr. Hughes.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Baring, Miss Foulkes, and Mr. Earle.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Bayley and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlat, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hall.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Holloway.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, and Mrs. Hopkins.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Artlessor Pyramjee Rapadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wyllie, and Mr. Deighton.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mettins and child, Miss Mettins, Major and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Major and Mrs. Keay, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Ullick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. F. Buckland, and Miss Buckland.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, and the Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, and Mrs. Carver and child.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

CHOLERA BY RAIL.

The *Lancet* observes that the projected Euphrates Valley Railway has been discussed from various points of view. It has been considered in its political, its commercial, its social, and even in its æsthetic aspects. It would traverse, as Mr. Clement Markham told the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Brighton meeting, "the most ancient and interesting countries in the world;" and if, as Captain Felix Jones suggested, the railway should pass by way of Kerbela (Meshed Hussein) and Nedjef (Meshed Ali), it would open out to the ordinary tourist the two most interesting and least familiarly known of the cities venerated by Mahomedans of the Shiite sect. We can conceive with what pleased anticipations easy-going every-day tourists, jaded with the experience of European travel, must have listened to the projects of Mr. Clement Markham and Captain Felix Jones. Here was a prospect of new districts brimming with interest, and which knew not Murray, being placed within ready reach of them, and of their being able to feast their eyes upon the gorgeous mosque of Meshed Ali, hardly less sacred to the Shiite Mahomedans than the great mosque at Mecca. We can conceive also that when the discussion at Brighton arising out of the re-awakened interest in the projected Euphrates Valley line became known in the East, something like horror must, in the Levant, have mingled with any notions which might be entertained there of the commercial and social advantages professed to be obtained by the railway; for there is a sanitary aspect of the question which would hold a foremost place in the Levantine mind, and which, if the railway ever passed beyond the stage of project, would probably first enlist the attention of the great European Powers, but which appears altogether to have escaped the notice of the geographers at Brighton. Meshed Hussein and Meshed Ali are probably the most important foster places of cholera in Asia Minor. They are the burial places of Ali, the founder of the Shiite sect, and of Hussein, his second son, the two most venerated saints among the Shiite Mahomedans. To the shrines of Ali and Hussein flock annually, in the month of Moharrem, no less than 60,000 pilgrims from Persia and India, the former bringing with them many hundred corpses, in all stages of decomposition, for interment in the sacred soil of the holy cities. Again and again the congregation of pilgrims in the cities during the pilgrimage has been the occasion of grave outbreaks of cholera, the disease having been introduced there either by the Persian or the Indian pilgrims. Cholera has frequently accompanied the Persian pilgrims in their movements from Persia to Meshed Hussein and Meshed Ali, and been carried by them into the Ottoman dominions. Frequently also the disease, fostered by the unwholesome conditions which prevail in the two sacred cities during the pilgrimage, has attached itself to the pilgrims returning homewards or passing elsewhere, and been by them widely disseminated in the districts they have traversed. In the epidemic which has hardly yet ceased, Southern Europe narrowly escaped invasion from this source; for, during the last year's pilgrimage to Meshed Hussein and Meshed Ali, cholera was rife in the two cities, and the contingent of pilgrims who proceeded to the further pilgrimage at Mecca by the northern route across Arabia carried the disease with them, and introduced it successively into Hayell, in the Jebel Shammar, and Khaiber. From Khaiber the disease was communicated to Medina, and thence it passed to Mecca. Happily, the prevalence of the disease at Mecca did not coincide with the period of the sacrifices, when the greatest accumulation of pilgrims occurs; and to this circumstance, together with the active hygienic measures adopted by the Ottoman Government in the sacred city, the escape of Egypt and of Southern Europe from an extension of the disease similar as to that which occurred in 1865 is mainly due. The danger to the Ottoman Empire and Europe generally, in respect to cholera, from the pilgrimage to Meshed Hussein and Meshed Ali was fully recognised by the International Sanitary Conference in 1866, and the measures of quarantine and of hygiene required to ward off or limit this danger were carefully discussed by the Conference. The Euphrates Valley Railway, by opening a swift and direct communication with the dangerous localities, would expose Europe perhaps to even greater peril from cholera than that arising from the extension of railway communication in Transcaucasia, to which attention has recently been directed, in reference to the

existing epidemic in Europe, by Mr. Netten Radcliffe. The consideration here advanced ought not to be regarded as an objection to the establishment of the Euphrates Valley Railway, but it should receive attention from the great Powers of Europe, and particularly from the Ottoman and English Governments, if that project should ever be carried out. For the formation of the railway would permit, on the part of the Ottoman and Persian Governments, and would justify the great Powers of Europe in requiring from them, such a regulation of the pilgrimage to Meshed Ali and Meshed Hussein, and of the sanitary state of the two cities, as would prove a more effectual bar to the development of cholera there, and more protective against its dissemination, than the most carefully devised system of quarantine.

SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.

The *Times* holds that if a General less prudent and determined than Sir George Pollock had commanded the British forces in the Punjab, the English arms might have been fatally discredited in Northern India, Sir Robert Sale and his gallant companions might have been compelled to surrender at Jellalabad, and the "Army of Vengeance" might never have redressed the balance of English power beyond the Himalayas. At that time the Sikh power was still unbroken, and the effect of a check to the power of England beyond the Khyber would have been most indisputably a fanatical rising against the English in the Punjab. The late Field Marshal's calm, firm, and vigorous policy set aside those possibilities of insurrections and of wars. The forcing of the Khyber Pass, the relief of Jellalabad, the defeat of the Afghans, the capture of Cabul, impressed the Indian imagination with a sense of the indomitable energy of the English. Since that time the Afghans have ceased to be formidable, and the Sikh wars might have had a very different issue if Sir George Pollock had turned aside from his task of relieving General Sale, or had failed in accomplishing it. The death of such a man as Sir George Pollock should not, therefore, pass without notice. His life was a link between the old order and the new, between the period when England held her own in India solely by the point of her sword and the modern phase of polity in which she governs mainly by evenhanded justice. But for Sir George Pollock and men like him, we should never have had the opportunity of testing and carrying out this modern system of Anglo-Indian Government. If the Afghans had succeeded in inflicting upon us an unrepaired humiliation, if we had never passed the Khyber as conquerors, if we had succumbed in North Western India to the violence and fanaticisms of the Native Powers, we should have been compelled to face the ordeal of the mutiny with vastly inferior forces to those which we gathered around us in 1857. We should, if we had turned back defeated from Afghanistan, have been obliged to endeavour to temporize with the Sikhs instead of subduing them, and we should very probably have failed. The struggle which resulted in our acquisition of the Punjab would have been fought out under far less favourable circumstances, and perhaps our army would have even been driven back discredited and vanquished into Bengal. In such an event would the population and the native troops of Bengal have held to their allegiance? Is it at least possible that they would not have done so, but that they would have thrown off, as some of them did a few years later, every vestige of loyalty and have rushed into open and savage rebellion? The English power in India was never so weak, the English fame was never so low. If the revolt of 1857 had happened ten or twelve years before, the whole course of Anglo-Indian history might have been changed; and it is in great part due to Sir George Pollock's coolness and persistence that the revolt of 1857 was not possible a decade earlier. The late Constable of the Tower was one of an illustrious fraternity, but the legal and scientific learning of his distinguished brother, the late Chief Baron, will hardly be remembered so long as the exploits of the gallant soldier who carried the English flag in triumph to the capital of Afghanistan, and taught the unruly tribes of Central Asia how far the arm of England could reach.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Oct. 10.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Oct. 18.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

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Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	102½
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	102½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29	101½	102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	102½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	96½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		100½
4½ per Cent. of 1872		99½
5 per Cent. of 1859-67		94½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		106

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Colombo	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., stdl.			5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.			4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.			4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	203	to 205
	India 5 per cent.	110½	to 111½
	India 4 per cent.	104½	to 105
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	90	to 97
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	106	to 107
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863	102½	
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873	102	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	104½	to 102½
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½	to 103½
	India 5 per cent., 1870	103½	to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1859	102½	to 103½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100½	to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)	25s.	to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2.8.0	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian	100	106½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	91 to 101
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	8	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105 to 106
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	6½ to 7½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	14½ to 15½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	26 to 28
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	86 to 89
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	177 to 180
10	British Australian	all	7 to 7½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 12
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	— to —
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	9 to 9½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	104 to 106
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6½ to 6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Assam Tea Company	20	38 to 40
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New	4	½ to 1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	20 to 23
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	7 to 5 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	108
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8s.	½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49 to 51
	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 dis. to par

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30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0

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THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in his report to the Admiralty (13th Aug., 1870) on Forty Chronometers entered for annual competition, says of M. F. DENT'S CHRONOMETER, "This is the finest Chronometer that we have ever had on trial."

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, September 20; Agra and Madras, September 18; Calcutta, September 17.

THE Bombay papers give further details in correction of previous announcements regarding Lord Northbrook's intended tour. The first part of the programme has been revised, on account, it is thought, of the prevalence of cholera in Upper India. There will be no grand Darbar at Ambála; but the Viceroy, leaving Simla on the 14th October, will proceed at once to Amritsar and Lahore, taking Ferozpúr on his way down to Multán, where he will hold a levée and Darbar after his meeting with the Commander-in-Chief. The rest of the programme remains unaltered, except that the grand Darbar and Investiture originally fixed for Ambála will take place at Bombay on the 16th November. After a few weeks' stay in Calcutta, the Viceroy will probably meet Sir W. Muir at Agra and hold a Darbar there some time in January next.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 12th September, Mr. Hobhouse's Bill to amend the law concerning the recovery of rent as laid down in the Bengal Rent Act of 1859, was passed. Mr. Egerton's Bill to amend the existing rules for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab was referred to a Select Committee. Several other measures having been advanced a stage, the Council adjourned to Sept. 26.

According to the Madras papers, Lord Hobart was to leave Utakamand for Madras about the middle of this month. It is said that his plan of a tour through the Presidency has for the present been postponed.

Another rumour gives out that Lord Napier is anxious to make the Central Provinces over to the Bombay Army, and to reserve the Southern Maráha country for the Madras troops. Will his Lordship also press upon the Government the costly absurdity of keeping up three Commanders-in-Chief with their

establishments in India? One would surely be enough for the whole Peninsula. If two are needed, let us have two armies, one for each side of the Narbadda.

THE Bombay Municipal Bill is being discussed in Council clause by clause; but the weight of the Government seems to overbear all serious resistance. According to the *Times of India* the proposed measure "is most cordially detested by all ranks and classes of the people. It has not a single friend in the city, saving the member of Council to whom it owes its paternity. The Bench of Justices, at a special meeting called to consider the Bill, condemned it unanimously. The Bombay Association has petitioned against it. The Chamber of Commerce has protested against one of its clauses imposing a transit duty on cotton. And the general feeling seems to be that if the Bill becomes law, the people will decline to serve under it." It is feared that the Bill will have become law before next January, unless some higher power intervenes. Meanwhile the ratepayers of Bombay are about to hold a large public meeting, with a view to get up a petition praying the Viceroy to veto the obnoxious measure.

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out both at Lucknow and Faizabad. Two medical officers have been despatched from Allahabad to Lucknow in consequence.

THE Indigo crop in Bengal has been most plentiful. In Kemaon it is reckoned that the yield of tea for this season will be half as large again as it was last year. Throughout the country indeed the crops for the season generally promise well, except in Upper Sind, where floods and locusts have done harm, in some parts of the Dakhan, Bombay, and Bengal, where more rain was wanted, and in Oudh and part of the Central Provinces, which have had too much rain. The locusts have slightly injured the crops in Rajputana. We may note by the way a tremendous rainfall at Bombay of eleven inches in seven hours. More than seven inches fell between 10 p.m. and midnight of the 12th September.

MR. ROBERT HARDIE has succeeded Mr. Dickson as Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal.

DR. FAIRWEATHER, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is on a tour of inspection to the places attacked by cholera in the Punjab. He is about to proceed to Peshawur and Kohat.

WE are glad to hear that Government has decided on constructing a road from Cachar through the Lushai country to Chittagong; also that no more two-storied barracks are to be erected at Mhow or any other station in India.

In spite of loud complaints from many quarters touching the supposed decay of trade in Calcutta, the total tonnage of the ships that came into port last year greatly exceeded that of any former year. In 1861-62 there were 89 steamers and 808 sailing-ships that arrived off Calcutta, with an aggregate tonnage of 668,311 tons. In 1864-65 the aggregate tonnage of 187 steamers and 1,019 sailing-ships amounted to 997,756 tons. This was the largest aggregate for any year until the last, when 300 steamers and 655 sailing-ships entered the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,121,185. Of the steamers that reached Calcutta the year before last 51 came through the Suez Canal, their total tonnage being 79,874, or 1,698 tons

apiece. Last year the number that passed through the Canal rose to 87, whose aggregate tonnage came to 156,583, or 1,799 tons per vessel.

THE results of the latest Indian Census, the first indeed which fairly deserves to be called a Census, will enable Englishmen to realise the enormous numbers of the people whom a century of conquest has added to our rule in the East. It has long been generally supposed that Bengal and its outlying provinces contained about forty millions of inhabitants, a population equal to that of the new German Empire. But the late census seems to have established the fact that Mr. George Campbell's rule embraces at least sixty-six millions of native subjects; or not much less than the whole population of the Russian Empire. In particular districts the difference between former estimates and the present returns is very great. According to the Blue-book for 1865 Midnapur for instance was supposed to contain fewer than 700,000 souls. It is now found to contain a population of two and a-half millions. The 24-Pergunnahs, including Calcutta, were then set down at 701,182 souls. They are now rated at two millions. Jessore and Naddia were then supposed to number respectively 381,744 and 298,376 inhabitants, while the late census fixes the numbers at 2,000,000 and 1,800,000. These latest estimates seem to bear out the correctness of those taken just seventy years ago, when our district officers reckoned the population of the 24-Pergunnahs at 1,625,000, and that of Midnapur at a million and a-half. For the perfect accuracy of the late Census it is of course impossible to vouch, in view of the many known difficulties in the way of accurate returns for most parts of the country; but the census was taken everywhere with the utmost possible care, and for all practical purposes the results may be deemed fairly trustworthy. When the report which Mr. Beverley is drawing up from the mass of materials thus carefully gathered shall have been completed, a mine of new and valuable information will be laid open to the public. Meanwhile the existence of these vast numbers in one Indian province need not surprise us, when we consider the circumstances under which the people of Bengal have been free to increase and multiply during the last hundred years. In a country where everybody marries young, where life can be supported on next to nothing in the shape of food and money, where the climate and the national customs are equally favourable to the existence and propagation of the race, where young children thrive as easily as weeds, and no wars or internal troubles keep down the population, it is easy, in spite of Orissa famines and Bardwan fevers, to account for the figures which the late census brings so authoritatively under our notice.

THE census returns for Calcutta show a population of 447,600 souls, of whom only 147,744 are females, or about one female to every two males. The disproportion is least among Hindus and Christians; the former numbering 189,422 males to 101,722 females, the latter 12,917 to 8,439. Of the Mohammedans on the other hand there are 96,260 males to only 36,871 females, or about one female to two-and-two-thirds males. The rest of the population is made up of 896 Buddhists and rather more than a thousand Jews, Armenians, Parsees, and so forth. Of Hindu males who can read and write the proportion is about one to three; of Mohammedan males only one in seven. Of females able to read and write the proportion among the Hindus is one in 23; among the Mussulmans one in 41. If these figures be near the mark, it is evident that the Hindus in Bengal have a keener thirst for knowledge, from whatever cause arising, than the followers of the Prophet.

OUR correspondent "Delta" complains with some reason of the want of trustworthy and regular reports on the progress of Indian irrigation works. On a subject at least as important as that of Indian railways, it is a pity that inquiring readers should be kept comparatively in the dark. At the same time we cannot agree with Delta's assumption that the needful information has been withheld owing to the fact that the works in question have proved "utter failures." That the Ganges Canal for instance did nothing to prevent the famine of 1860, may be a true statement of a literal fact. But Colonel Chesney, in his evidence before the Finance Committee, declares that the Canal was not really completed even in 1860, nor did it begin its work of irrigation before 1858, although it was formally opened three years earlier. Not till 1861 did it first

begin to "pay a sensible revenue." It is a mistake at any rate to suppose that it failed to alleviate the famine of 1860, for one well-known advantage derived that year from the Canal was the wide extent of country, more than a million acres, which it saved from the terrible results of drought. As a pecuniary investment, the Canal may not yet have covered all the expenses of its construction; but already it pays a net revenue of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., after all deductions for yearly charges, and more than once it has saved the Government from having to make large remissions of land-revenue on account of bad seasons. The two canals from the Jumna are at this moment yielding a net return of 17 or 18 per cent. on the capital outlay. These canals, which have been nearly forty years in working order, paid 5 per cent. almost from the beginning, so that they can now be regarded as failures. The Punjab canals already return a revenue of nearly £200,000, an amount which is likely to be very much increased, when the means of thoroughly irrigating the barren tracts of the Manjha have been fully supplied. In the course of a few years, says Sir R. Montgomery, an enormous breadth of country in the Punjab will be irrigated. It is fair also to assume that such irrigation will add largely to the land-revenue in future assessments. Of the Orissa canals it is yet too early to pronounce a positive opinion; but Mr. Hunter, in his work on Orissa, shows that even the unfinished works lately purchased from a private company afford "a four times better safeguard against famine in Orissa than all the costly efforts of Government after the scarcity has once set in." Some of the Orissa canals moreover will form cheap roads between Bengal and Orissa, tapping the river systems of both provinces, and thus making up for the difficulty of throwing food into Orissa in times of dearth by way of the sea-coast. With regard again to the irrigation works in Madras, not only have they yielded very large returns in water rent, but, according to Colonel Chesney, they have caused an immense increase in the land revenue of the province. He considers them indeed the most remunerative works which exist in India, producing "very great results with a very small expenditure." One special benefit may anyhow be claimed for them; they have already made famines impossible in the districts which they water. It must also be remembered that the canals in Upper India have enormously increased the cultivation of irrigated crops, such as sugar-cane, besides encouraging the growth and facilitating the export of cotton thence to Calcutta.

ENGLISH journalists are not expected to know much about Indian history or geography; and so, when one of them talks of Sir G. Pollock as having served under both Lake and Wellesley—not the Marquis—in the same campaign, and another misdates by two years the Nepalese War, we have no right to be surprised. Dates are always tiresome things to remember, and few readers of a large daily paper were perhaps aware that Lake and Wellesley were fighting in widely different parts of India. But a weekly contemporary which furnishes its readers mainly with Indian news might surely have remembered that Jalandhar was not exactly Jellalabad, when it referred to Pollock's "triumphant release of Sir Robert Sale and the British garrison at Jalandhar." We were willing at first to assume in this case a clerical error, a mere slip of the pen, such as the most careful writer may sometimes commit. But it sounds odd to read a few lines further on how "Jalandhar was relieved, the Afghans were subdued," &c., as if Jalandhar were really somewhere in Afghanistan, and not in the Punjab. There is something hazy also in the reference to "the eminent services fifty years ago of a few generals of whom Sir George Pollock was the principal living type." To what campaign or campaigns does our contemporary refer? Sir George appears to have seen no fighting between 1815 and 1824, and India was virtually won by Lake and Wellesley ten years before the earlier date.

SIR GEORGE POLLOCK's death appears to have been very sudden in spite of his great age. Not many days before that event he was well enough, we believe, to attend a wedding, and up to the time of his leaving home for Walmer he gave no signs of failing health and very few of failing strength, mental or bodily. On the very last morning of his life he got up at six o'clock to light his own fire, according to his wont, but was found an hour or two later breathing heavily in his chair. His funeral is to take place at Westminster Abbey, and his friends

are invited to meet for that purpose at noon exactly on Wednesday next, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. It is hoped that military officers will all attend in uniform, if they can do so conveniently. That will at least ensure the success of the ceremony as a spectacle.

THE writer of an article in the *British Quarterly* dwells with undoubted justice on "the long list of splendid services done by our Indian Politicals, from the days of Wellesley, Munro, and Malcolm, to those of Edwardes, Nicholson, Legrand Jacob, and Willoughby Osborne." Few persons, we think, will differ much from his estimate of the part played by such men as Macgregor at Jellalabad, Leech at Khelat-i-Gilzai, or Clerk, Mackeson and Lawrence in the Punjab. We may even admit with the writer and Sir H. Edwardes that Nott at Kandahar owed much to Major, now Sir Henry Rawlinson. If our information however be quite correct, no part of the last-named debt was connected with Nott's advance on Kabul. For that bold move the hero of Kandahar was alone responsible, undertaken as it was in defiance of the strongly expressed opinions of his political adviser. Nott was never the man to take counsel of others in respect of things military; and, happily for India, no general of his day was better qualified to dispense with such counsel under the most trying circumstances. In this very instance the issue proved that he knew his own business better even than an officer of Rawlinson's undoubted worth.

THE writer of the same article asserts, we believe with truth, that it was not Lord Gough, but Sir Colin Campbell, who on the evening after Chilianwalla proposed to withdraw our troops five or six miles from the field they had so hardly won. The question who contested the proposal, he is for deciding in favour of Lord Gough, while Sir Henry Lawrence's biographers give the credit of the resistance to Sir Henry himself. We are inclined to believe that both are wrong to a certain extent. Sir Colin's chief opponent on that occasion was Sir Walter Gilbert, who commanded the infantry of the right division, and who specially urged the need of holding the ground already won, in order to protect the wounded and secure the captured guns. Unfortunately the army fell back far enough to enable the Sikhs to cut up the wounded and carry off most of their guns.

WE are sorry to see that the newly promoted Majors of Artillery and Engineers in India are not to receive the full benefit of their late promotion. According to a General Order of August 15, their Indian pay and allowances will be "the exact amount now drawn by first captains of those corps," with the addition of horse allowance according to existing rules. The same rates are laid down for Ordnance Corps Majors on Staff employ. In other words, while a Major of Infantry draws about Rs. 819 a month, a Major of Artillery is to get no more than Rs. 463 a month if he belongs to a Garrison Brigade, or Rs. 523 if he belongs to a Field Brigade. If he also happens to command a battery, he may screw out of his contracts about Rs. 150 a month besides. If this is not very hard lines for officers of the scientific corps, our notions of the difference between justice and injustice need much revising.

THE following items of news have just come to hand in a *Times* telegram:—

The Camp of Exercise is postponed until the 1st January, in consequence of cholera at Peshawar.

There has been a sharp outbreak of cholera among the sailors in Calcutta. Elsewhere the disease continues to subside.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has announced a new scheme for imposing vernacular education on the municipalities, the Government assigning £40,000 for the purpose, the sum to be expended within two years in graduated amounts. Mr. Campbell expects by this plan to establish 7,000 schools.

The Bengal Municipalities Bill, now under consideration of the Viceroy, is strongly opposed by the natives.

The Khan of Khelat has submitted to the Government of India.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. R. C. Tytler, at Simla, on Sept. 10. Lieut. col. R. Wyllie, Bengal Retired List, aged 65, at Sandgate, Oct. 10. Lieut. J. D. Hawkins, 105th L.I., at Meerut, of cholera, Sept. 8. Lieut. F. F. Wade, 55th Foot, at Cherat, Sept. 9, aged 29. Lieut. S. S. Bomford, R.H.A., of cholera, at Meerut, Aug. 22. Mr. Hugh Munro, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, Sept. 9. MADRAS.—Mr. E. Evans, Pensioned Conductor of the Ordnance Department, at Madras, Aug. 20, aged 61. Mr. S. Badcock, late Deputy Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, at Ootacamund, lately.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. S. Hatch, Mrs. Tandy, Miss Dalzell, Capt. and Mrs. H. Cathcart, Mr. F. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, Mr. Balford, Lieut. Porcelli, R.E.,

Mr. W. A. Middleship, Capt. Van Cortlandt, Col. G. B. Mellersh, Mrs. Laughton and infant, Mr. John Neil, Mr. J. Sullivan, Lieut. F. S. P. Stokes, Mr. J. S. Williams, Vet. surg. M. F. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunningham and three infants, Mr. A. T. Slater, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, and Capt. J. R. J. Dwyer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *lengthily* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, October 14, 1872.

INDIAN TAXATION.

MR. GRANT DUFF's speech on the Indian Budget for the current year has given birth to a good deal of sharp criticism from the Indian press. Its tone on the one hand towards Professor Fawcett, and its several statements and deductions on the other with regard to India's financial and general prospects, have been unsparingly condemned by one journal after another. It has in short been nearly pulled to pieces by critics of the most opposite creeds and colours. Mr. Fawcett's speech on the other hand has been hailed with general approval as an honest effort to understand and bring out the weak points of our rule in India. On the whole it must be admitted that much of the criticism was fairly provoked by the character of the speech itself as well as the personal bearing of the speaker. Nothing for instance could have been more misleading than to argue that India could not be discontented because she is not now taxed so heavily as under the Moghals, or that the Income-tax has ceased to be widely unpopular since the rate was lowered to one per cent. On such patent sophistries the sharp eyes of Indian journalists would naturally fasten. Any one of average intellect or knowledge of the world must know that the incidence and the modes of raising public taxation are of far more significance than the actual amount raised; also that no foreign government can venture to tax its subjects so heavily or undiscerningly as a native one. Neither could any impartial student of Indian opinion have failed to see that the outcry against the Income-tax came from all quarters and classes, was amply warranted by known facts and likelihoods, and has not ceased with the reduction of the rate. In plain truth it is hated throughout India as a source of untold oppression as well as an impost foreign to all native usages and feelings. The mere fact of its reduction from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards to one per cent. on incomes of Rs. 1,000 has failed to lessen the ill-will caused by the continuance of an impost which was understood to have been levied once in a way for a quite exceptional purpose.

Mr. Grant Duff's notion that the alleged approval of the tax by one particular native paper argued its general approval by the native public seems to have been founded on a double fallacy. In the first place, it is absurd to infer the drift of native opinion from any one journal, even of the high character of the *Shom Prokash*; no native journal having a circulation wide enough to justify our accepting it as a genuine mouth-piece of popular feeling. In the next place, it appears that no such opinion was ever expressed by the *Shom Prokash*. On

the contrary, its editor has indignantly denied the flattering impeachment for which Sir R. Temple was first responsible. Sir Richard's error consisted in confounding the *Shom Prokash* with a much smaller newspaper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the only native journal on the Bengal side which had anything to say in favour of the tax. The mistake was pointed out at the time in the former journal; but Sir Richard seems to have let it pass uncorrected, and Mr. Grant Duff can hardly perhaps be blamed for knowing nothing about the correction. On another point however, the Under-Secretary for State seems to have been less excusable. For his own purposes it may have been a happy thought to ascribe to Lord Mayo a change of opinion consequent on the reduction of the income-tax. But we have very good reason to believe that no such change ever really took place. "There are men living," says the *Englishman*, "who could give the most unqualified contradiction to this conclusion from personal knowledge of Lord Mayo's latest views on this subject." To argue indeed that his opinions on this point had chopped round on so small a provocation as a mere change in the rate and incidence of the tax, was to pay a sorry compliment to his good sense and breadth of view. His reasons for disliking the tax were reasons which would have equal weight whether the tax was rated at one per cent. or three. From other official sources moreover, notably from Sir W. Muir's Minute, there was ample evidence that the tax itself was utterly obnoxious to the mass of our native subjects.

THE BATTLE OF THE GAUGES.

SOME time ago we drew attention to Mr. Andrew's important pamphlet on the evils of a break of gauge in India. Another powerful exponent of those evils has risen up in Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, Consulting Engineer to the Bombay and Baroda Line. It is to be hoped that these repeated protests on the part of experienced engineers and men of business in both countries may yet avert the mischief involved in the adoption by the Indian Government of a gauge which may answer well enough in the neighbourhood of Festiniog, but which seems wholly unsuited to the requirements of Indian trade or even of Indian soldiering. According to Colonel Kennedy the question of fixing a standard gauge for any country must be determined mainly by the character of the goods which the railways of that country may have to carry. In Lord Dalhousie's time the Indian gauge of five feet and a-half was fixed upon only after careful consideration of "the relative bulk and weight of each of the characteristic classes of Indian produce." Now it appears from the traffic of the last two years on the Bombay and Baroda Line that the produce carried on that line ranged from five to 224 cubic feet of bulk per ton of weight, showing an average of seventy-five cubic feet in 1870 and seventy-eight cubic feet in 1871. This would give an average space of 640 cubic feet for the storage of eight tons in an ordinary waggon on the old standard gauge, with a height of load not more than five feet above the platform, and the centre of gravity placed at five feet above the rails.

If these calculations be correct, Colonel Kennedy may well ask how an eight-ton load of half-pressed Indian cotton measuring 1,488 cubic feet, or eight tons of Australian wool measuring 1,120 cubic feet, are to be built up to a height of twenty or thirty feet on a little waggon with three feet only between the wheels, and therefore with one half of its proper stability. If we try to avoid the difficulty by making the waggon floors extend to any great distance outside the wheels, we are only landed in a new danger, consequent on ignoring the fearful effects of "centrifugal action with rapid motion on quick curves." We approach in fact the principle of the bicycle, which none but very bold speculators would think of applying to railway cars. Already has the lateral projection of loads beyond the rails been carried so far even with the present gauge, that many a railway accident can be traced thereto. It is a mistake also to assume the greater economy of the metre gauge, which involves among other things the necessity of double

tracks instead of single. The cost per mile of a double track on the narrow gauge would be about 66 per cent. of the cost of a single line of rails on the standard gauge, while the making of a single track only on the narrow gauge would be "simply chimerical" in any country which is or may become populous. Moreover, while the broad gauge line could easily be doubled at need, the narrow-gauge line would have to be quadrupled for the same purpose. Even a single line on the narrow gauge, where there is any traffic, would be more costly than one on the broad gauge, from the great number of sidings required on the one as compared with the other.

In considering the cost of a broad-gauge line, we must not take that of existing Indian railways as a standard of comparison. That it is quite possible to make such a line in future, under right conditions, for £5,000 to £7,000 a mile, exclusive of very large bridges, has been proved not only in England and America, but even in India, where the first section of the Sabarmatti and Wadwan line on the broad gauge was begun in November, 1870, and opened for traffic in May of the following year, at an average cost of £5,500 per mile. Would it be possible to construct a metre-gauge line in any part of India for less?

We note by the way that even Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government, in his report on the State Railways, admits that the broader gauge "has the advantage in light, bulky agricultural produce," that is in the great staples of Indian industry; and that this superiority has been shown in "the attempts on the guaranteed lines to enlarge their waggons and increase their wheel bases, so as to take the maximum load that the axles can bear without injury." At the same time he contends that the narrow gauge will suffice to carry almost everything, including artillery, siege guns, and military equipment. It seems however by his own confession that this can only be attained by restricting the speed to fifteen miles an hour; a condition hardly suited to military requirements in time of war. By his own showing too a railway truck eleven feet wide must be far better adapted for every purpose than one of six feet and a-half in width, to say nothing of the far greater speed at which the former may travel. Mr. Molesworth is also fully alive to the serious evils of a break of gauge, and deems it a thing to be avoided if possible, although it may be less of an evil than no railway at all.

Instead of branch lines on the narrow gauge, Colonel Kennedy would construct "well graded ordinary roads, branching from judiciously selected stations on the existing trunk-lines of railway," at an outside cost of £300 per mile. These lines should be laid out with a special view to adapting them hereafter for a broad-gauge railway; the driving and carrying power being meanwhile furnished by Thompson's traction engines and trucks, at a total estimated cost of £20,900 for road-making and carriage-stock over a length of forty miles, or about £522 a mile. For such a purpose he would utilise the outside embankments of irrigation canals. When the traffic on those roads had reached a certain stage of development, it would be easy to convert them into railways without any sacrifice of the original cost for making them; while the traction engines with their trains could be set at work in fresh districts.

Correspondence.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Public attention has of late been directed to the irrigation works constructed in India, and letters have appeared in some of the leading papers inquiring why periodical reports on their progress and results are not published, as in the case of Indian railways. Considering the importance of the subject, and the vast sums of public money which have been spent on the works in question, the public certainly have a right to know what their results have been; and that such information has been withheld must be ascribed probably to the fact that the works have proved utter failures.

The principal irrigation work in India is the Ganges Canal, which was commenced in 1842, opened in 1855, and was destined, it was said, to prevent famines in the adjacent country. This very desirable object, however, has not been attained, for those provinces were desolated by dreadful famines in 1860, and again in 1869, when the camp, which was being assembled in the latter year, near Agra, in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, had to be broken up, in consequence of the scarcity of food and the distressed condition of the people, who were dying in hundreds from starvation.

Owing to defects in the construction of the Ganges Canal, it is almost useless for navigation, and its utility for purposes of irrigation is likewise very limited, as may be seen from the extent of its earnings, the total amount of which, after deducting charges, has fallen considerably short of the interest on the capital sunk in its construction. It has sometimes been urged in favour of the undertaking that it enabled the Government to raise a larger revenue from the adjacent land than it could otherwise have done, as irrigated fields are taxed at an increased rate; but it must be remembered that the country traversed by the Ganges Canal was previously irrigated by wells at the expense of the cultivators, and already taxed, therefore, as irrigated lands.

The other works in the North-Western Provinces constructed by the British Government have turned out ruinous to a greater extent still than the Ganges Canal, several of them having failed to earn enough for covering even their working expenses.

In the Madras Presidency, the Godavery works, after having cost about three times the amount of the estimate on which their construction was sanctioned, are now found almost useless, and unlikely ever to fulfil their object.

The Orissa canals, which were commenced by a private company some years ago, were soon considered so worthless that the shares of the company were quoted at forty per cent. discount. The whole concern was bought up nevertheless at par by the Government, who paid, moreover, a bonus of £50,000. This extraordinary bargain is the more to be regretted that the Orissa scheme is turning out a failure, the data on which the returns had been calculated being now found to be very incorrect. Notwithstanding this disappointment, the Government, it is said, contemplate the purchase of another scheme got up by a private company in the Madras Presidency, the prospects of which are no better than those of the Orissa canals.

Under the above circumstances, it is not surprising that the Government should not feel disposed to publish reports on the results yielded by their irrigation works in India. But when they continue to sanction the construction of new works, without any probability of their resulting less disastrously than the works already made, and declare their intention to spend thirty-nine millions more of public money on similar undertakings, it becomes high time for the public to protest and for Parliament to interfere, seeing that the losses arising from these undertakings have to be made good out of the public exchequer, and that taxation in India has already been carried beyond limits consistent with safety.

DELTA.

London, October 5, 1872.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In England the judges are able and incorrupt, and the Bar is a society of gentlemen, among whose members you may find profound knowledge of the laws. The imperfections in the machinery for the administration of justice are caused by the defective supervision of the attorneys; but as the faults of the latter affect only a limited class of landowners, trustees, women, and children, the public opinion of the English nation has not yet called for a reform. Sir Walter Scott when he depicted the characters of Glossin in "Guy Mannering," and of the lawyers in the "Antiquary," and Dickens when he depicted Tulkinghorn in "Bleak House," satirized attorneys and family solicitors, and in Parliament this year one of its members censured the latter; but the sins of a Glossin or of a Tulkinghorn have but little affected the welfare of the industrious poor; they have principally injured those who subsist on realised property. In India the whole of the machinery is very defective. Few of the judges, European or native, possess more than a superficial knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws. The Bar is not a society. Pleaders, as native barristers

are called, are almost uncontrolled. Barristers are inclined to dictate to the Bench, and to waste valuable time in their orations by repetitions and irrelevant observations. Indeed one had the honesty to confess that he continued his oration when he had nothing more to the purpose to say; he pleaded that he had received so large a fee from his friend, the native client seated beside him, that he would not be considered to have fairly earned the money were he abruptly to close his argument.

Many of the native lawyers in India have made large fortunes out of the uncertainty caused by the vacillating and contradictory enactments of Government regarding proprietary rights in land. The transfer of lands from landowners of the warrior caste to the kinsmen of lawyers by champerty and other devices, is the fruitful source of dangerous political demonstrations. The improper and unjust proceedings of some of the Civil Courts were, during the Mutiny, the chief cause of trouble in keeping in order the agricultural community.

Three reforms are in India urgently required:—

1. *That public opinion among the natives be carefully consulted before laws are passed.* In our pride we are apt to think that English lawyers understand the science of legislation better than the Orientals do; whereas the fact is that some of the Hindoo and Mohammedan laws have stood the test of time much better than any of our Statutes, though we seem to think that the knowledge of one English barrister must be superior to the united wisdom of Mooftees and Pundits for the past hundred years.

2. *The Bench must be reformed.* We must not be satisfied with placing on the bench those who have proved themselves unfit for the charge of a district. The quality of efficiently supervising, controlling, and instructing native judges, pleaders, and attorneys is even more requisite than an intimate acquaintance with the law library.

It would be an unpleasant task to remind the public of the instances of indolence and lamentable ignorance of law on the part of some of our Indian judges. Files of suits have for months been shut up in Cutcherry boxes, because judges were ignorant of the law, and too indolent to learn it, and had not been instructed by a properly qualified Bar; while the records of appeal cases show what dreadful mistakes have been committed, when incompetent judges have at last made up their minds to pass decrees.

Government has made two desperate efforts to remedy the evils patent to all. First it has in many places established Small Cause Courts to accelerate and cheapen the course of justice; but although this remedy is beneficent when great care is taken in the selection of properly qualified judges, it leads to terrible evils when the judges are incompetent; for as there is no appeal, injustice cannot be remedied, and its course may be continued for long before it can be stopped. Secondly, Government has organised an elaborate system of Registration, to which it appears to be inclined to give almost as much force as to Decrees. The great danger to be feared from the working of this system is from *False Personation*. Under the former system of Canoongoe registration, false personation was very difficult, for the Canoongoes were personally acquainted with the landowning community. False personation before Registrars in India may now go on for many years before it be detected, and indeed it is almost impossible to detect and prove it after the lapse of three or four years.

Government has also attempted this year to improve the quality of evidence by an Oaths Bill (Act VI. of 1872). I brought to your notice on the 3rd of October last year the absurdity of expecting truth while forbidding the use of oaths.

3rdly. The third great reform required is a Regulation *strengthening and supporting the Bench in controlling pleaders and attorneys.* The High Courts should be invested with full power over them; those Courts should have power to suspend or cancel all licenses to practise, merely recording publicly their reasons for doing so. No barrister should in India be permitted to dictate to a High Court Judge, or to bully subordinate judges. Whatever control the societies of barristers and solicitors may exercise over lawyers in England, there is little chance of any beneficent control being exercised over them in India except from the Bench.

The apparent costs of litigation are often great; I knew a judge who decreed Rs. 1,000 in favour of a lawyer who had done nothing, the parties having amicably arranged the dispute among themselves. Although the judge subsequently reduced

his decree to Rs. 250 (one fourth), the latter amount was ten times as much as it ought to have been.

But the apparent costs are small in comparison with the actual expenses. I knew a lawyer who put himself up to auction. One of the intending litigants offered Rs. 4,000, but his opponent offered Rs. 5,000, and thus secured the assistance of the law professor. What sums in the shape of refreshers were afterwards given I never learnt.

However disgusted the English public may be with the conduct of a Chaffers, and of some of the lawyers in the Tichborne case, they have little idea of the doings among the legal profession in the Mofussil of India.

If law be administered with *certainly* and *reasonable celerity*, the Indian public will not demand *cheapness*. The Government now receives a large income for performing its duty of dispensing justice; this will not be grudged if only the litigant be defended against the expenses caused by immature legislation, incompetent judges, grasping lawyers, and the slow pace of justice through Appellate Courts, which maketh the heart sick.—Your obedient servant, T.

Oct. 4.

A FAVOURABLE VIEW OF THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

HONoured SIR,—I am Bengalee Baboo, poor man, but very honest, and never make mutiny; nevertheless, family expense so great that my pay is too small. Income-tax always gives me pay, and now plenty stuff in newspaper about poor natives paying tax, so I write letter to say that all nonsense. Bengalee Baboo like income-tax, so write petition to Gracious Majesty all wishing to pay; every well-wisher pay tax, bad native only refuse, and say robbery. Mr. Grant Duff is great man, very great man, and every Baboo pray night and day that he become Governor-General, double income-tax, and make Baboo happy for five years. That gentleman's speech quite true; very few natives out of 150 millions pay tax to Government, but plenty natives pay bribe to Baboo and native collector. Foolish man pay tax; clever man give Baboo two rupees a month, and keep his name out of "Ticcus" List; but *bobbery* man very foolish, for, when Government make him pay, Baboo make him give present also.

Sir, I, long time, want the Canal Department, where my brother made overseer, and get plenty "baksheesh" from villagers; but, since income-tax coming, my brother get leave, because his mother dead, and then try for Income-tax Department.

Income-tax office, no one asking questions, and magistrate, very good man, says, "Good morning, Baboo, what letters have I to sign?" though former gentleman get angry and say, "Very well, Baboo, but stand over there, you smell so of cocoanut-oil." Native collector also family man, and he never hear complaints unless villager very humble and pay a rupee, then Baboo write petition for him to Governor-General, and charge eight annas for writing it. Everyone saying that Sir Richard Temple clever man, live at Simla, read newspapers, and amuse himself with painting pictures, but I write to him and say all Baboos *strike* if income-tax stopped, then Sir Richard have to do plenty office work, and live in Calcutta all the hot weather, and then he become very sorry. Mr. Fawcett, too honest gentleman, and say things too plain, but Mr. Grant Duff give him a jokeative answer, and refer him to Bengalee newspaper that loves the income-tax. Perhaps he read my letter next time in Parliament. All Baboo family man and native collector praying for long life and prosperity of Mr. Grant Duff, and plenty income-tax. If House of Commons want me please give my address, and pay first-class passage in P. and O. steamer then I give good evidence for the Government.—I am, honoured Sir, your humble servant,

Bow Bazaar, Sept. 3, 1872.

KOOCHPARWANEE DOSS.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE ON INDIA.

Mr. Grant Duff's exposition in Parliament of the present condition of Indian finance, if it has taken no one in this country by surprise, has added one more to the numerous already existing proofs of the absolute necessity of furnishing the English public with accurate information regarding the simplest facts of Indian finance. It is felt

in this country that no one rising to speak with authority on questions of vast moment to India, could have ventured to commit himself to the statements of which Mr. Grant Duff easily and serenely delivered himself, unless he could safely calculate on the ignorance of his audience. To an audience imperfectly acquainted with the rudiments of Indian finance, and predisposed to receive a pleasant account of the stewardship of this vast empire, the *couleur de rose* picture of the Under-Secretary of State for India must have proved as welcome as the conviction of ignorance or blindness would have been the reverse. The only drawback to the kind of enjoyment offered to the House of Commons consists in the fact that the discontent which is known to prevail throughout India has occasionally threatened to become dangerous, and may some day, when we are least prepared for it, fulfil the long-standing menace. Then, neither persistent congratulations nor tardy regret will suffice to remedy an evil which is still open to judicious treatment. To the labours of the Special Committee on Indian Finance, which has recently been suspended and will be re-appointed during the next Session, public opinion in India looks with a curious mixture of hope and fear. Enough has been revealed before the committee to set it on the right tack, but it is believed that nothing short of a commission deputed to make enquiries in India could so place the grievances of the people before Parliament as to ensure their prompt remedy.

INDIAN TAXATION.

The *Englishman* admits that the incidence of taxation in India at the present day is in actual amount proportionately less than it would have been, or even than it was, under native rule. We ourselves, indeed, on the basis of the actual comparison of the figures belonging to the two periods, have repeatedly insisted on its truth. If, on the other hand, the *Times* means to affirm that the burden of our taxation is not more severely felt than was that of our predecessors, we are strongly of opinion that the proposition is untrue. The great error of those who point to comparisons of this kind as conclusive proof of the leniency of our fiscal system, and, to a large extent, the great error of that system itself, arises from confounding the amount with the character of taxation. These people start from an assumption which is not only altogether unwarrantable, but displays a lamentable ignorance of human nature, that men feel calls upon their purse in proportion to their amount. Carried to its legitimate limits, this assumption would do away with the distinction, as regards the effect produced on the feelings, between giving and being robbed. It ignores entirely the philosophy of finance, and treats it as an exact science with which the imagination has no concern. But men are not mere calculating machines; and the fact is, that our taxation is at once less considerable in amount, and more severe in effect, than that of the Mughal emperors. So vital is the importance of this distinction between amount and kind of taxation, that we have no hesitation in saying we might largely increase the former while simultaneously alleviating the real burden. As to the second proposition, no doubt it is a strange reflection on the governing capacity of the English that we have so far been unable to pay our way without resorting to unpopular taxes. But when it is remembered that want of facility in adapting themselves to foreign customs and ideas is a well-known tendency of the character of the English as a people, it need not appear so strange as to cast any doubt on the ample testimony that exists to the fact. With regard to the cause of our increased expenditure, it is beyond doubt, to a great extent, due to a rise of prices; nay, it seems probable that whatever economies may be found practicable in the future will be fully balanced, if not outweighed, by the still further rise of prices that may naturally be expected to arise from the development of the country. The inference drawn by the *Times* does not, however, follow, for the reasons we have already stated. Though we have not imposed additional taxes in proportion to the rise, we have gradually departed more and more widely in the taxes we have imposed from the modes of taxation most familiar and least obnoxious to the people. What is needed, then, is not, as described by the *Times*, a financier who shall merely tap the means of the people proportionally to their increase, but one who shall know how to conduct this process as far as may be necessary by methods the most in accordance with the habits and feelings of the people to be taxed.

HARD LINES FOR THE ORDNANCE MAJORS.

The *Times* of India thinks that it could scarcely be worth the while of a great Government like that of India to perpetuate grievous personal injustice for the sake of saving a few thousand rupees; yet, that the Government of India is about to do so in the matter of refusing their pay to the lately promoted Ordnance Corps majors is, we are afraid, an instance in point. The reason given is supposed to be that majors of the mounted branch of the artillery gain largely by the system of contracts prevailing in India, for the supply of material, &c., required in the repair of carriages, harness, and the provision of horse-blankets, shoes, and stable equipments. This is necessarily a technical question and somewhat dry subject, but on that account it is the more incumbent on us to explain how the matter stands. Now it may, we conclude, be admitted that if Government could itself supply material cheaper, the system would be ended forthwith. Estimates were called for some time ago from the

Ordnance Department for the supply of stable equipments, and it was found that they were higher than the sum—2 rupees per horse per month—allowed to commanding officers. Reports were also called for of the actual expense incurred by these officers in equipping their horses, and in no case was the contract price found sufficient. Harness and carriage allowances, if the harness and carriages are received new, are, no doubt, amply sufficient; but it is well known to all artillery officers in India that an old battery and old harness are sources of pecuniary loss to the commanding officer, to say nothing of the risk—on the occasion of a change of equipment—of the Battery having to be returned into store and put into re-issuable condition at the expense of the returning officer. In addition to these contingencies there are those of long and frequent marches on service, and in relief, when no profit can possibly be made; the frequent additions made, by order, to the articles paid for by the Commanding Officer (in civil life this would not be considered justice), and the liability to having the contract allowances lowered by Government. This was done when the Horse Artillery Commanding Officers allowance was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per horse not many years ago, thereby presenting a somewhat anomalous spectacle of a Captain of Dragoons receiving Rs. 3 and a Captain of Horse Artillery Rs. 2 at the same station, for doing the same work at the same cost to themselves for the same Government horses. Again, the so-called profits were always regarded in the light of a command allowance, and in return for the responsibility of looking after a large extra establishment of natives (syces, grass-cutters, &c.), also the keeping of forage and ordnance accounts, returns, store lists, and the numerous papers connected with a mounted battery. In confirmation of this view a command allowance of Rs. 250 was granted to commanding officers of heavy batteries on their establishment. It must not be forgotten that a Major of Artillery is his own Quartermaster, Paymaster, and Adjutant, and that all he is allowed for stationery and the repair of arms is Rs. 30 per month. How far that allowance goes with the present multiplicity of forms, returns, &c., one can easily guess. Further, only one-half of the Majors of Foot Artillery are commanding field batteries. As regards the other half, surely it is preposterous that men of their rank and service—some of them over twenty-two years—should receive less pay than many Wing subalterns of Native Infantry regiments. We need not proceed further than to compare the positions of a Major of British Infantry and a Major of British Artillery landing together in India; the former receives Rs. 819-3-0 per month, the latter (if belonging to a Garrison Brigade) Rs. 463-10-0, and (if to a Field Brigade) Rs. 523-10-0. These sums include all command and horse allowances, with the addition (in the case of the field brigade officer) of such sums as he can screw out of his contracts—never in the long run, we believe, with present high prices, more than Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month.

INDIAN ASPARAGUS.—At the last meeting of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society an interesting memorandum by Dr. Cornish was read on the cultivation of asparagus in India. There seems to be a general impression on the part of amateur cultivators that an asparagus bed requires from two to three years to become productive, and the Doctor's object is to show that asparagus, under proper treatment and culture, may be successfully grown in Madras, and made to yield abundantly for the table *within a year* of the date of sowing the seed. The seed, he says, may be sown at any time from July to November. Dr. Cornish details his own experience of asparagus growing, and states that his beds have been yielding freely within seven months from the date of sowing; and he considers that for delicacy of flavour, tenderness, and succulence, the Indian grown asparagus is infinitely to be preferred to that which is imported from France in tins. Dr. Cornish throws out the caution that people should take the direction of the cultivation into their own hands, including the cutting of the heads, for native gardeners, at present, know nothing about the plant, and are sure to neglect or to cut too rashly if they are not taught how to treat it properly.

THE VISIT TO THE VICEROY OF THE KHIVA AMBASSADOR.—We have already several times referred to the Envoy from Khiva, who is now at Rawul Pindie on his way to the Viceroy, and speculation has arisen as to the nature of his mission, both to the ruler of Cabul and the Government of India. By letters just received from a merchant in Bokhara, we discover a possible clue to the errand that has brought an Ambassador all the way to India, from such a distant region as Khiva. The Russian expedition, which failed, or at least was withdrawn last year, has this year been renewed, and a force is now again moving from the north, probably from the Russian position on the Sir-i-Daria upon Oorgunj, a few marches north of Khiva. The Khivans were actively preparing to defend themselves, and a battle was shortly expected. In conjunction with this northern force, it is probable that a second column may be co-operating, from Samarcand, down the valley of the Oxus; if so the Samarcand column must be of small dimensions. From the same source we learn that cholera is making frightful ravages in Bokhara, two hundred deaths occurring in that city daily. Although this number may seem exaggerated, it is yet by no means improbable, as the filth of the city is beyond description.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

MURREE, Sept. 2.—You are doubtless aware that there have been several cases of cholera in this station lately. The past week has been the worst so far—eight cases and four of them fatal occurring among the troops in one day. Yesterday was one of the best days since the outbreak, no cases having occurred among the Europeans of the station or at the barracks, and but two natives having been attacked—not in the station, but on the road to Rawul Pindie. The Nonconformist chaplain has, I am sorry to say, lost a child, one of two which were attacked—but his house is situated between the Mule lines, where several cases occurred, and the barrack which was first attacked. There have been wonderfully few cases in the bazaar—only two or three perhaps at most. Immediately after the outbreak the men from the infected barracks were promptly moved out to a hill-top some miles off, but, if report speaks truth, stranger than fiction in this case, no medical men were sent with them, and two cases were absolutely sent back from the camp yesterday into the station, where both proved fatal during the night. These unfortunate fellows were brought in at the time the residents were taking their afternoon walk, and had to be carried for some distance along the Mall. Two more cases are said to have occurred out in the camp since yesterday, but it is to be hoped the authorities will provide accommodation out there, and not try to perpetuate the scourge amongst us longer than it might possibly otherwise last. As to the outbreak here being traceable to any particular cause, rumour has it that a gentleman from Lahore, where the disease was raging, lost a child, and determined he would come up to Murree at once. The civil surgeon at Lahore, it is said, warned him not to do so for fifteen days, but disregarding the warning he came straight up here, and his ayah, who had been ill for some days, was the first case of the many that have lately occurred—the poor woman died. If this tale be true, and it is pretty generally circulated here, the person who brought the disease amongst us from Lahore deserves something beyond the odium attached to his name, which I do not give, because this is but one side of a story. The weather is less foggy to-day than of late, and some fresh snow has fallen on the Punjab range, so we hope things may change for the better soon.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the Cantonment Magistrate and the chief Medical officer of Roorkee were returning the other day from a visit to Jourasie (a cholera stricken village) the elephant they were riding almost bodily disappeared in a quick-sand of the Solani. A party of Sappers had, we are told, to be despatched to the scene to dig them out.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The report on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1871 is a satisfactory but dry chronicle of a year of civil courts' labour. In all 76,092 original suits were instituted (being an increase of 5,300 over the total of the preceding year), of a total value of 47½ lakhs; that of the suits of 1870 was nearly three lakhs in excess of this.

CHOLERA AT WURDAH.—I am sorry to say cholera seems to be spreading about the Wurdah district; but here the general health is excellent, with the exception of colds, which are easily enough caught this damp weather. We still have almost continuously heavy rain, but apparently not more than is required, as throughout the Central Provinces the crops of all kinds are reported to be most favourable.—*Madras Times Correspondent.*

THE HIMALAYAS.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—"Lord Northbrook proposes to spend a month at Chini next year. We would advise his Lordship to ascend the valley of the Sutlej even higher. Chini is sometimes visited by heavy rain, travelling up the open valley. A bend of the river, a little higher up, makes quite a different climate, the elbows of the hills shutting out all moisture from the Punjab. Of course we write of the rainy season."

SALT CLEARANCES IN BENGAL.—During the first quarter of the current year the total clearances of salt of all descriptions amounted to 17,61,675 maunds, and the amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,25,444. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency was 550 maunds, and at Pooree 400 maunds. The total importations to Calcutta were 13,45,700 maunds; no salt was imported by sea during the quarter at any of the ports in the Orissa districts.

SNAKE BITE.—A Dr. E. J. Lazarus sends to a contemporary instructions for the treatment of snake-bite. The medicine alluded to is the strong water of ammonia, but *eau de luce* is equally efficacious, and both are procurable at any chemist's. For several years a very great number of cases of snake-bite have been brought to him for treatment, but he has never taken notes of them. Since the rains have set in this year he has already had twenty-seven cases, all of which recovered, with the exception of one individual, who was in *articulo mortis* when brought in.

CHOLERA AT AGRA.—We learn that in consequence of a case of cholera having occurred in the band of the 20th Hussars, the rest of the musicians have been shifted out of barracks, and are under canvas on the parade ground. We hear that two cases of cholera appeared in the Artillery also, but the men who were attacked have recovered.—*Mofussile*, Sept. 4.

DEVoured BY A JACKAL.—In the village of Domjur, Howrah, a female infant, about six months old, was, on last Friday evening, devoured by a jackal. It appears that the mother of the unfortunate child had left her on the verandah, and gone to a neighbouring house to fetch some fire, when, in the interval, a jackal visited the house, and carried her away into a jungle. A neighbour having witnessed the scene ran after the animal, and commenced searching the jungle, which occupied some time, but he could not trace the body.—*Englishman*, Sept. 17.

ELECTION DODGES AMONG THE KHASIAS.—It is interesting to know that civilised nations are not the only people in the world who make a bad use of their privilege as electors. The following from Colonel Raban, who paid a visit to the Khasia Hills, is interesting with regard to this point:—"My visit to Chella in December was connected with the selection of Wahdadars, i.e., chiefs, for the Chella confederacy. Two vacancies had to be filled, and for both there was a severe contest. I had opportunities of learning, what indeed I knew pretty well before, that all sorts of election dodges are almost as common amongst these semi-civilised populations as amongst the more advanced people of Europe and America."

INDIAN TEAS.—Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co.'s fortnightly Tea Report, dated Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1872, states that the arrivals of tea during the past fortnight have been moderate, and the sales were, therefore, restricted to some 6,500 chests, of which nearly 1,500 were withdrawn from the public sales for higher rates. Prices for fine descriptions have been fully sustained during the period under review; but medium qualities have been less in demand, and are easier in price. The enquiry for teas of all sorts has somewhat subsided, and the smallness of the receipts from the producing-districts has probably been the cause of prices being sustained at their present level. Large arrivals are expected next week.

THE LATE MR. MAYNE.—In my last letter I gave a short account of Mr. Mayne's illness. I may as well complete it. On Tuesday night he was in a critical state, though cholera had left him and there were some favourable symptoms. But on Wednesday it was only too apparent that the struggle for life had been too protracted, and that, in spite of the additional strength gained by his late visit to England, he was succumbing. And yet all Wednesday and Thursday he fought for life—a dreadfully unequal fight—and on Friday morning at half-past one he passed away. He sank very slowly and peacefully, in no pain, but without the power of recognising the friends who stood around him. The immediate cause of death was cerebral effusion.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

WHY NOT GIVE THE SO-CALLED "LOAFERS" A CHANCE?—An advertisement appears in the London *Daily News* of Aug. 9, from the India-office, calling for the service in India of three mechanics accustomed to the erection of iron bridge-work and roofing, three carpenters, three brick and tile makers, three bricklayers, three stonemasons, three stone cutters, and three plate layers, on engagement for five years. Their passages out and home are to be paid, and the salaries offered are one hundred and fifty rupees a month for the first year with increments of ten rupees annually. Considering that there are numbers of men at present in the country who would do the work required quite as well as the new importations, sending men from England is simply a waste of money.—*Englishman*.

THE KOOKAS.—It is feared in certain quarters that there is again something up among the Kookas, for although every man among them is known and his doings regularly recorded, yet it is suspected from things that occasionally crop up that there is a great deal of secret correspondence going on. In consequence, we believe, of this impression, the fortifications of Malair Kotla, the object of the last rising, are being strengthened. Malair Kotla, being the only Mahomedan state among those this side of the Sutlej, is the peculiar object of the fanatic Kooka's hatred. It is said that all letters to or from Hindoos in the Punjab are opened and read before delivery in the Post offices; servants have been known to complain that latterly they have constantly received their letters open.—*Indian Daily News*.

RAILWAY BRIDGE PIERS.—A correspondent, an engineer, who had recently occasion to travel on the Punjab Railway, writes to us to notice the peculiar effect of the river currents against the single circular piers of the bridges on that line; he affirms that the amount of "heading up" and consequent destructive scour on the circular piers, even when the rivers are low, are so much greater than at the bridges provided with cut-waters on the East Indian line, as to form a most striking, and unfavourable contrast. The single well piers on the Punjab line cannot, of course, compare with such bridges as the Soane with its twelve well piers, but our correspondent argues from the comparative aspects of the currents, that the immunity of the East Indian bridges is as much owing to their cut-waters as to the solidity of their structure.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

WOOD FAMINE IN THE PUNJAB.—The wood famine, which for some time has been threatening at various points in the Punjab, has, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, made itself felt at Rawul Pindie, where on a late occasion it was found a matter of some difficulty to procure the firewood necessary for burning the corpses of some Hindoos who had died of cholera.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.—The *Pioneer* once more writes on the gauge question, and "ventures to assert, in view of the evidence subsequently collected, that the reports forwarded to Lord Mayo while the gauge question was still undecided did not adequately represent the case for the standard system. There seems but too much reason to suppose that the uniformity of gauge has been surrendered under a complete delusion concerning the financial advantages of the sacrifice. An overwhelming mass of professional testimony in England now favours the theory that, by adopting comparatively light rails and economising in other ways, broad gauge lines can be constructed in this country for little more than the cost of narrow gauge lines,—that the difference is really not worth saving at the sacrifice of uniformity."

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.—The Government of India have requested that it may be ascertained whether there is any objection on the part of railway companies to the insertion of the following clause in the regulations for the transport of troops:—"When bodies of troops travel by rail, the senior non-commissioned officer or soldier in each compartment will be made responsible that no damages occur whilst the troops occupy it; and a memorandum will be taken at the time of entry, under the orders of the officer commanding the troops, of the number of the carriage and compartment, and the name of the senior man in charge, who will report to the officer deputed to go down the line for the purpose after the men are seated, whether all is correct, and again whether all is correct before the men leave the train, a railway official inspecting each compartment, and reporting to the officer in command before the troops march off."

ANOTHER KHUD ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—We regret to learn of another serious accident having occurred in these hills a few days ago to Mr. Bird, C.S., who was riding with a friend on the Mahosoon road, when they were met by a string of laden mules, and while endeavouring to avoid them, as usual, found themselves "shunted" to the khud side. Mr. Bird's horse, not liking the close proximity of the mules, took to backing towards the khud, and after a struggle went over the precipice with its rider, the latter falling a considerable distance, but escaping with only some severe cuts and bruises about the head and legs; the less fortunate quadruped was dashed to pieces, and not seen again. Mr. Bird was brought into Simla yesterday, and received prompt medical attention, and although he is seriously injured, we are glad to learn that the injuries are not of a dangerous nature.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

DENGUE AT AGRA.—Sufferers by the dengue are picking up. Servants—in some instances the complete establishments of private houses were prostrated—are crawling about whispering the mysteries of the *niah bokhar*. We had the hope that the westerly breeze, whose appearance was hailed with delight, would diminish the power of, if not at once remove, the disease; but such, we regret to say, is not the case. There are very many sufferers by it now in the cantonment, and it is on the increase among the European troops. The native regiments have literally been defeated by it. Several officers and not a few ladies suffer severely by it. Even medical men, who generally manage by some mysterious agency known only to themselves to evade epidemics, are fairly over. Rumour says that but one of the many medical men in the station has escaped. From cholera we are thankful at being able to write we are free at present.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 7.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—A contemporary notices some pleasant congratulations over the discovery of a wine market in India, in which some Melbourne vine-growers have recently been indulging. One man stated that "he had found a market in India for an unlimited supply of light delicate Victorian wines at highly satisfactory prices;" another that "from the success he had experienced in the Indian market, he felt confident that he could place all his wines there at good prices;" and a third, that "for some years he had been able to dispose of his wines as fast as they could be brought into condition." These congratulations, accurate in the main, hardly represent the exact truth. We believe that when a large consignment of Australian wines was thrown on Calcutta a few years ago the wine became for some time a drug. It was new and unknown, and found few purchasers, until suddenly some French gentleman discovered that it could be medicated into a very decent poison for modern palates. There then arose, and probably still exists, some sort of demand for the article, which has never, however, become as popular as it deserves to be. To palates uncorrupted by the medicated wines which are largely imported into India, the light unadulterated Australian wine is both a pleasant and a wholesome drink. There is one thing about it to which we are able to certify; there is no headache in it. And if wine-bibbing is one of the necessary accompaniments of that civilisation which is expected eventually to take the native of this country in its embrace, we believe that, as an element of civilisation, Australian wine is in every way preferable to the heavier drinks of Europe. Until Mr. Vernier is prepared with his jamun specific, we should vote for the vine-growers of Melbourne.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE MAYO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—We have only just seen the prospectus of the Mayo Industrial School for European and Eurasian girls at Simla. A committee has been formed which has made itself responsible for the pecuniary liabilities hitherto borne by Mrs. Tytler. Rs. 30,000 are required at once to defray the debt on the building and the monthly expenses now amount to Rs. 700, although there are only twenty-three children in the institution, which, it is hoped, will eventually receive a hundred inmates. This is a bold venture, when it is remembered that the Pratt Memorial has raised very little more than thirty thousand rupees. But the patronage of great people goes a long way in India, and we do not despair of seeing the money raised. Except for its location in the hills, the institution seems to have very much the same scope as the Pratt Memorial School, and it seems unfortunate that there should be the prospect of two struggling establishments instead of one noble and well endowed school for girls.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

HOCKEY AN INDIAN GAME.—Our English contemporaries do not seem to know much about the game of "Polo," which they describe at great length and from which they expect many blessings to the aristocratic youth of England. One attributes the game to Canada! Whilst the *Illustrated London News* is a little nearer the mark by stating that "it was first introduced at Lahore, where it created quite a sensation." This—excepting the sensation especially among the natives which many of us remember—is a mistake. It was long before played at Calcutta on Munnipooree ponies, and had been introduced at that capital, we believe, by Captain Sherar from Assam. At Lahore it was introduced by Dr. Leitner after his Thibet tour, and was played with great vigour during the hot weather of 1867 on horses of every size. In one form or other the game is as old as the mountains, though, as now played, it is chiefly Bhootia or Thibetan. We hope it will again be revived at this station.—*Public Opinion.*

THE BRIDGES OF THE SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.—We understand that the recent disasters connected with the bridges of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway have been engaging the attention of the authorities at the India Office, who have been impressing the importance of enquiry into the causes of such serious accidents upon the Court of Directors in London. We are informed that, in consequence, Mr. Bradford Leslie, C.E., who is coming shortly out to this country on some business connected with the Government of India, has been commissioned by the directors of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway to examine, we believe, all the bridges on their line, in concert with Mr. Joseph Harrison, their present acting agent, with a view if possible of initiating as early as possible the best protective works devisable to guard against the probability of occurrence for the future of those accidents on the large rivers of the Punjab that are crossed by the railway, which have for the last two years been so disastrous to the railway company and productive of so much inconvenience to the public.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 10.

ANTIDOTES AGAINST MOSQUITOES.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Would you, or your readers, be surprised to hear that the common small bats everywhere met with are the best antidotes against mosquitoes and all such insect pests imaginable? Only allow bats free range of a house, and mosquitoes disappear *instantly*, i.e., in a day, or rather night or two. I mention this because many people are up in arms against these harmless and useful little animals, and take precautions to exclude them from their apartments. I discovered the fact years ago in Central India. Being fond of watching the habits of animals, I left undisturbed a family of bats which had taken up their abode in a crevice of the inner doorway of my bungalow. I found the bats there when I first entered the house, which has been some time unoccupied. The station swarmed with mosquitoes, but there was not a single one in my house, at least so long as the bats had free ingress and egress to every room. By way of experiment I several times shut off a room from the range of the bats by a chickoor purdah and found it in a couple of days again colonised by mosquitoes. I have tried the same experiment over and over again since, with the same results, and have at the present moment a medium-sized bachelor bat, who hangs himself by day in my sleeping room (occasionally patronising the *goosel khunah*), besides a couple of families or thereabouts, in the eaves of the bungalow and out-offices. Bats are perfectly cleanly (which birds are not), and are extremely useful to boot, as they live entirely on flies, mosquitoes, &c., their object in entering rooms, and flying round and round, with occasional dives at the wall and ceiling, is the capture of the latter insects. They never strike against anything in their gyrations.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9. Str. Arratoon Apcar, Tavish, Trincomalee.—10. Melbourne, Blaxell, Cardiff.—13. Str. Arcot, —, Bombay.—14. Str. Crosby, Vails, London; Francois Cail, Lefur, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9. Str. City of Oxford, Akbar, Northumberland.—10. Str. Busheer, str. Oriental, Rooperarell.—11. Str. Sumatra, str. Excelsior, Tethys, Bedfordshire.—12. Str. Himalaya, George Kendall, Leopold et Marie.—13. Carnarvon Castle, Isabella, Victoria Bridge.—14. Ismail, Gauntlet.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arcot.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Bacon and six children, Messrs. Ritchie, Lindquist, Symons, and Phipson.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 17, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 13
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 10 to 101 13
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	104 2 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5-16d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1410 to —xd*
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 127
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	415 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	270 to 290
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	124 to 125
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	195 to 198
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	30 to 31s.ell.
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	114 to 142
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	350 to 355
Nasmith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	750 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	111 to 112*
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	425 to 430
Pariah Bank ...	100 ...	93 to 94x.d.
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	505 to 560x.d.
Tiruoot Indigo ...	200 ...	108 to 107
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	29½ to 30

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

Madras.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL BLAKE.—General Blake, we regret to hear, broke his collar-bone when riding in a paper chase at Rangoon on the 29th August. The General is, however, reported to be doing well.

HAIDRABAD.—We (*Pioneer*) have heard that Mr. Johnston, the secretary of the Nizam's Department of Public Works, has been dismissed, and that Sir Salar Jung has referred the matter constituting the ground of dismissal to the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers (of which Mr. Johnston is a member) for investigation.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The *South of India Observer* is "sorry to hear it is just possible that the Camp of Exercise, which was to have been held at Bangalore early the ensuing year, may, after all, be postponed. Cholera, that dread foe to all preconceived arrangements, has appeared upon the scene, and it would scarcely be deemed wise to march troops down a road which has been devastated by so malignant a foe."

COOLY LABOUR.—The *Madras Times* thinks that a Cooly Labour Bill would be an immense boon to Southern India. "It should be binding on both employers and employed. Let it be an understood thing that a man engaging himself as a monthly or daily paid labourer binds himself for a certain remuneration to do a certain amount of different kinds of work, and that the employer is on his part bound to exact no more, and to pay for what is done, regularly and punctually. A month's notice absolutely necessary on both sides."

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST THE DEVIL.—At the Town Police Court, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, a Mr. H. Balls, residing in Black Town, appeared in person and presented the following written statement for a summons against one T. Lazaro. "T. Lazaro, residing in Black Town, who is persecuting me by having tied the devil and Antony to himself through which I hear very foul and vulgar language from him, and he keeps my thoughts and minds garrisoned and thereby preventing me from entering into business by him keeping my time engaged by speaking to me as a ventriloquist and by which action I am suffering, and for which act against me I seek relief." His Worship, Mr. Campbell, referred the applicant to Mr. T. G. Clarke, the senior magistrate, who told him that he would give him a month's time to renew his application, in order to see under what Act he could charge the devil; at the same time he promised to make inquiries regarding the matter. It is supposed the applicant is of unsound mind.—*Madras Mail.*

THE WEATHER AT BANGALORE.—Writing of the weather, the oldest inhabitant tells us that the rain this monsoon has been excessive. All the tanks are filled to overflowing, and judging from the number of mud walls that have fallen, and the general leakiness of nearly every house in the place, the attentions of the clerk of the weather are almost too pressing to be agreeable. The worst of it is that the next monsoon is due in another three weeks, when it is to be hoped the lower class of natives, who suffer the most, will not be entirely washed out. We think we may safely affirm that as compared with other stations Bangalore has been most mercifully exempted from the dengue.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 14.

RANGOON RECORDERSHIP.—With reference to the proposed Act authorising the Governor-General in Council to abolish the Court of Recorder at Rangoon, and to establish in its stead that of the Session's Judge, which is now pending the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, the present incumbent, it is said, has made a representation to his Grace, urging his claim to the proposed appointment in preference to that of any other officer, and has suggested that the independence of the Sessions' Judge, as provided for in the said Act, should be strictly maintained, and that the officer, or his Court, should be placed under the Indian Government, and not under the Chief Commissioner, as is the case with the several High Courts in India.

THE MADRAS PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT.—A Mr. Gustav Oppert has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the Madras Presidency College. In announcing this appointment the Secretary of State writes:—"Mr. Oppert states that he has studied Oriental Languages and History in the German Universities of Bonn, Leipzig, Berlin, and Halle, and took his doctor's degree at the last-named University in 1861. He was employed in the Oriental Department of the Bodleian Library at Oxford in 1866, since which time until now he has been an assistant in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle." The salary of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem. In his letter of appointment Mr. Oppert is informed that he must devote his whole time to the duties of the service, and not absent himself from his duties without having first obtained permission from the Government or its authorised officers, or except in case of sickness or accident certified by competent medical testimony. He will be eligible for promotion to the higher classes of the educational service as vacancies occur; but such promotion will not be actually accorded till he has passed the ordinary examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he may be employed in case the same shall be required by the Local Government.—*Madras Mail*.

THE LATE MR. BATCOCK.—We regret to hear of the demise of Mr. S. Batcock, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens here. He died, we are told, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, at Allahabad. Mr. Batcock had many friends in this Presidency, friends who appreciated fully his intelligent and valuable, though unpretending, endeavours to further agricultural and horticultural interests. He contributed in no small degree to the success of the cinchona experiments on the Neilgherries. He was at the time of his death engaged as secretary to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, cotton commissioner. Those who knew Mr. Batcock intimately will with us bewail the death of a good and estimable man. We have seldom heard of a case so sad as that of Mr. Batcock and his family. Almost every resident in Ootacamund remembers them—all when with us the picture of health and happiness. They were induced to go home, and no sooner had they reached the shores of England than ill-fortune came upon them like a flood. Within a few days three or four children fell victims to scarlet fever, from which the father himself barely recovered. The little money saved in India was swallowed up in some "investment"—one of the specious swindles of London. This compelled Mr. Batcock to return to India; but he left his wife and remaining child at home. The latter died, and now cholera has carried off the father. Well may this be called a "pitiful case," as an up-country contemporary indeed calls it, for we imagine, in spite of one or two irreconcilable facts stated, that it is to the late Mr. Batcock and his family the following paragraph refers:—"A pitiful case of a European gardener on his way to England from Simla occurred a week ago. He left his wife and three children at home and brought one child out with himself. The three children in England died of scarlet fever, and the one with him in India also died; his wife was nearly mad through grief, and he was hastening home to see her; he stopped here to break his journey, was taken ill with cholera, and died within a few hours!"—*South of India Observer*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13, *Nouveau Nomade*, —, Pondicherry; *Teazer*, —, Bombay; *Sarah Bunyeat*, —, Calicut; *Sumatra*, —, 14. *Str. Sumatra*, Anderson, Calcutta.—16. *Str. Meimam*, —, Galle; *Deaux Indis*, —, Pondicherry; *str. China*, —, Galle; *Deaux Jules*, —, Pondicherry; *Codabux*, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *str. Sumatra*.—From Calcutta.—For Madras and back.—Mr. H. P. Mr. Hannan, Mrs. Howard, and Mr. Gregory. For Madras.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Heeren, and Mrs. Foadrey. From Madras.—For Galle and back.—Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman and child, Mr. Whitney, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lughton, and Miss Colaghan. From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Col. Annesley and friend, and

Baron Dowleas. For Melbourne.—Mr. Whiteford, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Johnstone. For Suva.—Mr. Hay. For Malta.—Mrs. Lorenzo Voscoe. For Venice.—Mr. Graham, and Mr. and Miss Nicholl. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Goble, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Matthew and four children, Mrs. Cartor and two infants, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Higher, Mr. Barrow, and Mrs. Adamson. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *str. China*.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Miss Kohloff, and Corporal Timewell. From Brindisi.—Col. and Mrs. Owen. From Venice.—Col. and Mrs. Beau. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Goddard, Mr. Slane, Mr. Boyack, and Mr. Davies. From Brindisi.—Mr. W. C. Howby, and Mr. H. Lyne. From Bombay.—Mrs. Duncan and child.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12, *Nunrod*, —, Covelong; *Othello*, —, Calcutta.—13. *Str. Japan*, —, Calcutta.—16. *French str. Meimam*, —, Calcutta; *H.M.S. Columbian*, —, Trincomalee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *str. Sumatra*.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. F. P. H. Bird, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mrs. and Miss Murphy, and Master Murphy, Lieut. Col. M. C. Lawson, Mrs. Lawson and infant, Miss West, Miss E. West, Mr. West, Mrs. Baird, Col. W. L. Cooke, Major A. Wynch, and Lieut. G. S. Maingray. For Venice.—Col. H. Molesworth, Mrs. Molesworth and two children, Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Col. R. G. H. Grant, Miss Nordmann, and Master Nordmann. For Brindisi or Venice.—Mr. H. Morrison. For Galle.—Mr. Nordmann.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

JACOBABAD (UPPER SIND), Aug. 27.—His Highness the Khan of Khelat is just now standing between two opinions. His councillors are advising him to break the treaty binding him to afford protection to the trade passing through his territories while on its way to British India, or that he be allowed to raise a duty on the merchandise, as the subsidy of fifty thousand per annum is inadequate to defray the expenses that he has to undergo in having a force for that special work. This is one opinion; the other is to stick to the treaty, come what may, trusting to the good services of the British Government. He has been so fickle of late that he has incurred the most serious displeasure of his Excellency the Viceroy. The unfortunate Wuzzeer who, through his zeal and love for his sovereign, has been able to restore good government in Beloochistan, where once anarchy and strife were predominant, has again fallen into the bad graces of his master, for the simple reason of giving some wise advice. The Khan of Khelat is bound to make good any loss that merchants may incur while passing through his country, and it so happens that during the late anarchy seven lakhs of rupees worth of merchandise was robbed by the Brahooes while in rebellion. A little over five lakhs has been recovered from them, while the remainder must be made good by the Khan. This he declines to do. It is a fact that Major Harrison has been ordered to leave Khelat; this he has by late advice done, and has moved three stages away from Khelat. The Wuzzeer is with him. There is, I learn, a last chance offered to his Highness, and should he still persist and remain stubborn the Political Agency will move into British territories. How long will our Government bear up with the fast and loose play of the unprincipled monarch Khodadad Khan? The Government have acted with clemency long enough. Stop the subsidy and they shall see the Khan repent of his misdeeds. There are rumours afloat here which I am inclined to believe, but should like your Simla correspondent to confirm, that Lord Northbrook will visit Jacobabad in November next, with the object of personally settling Khelat affairs and have an interview with the Khan. Some say that he will most probably stop the subsidy, as our Frontier field force should be capable of keeping the passes and roads free from bandits. If this be his Excellency's policy, I say it is excellent, and that it will prove in time to be the best. Jacob's castle is being thoroughly repaired, and will be by November in a fit state to accommodate his Excellency and staff. Sir William Merewether is expected here about the 15th Oct., and will meet Lord Northbrook at Kasmore about the 5th November. It is hoped that his Excellency will make a better job (excuse the word) of it than Sir William. The floods are abating and the threatened danger is now passed. The river will not rise again. The last fall is reported to have been four feet. It is hoped that the authorities will take necessary precautions for the next year and not shut the stables after the horse has already bolted, and may the Government make a better provision than eighteen hundred rupees in the next budget. I hear, but I do not believe, that a deputation had waited on the Political Superintendent, soliciting that measures be taken to save the city from danger when such danger did exist, which now fortunately is passed, and that they were asked to advance on their own account five thousand rupees which was latterly reduced to three thousand. Is it possible that the executives should have run out of funds? I do not believe it, and I write this for what it is worth. Mr. Charles Steele has taken six months' leave to recruit his health, and is going home. I wonder if he is suffering from "*Civil Service on the brain*," or is it from nervous affection, the spleen or the liver. Mr. Steele is quite a young man, and it is hoped that the six months' change will do him good and bring him back quite strong enough to undertake his duties with fourfold vigour. M. McLeod, Deputy Collector, Shikarpore, has relieved him.

Sept. 8.—Winter is approaching; every succeeding day tells us of this; the days are becoming shorter, the nights consequently long; the day is warm, but the mornings and evenings are remark-

ably cool and pleasant; at night a heavy dew falls, cools the surrounding atmosphere, and forces us to sleep in-doors. In a few weeks more blankets will be brought in use. The floods are now all gone down, but the country around still shows its water-mark; here and there are stagnant pools, and the ground is one vast puddle. The roads are covered with fallen trees, which makes them impassable; the P. W. D. and local funds are at work. Khelat politics are much the same as before. The breach between the Khan and his Wuzzeer is becoming wider day by day, and all the efforts of the British Political Agent at his Court to effect a reconciliation are met with a decided refusal. The Khan in his anger persists in his waywardness, and is determined to break the treaties he has entered into with our Government. Major Harrison is expected here by the end of this month. He will await Sir William Merewether's and Lord Northbrook's arrival, when some steps will be taken, either by means of arbitration or in extreme by force of arms, to compel his Highness to respect the British line. His Highness is rather uneasy of Lord Northbrook's intended visit. Various other reports are flying about in Khelat. Some say there that the Khan's conduct will force our Government to occupy the hills; others say there that the Khan will be deposed and the Jam of Lus Beyla placed on the throne. I am of opinion that our present policy with the Khan and his tribes should be changed or modified. The Kutchee hills should be patrolled by a mounted police. The men for this purpose should be selected from one of the clans in the pay of the British Government. Then Puetta at the entrance of the Bolan Pass should be cantoned with European troops. A saving would thus be effected in the maintenance of the Upper Sind Field Force, and the numerous outposts on our frontiers could be thus abolished. The climate of Puetta is like that of England throughout the year, and if European troops were quartered there the men would enjoy good health and be better off than their brothers on the plains. This was proposed some years ago to the Government of India both by Sir Henry Green and our present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier, but Sir William Mansfield did not see the necessity for it. The Murrees are filibustering again, although they promised to Captain Sandeman, the Punjab Government Frontier Officer on the Dherajat border, that they would not again take to plundering; but how is it possible that they could do so when the authorities here decided that they should make good their plunder from the kafilas in money to be paid from a source quite independent of deductions from their monthly subsidy which is paid them by the Punjab Government to keep peaceable their border. The only alternative they have is to molest their fellow tribes and the Khan's people, looting their villages, selling their plunder, and paying it proceeds towards liquidating this debt. This is a rob Peter to pay Paul system which the wily Murree is to glad to follow. I learn that some twenty camel-loads of Khandahar merchandise has been recovered from them, and are on their way to Jacobabad. Why cannot the Bombay Government adopt the same line of policy as the Punjab Government, and keep the hill tribes on the Sind frontier in their pay, and employ them like a police as suggested in the preceding para. Yacoub Khan, Governor of Herat, is losing favour day by day. He is levying new provincial taxes to fill his treasury, and to be able to carry out his intended expedition to Seistan to expel the Persian army of occupation. One or two companies of a regiment on hearing of this movement declined to serve. Yacoub Khan has imprisoned these men, who were mostly engaged against him in the late civil war; so he is meeting out a double vengeance. The Prince Governor of Kandahar has arrived at the capital. There were great rejoicings, and nearly the whole city went out to welcome him in. Shuster Ali Khan is now installed Governor by the voice of the people. Many deputations waited on his Excellency, praying that the obnoxious taxes lately enforced by his father the Ameer be removed, or that he should forward on fresh appeals to his Highness. His Excellency promised to do all he could in obtaining a favourable answer to their prayer.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

PAHLUNPOOR, Sept. 3.—The month of Shravan is over, and with it the fair held every Shravan Monday at a place called Balaram—seven coss from Pahlunpoor. A short description of Balaram may not be uninteresting. It is a hillock, at the foot of which is situated a Mahadev's temple, with a dharamshala attached, the frontage being covered by low jungles and a small stream. The water flowing from the hillock is a little diverted from its natural course, and conducted by an aqueduct into the Shiv's temple, where it is made to fall on the *lingum* through a *gaoo Mookh* or cow's mouth, constructed of stone, and this circumstance helps materially to inspire peculiar reverence for the place. The scenery is indeed picturesque, with a distant view of the famous Aboo and other hills. This natural view is enlivened by the presence of a multitude of people attending the fair; some are bathing, and thus, according to their idea, washing away their sin; some are running to pay their respects to the god Shiv, through the winding paths that lead to the temple; some amusing themselves by singing, talking, or moving about in company of their friends, while others are patiently engaged in a repast. The month of Shravan has its own peculiar attractions, and I have no doubt that a person who visits Balaram on the occasion of a fair will find himself amply

repaid for his trouble. The majority of the Banians here are Shrawaks. Their Puchosun holidays have commenced, and they seem to exert every nerve to act up to the injunctions of their Shastras. During the last week we have had copious showers of rain. It is feared they might prove injurious to the bajree crops. The endeavours for opening a reading room at this place have succeeded, and one was opened on the 1st instant. It is a question how far people will avail themselves of this advantage, which is open to them free of any charge.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

BOMBAY ACCOUNT OFFICES.—Instructions have been issued to Mr. Gay, Deputy Comptroller-General, who is now in England, and is shortly expected to return to this country, to inspect some of the Account Offices in the Bombay Presidency, and to submit a report of such inspection to the Supreme Government.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "VULTURE."—H.M.S. *Vulture*, 664 tons, Commander Robert B. Cay, arrived on Tuesday, September 11, from Muscat with 156 slaves (liberated). Eight slaves died on the passage, and thirty-eight were attacked with small-pox. The commander reports that he experienced heavy squalls from S.W. and S. with rain, and high sea.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A PROBABLE VISITOR.—It is possible that Bombay will soon be visited by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and other distinguished "Europe" personages. A Singapore paper says—"We are informed that the Straits are to be honoured shortly by visits from several scions of Royalty. H.I.M. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will arrive here towards the end of the present month, and their Serene Highnesses Prince Philip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, cousins of her Majesty the Queen, are also expected very soon by H. E. the Governor. Prince Augustus is son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil. Their Highnesses will be heartily welcomed, and none the less because we have nothing to show them, or entertain them with, except calm seas, cloudless skies, and eternal summer greenery." From Singapore the Grand Duke and the Princes will doubtless proceed to Ceylon, and thence probably to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A WILD BEAST FIGHT AT BARODA.—Our Baroda correspondent writes on the 3rd inst. :—"I think I should give you an account of a combat between wild beasts, which the European residents of Baroda were invited last week to witness. First an elephant and a tiger were introduced to each other, but it was soon clear that the elephant had no 'stomach for the fight,' and that the tiger was resolved to act on the defensive only. Other elephants were brought forward, but in vain did their *mahouts* urge them to 'try conclusions' with the rival jungle king of the feline species. One elephant, somewhat bolder than the rest, and perchance on friendliness intent, put out a foreleg towards the tiger, which surely misinterpreted the overture, for he responded with cat's kindness claw instead of paw, and the elephant quickly withdrew, rather hurt by so sharp and ungracious a response on the part of stripes. The fight, however, between the rhinoceros and the panther was altogether another affair. Rhino bowled the panther over at each renewal of the conflict, and would—each time—have followed up his victory in his own savage fashion, but for the Maharajah's men. The panther must have experienced a strong sense of relief when taken back to his cage, far from his recent and formidable antagonist. Two rhinos were hard at it, when the sahib log made their parting salaam, longing for the enjoyment of their evening drive and dinner."—*Bombay Gazette.*

OPENING OF THE HOG ISLAND LIFT.—On the 16th inst., after having once been unavoidably delayed, the ceremony of opening the Hydraulic Dock was fixed to be performed. Those gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to witness the ceremony were to assemble at the Apollo and Mazagon Bunders by 7 A.M. An hour's steaming brought us alongside the great Lift, in which the interest of the day was centred. The Lift itself was decorated with flags, and between the two rows of pillars was the sunk postoon, while moored close by was the turret-ship *Magdala*, the lifting of which was to form the greatest mechanical ceremony which Bombay had ever seen. The party (numbering some forty or fifty) were courteously received by Mr. Standfield, the resident engineer, and Mr. Maclaren, the superintendent and contractor's agent. The whole of the Lift, with its truly wonderful mechanical appliances, was inspected, and the two gentlemen before referred to explained everything in connection with it. Almost the first question asked was—What time is the *Magdala* to be raised? and the reply to this evoked much disappointment. Government, we were told, had, by the advice of its solicitor, declined allowing the *Magdala* to be lifted, unless Mr. Standfield would guarantee that no damage would be sustained by her during the operation. Mr. Standfield refused (and, as everybody says, very properly) to give the required guarantee, and so it was decided not to raise the *Magdala*. This announcement was felt as a severe disappointment by all the party, and the unreasonableness of the request was much discussed. How the Government could suppose that the engineer would take the responsibility of the trial on himself (as far as the *Magdala* was con-

cerned) we were all at a loss to imagine. It seems that fears were entertained of the sides of the destructive craft bulging out on account of the great weight that would necessarily be thrown on them when the vessel was supported on her keel alone. Whether such an event would have happened had she been lifted is rather a difficult question to determine, although I think the majority of opinions were to the contrary. However, as the *Magdala* could not be experimented with, it was determined to raise the pontoon from the bed of the dock, full as it was of water. The hydraulic power was set in motion, and slowly but surely the huge pontoon was drawn up until about three feet above the water. The weight lifted, during this operation, was equal to between 9,000 and 10,000 tons, nearly double that of the *Magdala*. This in itself proved most conclusively the raising powers of the Lift, and all who witnessed the operation expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with its capabilities. On Friday last the same experiment had been performed in the presence of the "Select Committee" from the dockyard, who expressed themselves as quite sensible of the power put in motion, and the enormousness of the weight raised. The Select Committee were present, too, on Monday, having come over in the *Dagmar*, with the intention, I believe, of formally taking over charge of the Lift from the contractors; but after witnessing the operation they left, to make their report to Government on the working of the dock. Had the *Magdala*, however, been lifted, the test, although not so great, would have been looked upon as more successful.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13. Str. Ethiopia, Sanders, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Orissa, Shallard, Suez.—15. Lady Octavia, Welsh, Melbourne; Mount Washington, Titcomb, Liverpool.—16. Str. Mula, Heuna, Cochín; str. Arabia, Caboara, Genoa, &c.; Eastern Light, McFee, Liverpool; Mozuffa, Nacoda, Mauritius.—17. H.M.S. Vulture, Cay, Muscat; Bavelaw, Byrne, Liverpool; Moss Rose, Smith, Liverpool; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Zanzibar.—18. Str. Decan, Soames, Suez; str. General Havelock, Teasda, Cochín; 19. Gertrude, Heagerty, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. S. Howard, and Capt. Gwynne. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Moylan and two children, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Munday, and Mrs. Collis. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez and six children, and Surg. Major Turner.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. J. E. Fraser, Capt. J. Hindle, Mr. D. Brockman, Ensign and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Mortimer, Mrs. Swan, and Mrs. Flynn. From BRINDISI.—Mr. G. H. Hart, and Mr. A. H. Giles.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13. Str. Sphinx, Cattich, Trieste, &c.; Valkyreine, Edom, Chittagong; Str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suez, &c.—16. Hamody, Nacoda, Calcutta; Tirrell, Morgan, Mouline.—17. Alabama, Weir, Rangoon.—18. Str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee.—19. Str. Ethiopia, Starrett, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Malabar Coast.—20. Indus, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. S. Hatch, Mrs. Tandy, Miss Dalzell, Capt. and Mrs. H. Cathcart, Mr. P. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, Mr. Bedford, Lieut. Porcelli, R.E., Mr. W. A. Middleship, Capt. Van Countlandt, Col. G. B. Mellersh, Mrs. Laughton and infant, Mr. James Sullivan, Lieut. F. I. F. Stokes, Mr. J. S. Williams, Vet. Surg. M. V. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunningham and three infants, Mr. A. T. Slater, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Capt. J. R. J. Dowar, and Mrs. Yeates. For BRINDISI.—Mr. C. Grant, Lieut.-Col. E. Carleton, R.A., Major Milman, R.A., and Mrs. Meiffre. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Sutherland and child, Mr. C. C. Bethune, Dr. H. S. Smith. For ADEN.—Mr. C. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mullins and infant, Sergt. H. I. Gill, Sergt. and Mrs. J. Allen and two infants, Sergt. and Mrs. I. Toombs and two infants, and Mr. P. Mastro Domenico. For SEZ.—Brigadier-General Woolcombe. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Buckle and child.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 20, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 9-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	7750
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2160
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2525 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 6900 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 8400 xd. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	132
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1900 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	124 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2100 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1300
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	870
Mercentile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 707 1/2 xd.
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 216 1/2

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s; nominal per ton. To London—No ship.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BEALE, J., sub engr., 1st grade, Agra dist., Rajpootana State Railway, is transf. to the mily. works branch, and posted to the 2nd Allahabad div., 6th circle.

BLACK, W. G., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Purneah, is transfd. to Sylhet. Sept. 11.

CHARDE, J. F., inspr. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Allygurh, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Hallett. Sept. 14.

COCHRAN, A. W., asst. mag. and coll., Backergunge, to have charge of the sub div. of Peropore, during the absence on leave of Moulvi Obedoolah. Sept. 11.

COOKE, G. H., asst. supt. of revenue survey, 2nd grade, to do duty in the headqrs. office, Calcutta, from 5th Sept., prep. to joining the 2nd div., Central Provs.

COTGRAVE—GUNTHORPE.—The following temp. prom. is made in the Berar police, consequent on the grant of furl. on med. certificate to Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade. Capt. E. J. Gunthorpe, asst. supt. of police, 3rd grade, with effect from March 22.

COTTON, C. V. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, irrigation branch, Punjab, is transfd. to Bengal irrigation branch. Sept. 14.

DEMPSTER, T. E., is app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Chota Nagpore div. on probation. Sept. 11.

DUFF, J. C., dist. supt. of police, Chanda, is transfd. to Bhandara.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., made over charge of his duties at Harda, in the Hoshangabad dist., to Capt. Hogg, asst. comr., on Aug. 22.

FALCON, A. B., to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

FAWCUS, J. L., offic. as asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Behar agency from March 28 to April 9, v. Mr. C. L. Harrison on duty.

FIELD, F., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Shahpur to the Jhang dist., as a temp. arrangement, during abs. on leave of Mr. Lewis. Sept. 12.

FIRTH, J. H., 3rd asst. master, High School, Sagar, will offic. as 2nd asst. during the abs. of Mr. Bachman. Sept. 14.

FRASER, A. H. L., asst. comr., Seoni, is app. to the charge of the jail at that station. Sept. 14.

GOODRIDGE, J. P., asst. comr., temp. posted to Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 30.

HALLETT, Capt. H. H. II., offic. canton. mag., Kamthi, assumed charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, of that cantonment from Capt. Thomas on Sept. 3. Sept. 14.

HAROLD, C. C., offic. dep. controller of public works accounts, acct. gen.'s office, is app. dep. controller of public works accounts, with effect from Sept. 15, and transfd. to the office of the controller of accounts for military public works.

LETHBRIDGE, E., M.A., to offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service as a temp. arrangement while acting for Mr. C. H. Tawney as Professor of English Language and Literature in the Presidency College. Sept. 11.

MCNEILE, Capt. J., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Eastern Soane div., is app. to offic. as supt. engr., 3rd grade, Orissa Circle, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. P. H. Walker.

MARTIN, D. T., asst. engr., is transfd. from the Hill Roads div. to the 1st div. Ambalah and Lahore Road. Sept. 14.

MORRIS, D., asst. engr., 3rd grade, apptd. to the Indus Valley State Railway, is posted to the 3rd survey div. of the Lower Sind dist. Sept. 14.

NAYLOR, F. A., offic. dist. supt. is transfd. from Balaghat to Chanda. Sept. 14.

PARKINSON, T. F., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Girhidee road div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Ramghur div.

RHIND, R. H., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Orissa circle. Sept. 11.

ROSS, Lieut. col. E. D. R., staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, N.W.P., on return from furl., is transfd. to Hyderabad. Sept. 14.

SEDGWICK, Lieut. W., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Eastern Soame div., is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr., 4th grade, Eastern Soame div., during the absence on deputation of Capt. J. McNeile, R.E.

STOELKE, J. N., asst. surveyor, is promd. from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from Aug. 3.

STURROCK, J., acting under secy. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secy., assumed charge of the office Sept. 4.

THOMPSON, T. M. L. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment div., is placed in charge of the Hoogly Tidal Observations, during the abs. on leave of Mr. H. Unwin, exec. engr., 3rd grade. Sept. 11.

THOMPSON, C. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bengal to the Delhi District Rajpootana State Railway. Sept. 14.

TWEEDIE, J., made over charge of the office of Postmaster gen. of Bengal to W. H. Verner on Aug. 16.

VERTUE, Capt. W., offic. cantonment mag., Jabalpur, appt. to offic. as judge Small Cause Court at that station, in addition to his own duties, assumed charge of the latter office from Capt. J. A. Temple, judge Small Cause Court, on Aug. 22.

WILLIAMS, H. C., asst. comr., Nagpur, transf. to Chindwara, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on Aug. 23.

WILLIAMS, H. C., asst. comr., assumed charge of his duties at Ohhindwara on Aug. 23.

WILLIAMS, H. C., asst. comr., Chindwara, assumed charge of the police of that dist. from Mr. C. W. Atkinson, offic. dist. superint. of police, in addition to his own duties, on Aug. 29.

WILSON, R. H., to be registrar of Parsee marriages under Act XV. of 1865, within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on special deputation of Mr. H. Beverley. Aug. 31.

WRIGHT, R. E., is appt. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Nizam's State Railway, with effect from Aug. 14.

COMMISSIONERS, N.W.P.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Mr. R. Simson, comr. of Agra, to be comr. of the 3rd or Rohilkund div. The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond to be comr. of the 2nd or Agra div.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., offic. comr., Rohilkund, to be comr. of the 4th or Allahabad div.

Mr. R. M. Edwards, comr. of the Jhansie div., to offic. as comr. of the Agra div.

Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, mag. and coll., Mirzapore, to offic. as comr. of the Jhansie div.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has been pleased to app. the Rev. S. B. Taylor and the Rev. G. T. Dennis to be junior chaplains on the Bengal establishment. Sept. 14.

The Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., senior chaplain on the Bengal estab., is app. to be chaplain of Mhow. Sept. 14.

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Mr. G. J. Noble, offic. dist. superint. of police, assumed charge of the police of the Chindwara dist., from Mr. H. C. Williams, asst. comr., on Sept. 14.

Mr. A. Marriott, dist. superint. of police, is posted to Damoh.

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, offic. dist. superint. of police, Damoh, will, on being relieved by Mr. Marriott, revert to his appt. as extra asst. com., and is posted to the Sagar district. Sept. 14.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Mr. H. Hooper, exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, att. to the Kanhan Irrigation div., is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. to the chief comr., Central Provinces, in the P.W.D., as a tempy. arrangement. Sept. 14.

Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, asst. engr., offic. asst. chief engr., and asst. secy. to the chief comr., P.W.D., Central Provinces, is transf'd. to the Warora Colliery div. as a tempy. arrangement. Sept. 14.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Khandwa on Aug. 30, and is posted to the Narbada div. at Asirgarh. Sept. 14.

Mr. L. O'Toole, asst. engr., P.W.D., Central Provinces, is transf'd. from the Narbada to the Eastern div. Sept. 14.

MILITARY.

BYRON—STEVENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 3, making the following offic. apps., in consequence of the departure of Capt. R. D. Beeston, wing officer, 42nd N.I., on special duty:—Lieut. W. Brydon, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, 1st wing subalt. (on prob.), to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

CORY, Major A., S.C., late brig. major at Rawulpindee, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

HUSSEY.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to permit Lieut. L. J. W. Hussey, 1st batt. 17th foot, to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission, dated Aug. 29.

LAW.—Regtl. order confd., app. Lieut. C. H. Law, 54th foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry, from May 1.

LEWES—VENOUR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 14, making the following apps., during the temp. absence of Lieut. col. W. J. P. Barlow, 2nd in com. and wing officer, on court-martial duty at Cawnpore:—Capt. H. A. Lewes, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. E. Venour, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., 2nd in comd., Erinpoora irregular force, is app. offic. comdt. Mhairwarra batt., during the abs. on furl. of Col. Blair. Sept. 14.

MARSH.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 8, 1872, app. Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, 2nd wing subalt., to act as 1st wing subalt., v. Jackson, proc. on gen. leave, with effect from April 18.

MONCKTON—MORE-MOLYNEUX.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, appt. Lieut. W. P. Monckton to act as adjt., during the absence on gen. leave of Lieut. and Adjt. R. E. F. H. Brooke. Dated June 28, app. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux to act as adjt., from June 15 to 25, during the abs. on gen. leave of Lieut. and adjt. R. E. F. H. Brooke.

ROBERTSON, Capt. D. H., general list, inf., offic. 2nd squad. subalt. 7th Bengal cav., is transf'd. to the 9th Bengal cav., for duty.

SIMPSON.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Aug. 16, attaching Capt. F. W. Simpson, general list, inf., lately returned from furlough, to the 8th N.I., at his own request, for duty.

STAFFORD, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. J. F. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brigadier gen., in succession to Brigadier gen. G. Bourchier, C.B., who vacates on retirement. Sept. 16.

WALLACE, Lieut. col. C. J. S., 2nd batt. 25th foot, having completed the qualifying period of service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. by brevet from Aug. 21 last, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. G. R. J. Shakespear; Sept. 7.

The undermtd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieut. L. B. Irwin, 1st batt. 3rd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Sept. 8, 1871.

BREVET.

The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified:—

Brevet.—To be Captains.

Lieut. R. Thompson, staff corps; Dec. 11, 1870.

Lieut. G. Alexander, staff corps; Dec. 30, 1871.

Lieut. F. A. Wilson, staff corps; June 8, 1872.

Lieut. A. Conolly, staff corps; June 8, 1872.

Lieut. V. Rivaz, staff corps; June 8, 1872.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Mr. J. W. Power to be a district and sessions judge.

Mr. C. J. Daniell to be a magistrate and collector.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

EXCHANGES OF H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join without delay:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. LeBreton to 2nd batt.; Lieut. C. Hackett to 1st batt.

14th Foot.—Major D. S. Warren to 1st batt.; Major T. P. Cosby to 2nd batt.

POSTINGS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following are the postings of the officers of the royal horse artillery and royal artillery, consequent upon the late retirements:—

Col. H. LeG. Bruce, prom. from F brigade to C brigade, v. Cox, retired.

Lieut. col. C. H. Cooke, prom. from F brig. to C brig. v. Wintle, retired.

Lieut. col. G. K. Brown, from late 25th brig. to F brig., v. Bruce.

Lieut. col. W. T. Brown, prom. from C brig. to D brig., v. Molesworth, retired.

Lieut. col. W. D. Kerrick, prom. from 20th brig. to D brig., v. Grant, retired.

Lieut. col. J. S. Frith, prom. from F brig. to C brig., v. J. R. Sladen, retired.

Major J. M. Dobbin, from D baty. 19th brig. to B baty. C brig., v. Bishop, prom.

Major S. H. E. Chamier, from late 23rd brig. to A baty. D brig., v. Milman, who retires.

Major J. Ketchen, prom. from B baty., falls to the command of the same, v. Ogilvie, who retires.

Major W. W. Woodward, from No. 3 baty. 5th brig. to C baty. D brig. v. Harris, prom.

Major H. Le Cocq, from F baty. 18th brig. to E baty. D brig., v. Twiss, who retires.

Major and Lieut. col. J. Hills, from late 25th brig. to C baty. F brig., v. Cooke, promoted.

Major G. R. Manderson, from E baty. 16th brig. to E baty. F brig., v. Frith, prom.

Major D. Macfarlan, from adjt. F brig., to F baty. F brig., v. Delane, who retires.

Major M. M. Fitzgerald, from F baty. 19th brig. to A baty. C brig.

Capt. J. H. Annand, supy. 13th brig. to F baty. C brig.

Capt. G. F. Blackwood, from G baty. 19th brig. to C baty. F brig., v. C. S. S. Taylor, prom.

Capt. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, 17th brig. to B baty. D brig., v. Ketchen, prom.

Capt. G. A. Russell, from A baty. 8th brig. to D baty. D brig., v. Davidson, prom.

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND.

In anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., and with reference to G.O. No. 307 of 1867, the following officers, detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

21st Hussars.—Lieut. F. H. Haynes.

1st Batt. 3rd Foot.—Capt. S. Graves, Capt. E. G. Graham, Lieut. G. R. Taylor, and Lieut. R. E. Guise.

1st Batt. 5th Foot.—Capt. P. FitzRoy and Lieut. G. W. Hargreave.

1st Batt. 8th Foot.—Lieut. S. Brown.

2nd Batt. 12th Foot.—Capt. J. K. Dooner.

2nd Batt. 19th Foot.—Capt. A. B. Morgan, Capt. A. E. T. Trotter, Lieut. W. R. Thornhill, and Lieut. A. H. Cameron.

26th Foot.—Capt. M. H. Hale, Capt. H. O. Sharp, and Lieut. J. de W. Jebb.

37th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Reyne.
 39th Foot.—Capt. O. J. Bradford and Lieut. R. H. Beresford.
 41st Foot.—Lieut. J. O. C. Moller.
 58th Foot.—Capt. J. V. Hesse and Lieut. R. H. Harrison.
 2nd Batt. 60th Foot.—Lieut. hon. C. R. Howard and Lieut. T. S. Clarke.
 62nd Foot.—Capt. A. L. Reade, Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, Lieut. W. B. Williams, and Lieut. A. L. Dennis.
 63rd Foot.—Capt. C. E. Terrot, Capt. F. W. Day, and Lieut. C. J. Ryan.
 65th Foot.—Capt. W. Byam, Brev. major V. Butler, Lieut. H. F. Marryat, and Lieut. G. B. D. Thornhill.
 72nd Foot.—Capt. C. S. Murray, Capt. P. B. Simpson, Lieut. R. Garnett, and Lieut. N. J. Spens.
 106th Foot.—Capt. R. G. Westropp and Local capt. F. Dawson.
 107th Foot.—Captain W. M. Playfair and Lieut. G. R. Moore.
 109th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Hutton.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Addendum.—The 14th N.I. is added to the list of corps detailed in G.O.C.C. Aug. 23, 1872, p. 375, for the ensuing Camp of Exercise, to be formed in the vicinity of Hussan Abdul.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 3.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bat. 14th Foot.—Lieut. D. J. Hawkins, from 105th foot, to be lieut., v. Morrison, who exchanges, dated Aug. 13.
 2nd Bat. 21st Foot.—Paymr. hon. major A. W. McKenzie, from 48th foot, to be paymr., v. Wahab, who exchanges, dated Aug. 12.
 48th Foot.—Paymr., hon. major H. J. Wahab, from the 2nd batt. 21st foot, to be paymr., v. McKenzie, who exchanges, dated Aug. 12.
 105th Regt.—Lieut. R. J. Morrison, from 1st bat. 14th foot, to be lieut., v. Hawkins, who exchanges, dated Aug. 13.
 58th Foot.—Subject to approval by her Majesty, the C. in C. in India is pleased to permit Capt. W. Wordsworth to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission, dated Aug. 21.
 109th Foot.—Lieut. col. A. A. P. Browne, having completed the qualifying period of service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col., by brevet, from Aug. 21, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, subject to approval by her Majesty.

MEDICAL.

BOURNS.—Dugshai station order confd., dated July 18, directing Asst. surg. D. C. G. Bourns, 85th foot, to assume med. charge of the mil. prison, during the abs. of Asst. surg. C. F. Richard, M.B., or until further orders, with effect from July 20.
 DALE.—SILLIFANT.—Rawalpindie brig. order confd., dated Aug. 5, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the 9th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 3. Dated Aug. 21, directing Surg. F. S. Sillifant, 14th N.I., to relieve Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th N.I., of the med. charge of the detachment of the 23rd pioneers, in add. to his other duties.
 DOWNIE, Asst. surg. K. M., M.B., appt. temp. to the med. charge of the Ulwar political agency, by notification No. 1413g, dated July 15 last, received charge on the afternoon of Aug. 8.
 EVERS.—The services of Asst. surg. B. Evers, of the med. dept., in med. charge of the 18th (the Alipore) regt. of N.I., are placed at the disposal of the home dept. Sept. 4.
 HUTCHESON.—Dinapore station order confd., dated June 10, directing Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, M.B., to proceed to Chunar, to take charge of the garrison.
 LINTON.—Lahore div. order confd., dated April 27, apptg. Asst. surg. II. J. Linton to the med. charge of the 24th Punjab N.I.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. F. M., offic. civil surg. Amritsar, is appt. supt. of the jail at that station. Sept. 4.
 NASH.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated July 25, attaching Asst. surg. W. Nash, M.B., 72nd foot, to the Kussowlie depot, with effect from the date of his joining.
 ROE.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated July 26, apptg. Asst. surg. W. A. C. Roe, 21st N.I., to the med. charge of the 15th Bengal cav., sappers and miners, and 36th N.I., in add. to his other duties.
 VERCHERE.—Presidency dist. order confirmed, dated Aug. 21, apptg. Surg. A. M. Verchere, 13th N.I., to be garrison asst. surg., Fort William, in add. to his own duties, as a temp. measure.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 2.—In drawing attention to the regulations printed below, the C. in C. desires that it may be understood, that in future commanding officers and staff officers at port of embarkation will be held personally responsible for the due observance of the instructions therein laid down, the neglect of which has on more than one occasion been brought to the notice of H.E. by the home authorities:—

Para. 2.—“With reference to the above letter commanding officers of British regiments are directed to furnish officers proceeding to England with a copy in duplicate of the G.O. or authority under which they are permitted to go home on private affairs; in the case of leave on medical certificate, it will be the duty of the staff officer at the port of embarkation to furnish a copy of the requisite order.”

ORDNANCE.—BUTTS.

The following letter from the Military Department, No. 406, dated July 17, the Quartermaster General, is published for general information:—

“In reply to your letter, No. 2,147, ‘Ranges—Artillery,’ dated June 26, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right hon. the Commander in Chief, that the Government of India sanctions a discontinuance of the erection of stop butts in ranges for rifled ordnance, and the construction of splinter-proof chambers.”

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—NEW DESIGNATION OF BATTERIES.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 11.—The following order received from the Horse Guards, War Office, dated July 31, 1872, is published:—

Her Majesty having approved of a revised establishment of royal artillery for service in India, the following changes in the designations of batteries and brigades, consequent thereon, is promulgated for general information, viz.:—

F battery 20th brigade to become A battery 8th brigade.

A battery 20th brigade to become A battery 9th brigade.

E battery 23rd brigade to become G battery 16th brigade.

D battery 23rd brigade to become G battery 18th brigade.

F battery 23rd brigade to become G battery 19th brigade.

A battery 23rd brigade to become A battery 20th brigade.

B battery 23rd brigade to become F battery 20th brigade.

C battery 23rd brigade to become G battery 20th brigade.

The present 23rd brigade will cease to exist, and orders will be given as to the disposal of the officers composing its staff.

The 24th garrison brigade will become the 23rd garrison brigade, composed of the same batteries as at present.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed in the tests specified as follows:—High Proficiency in Hindoo: Lieut. M. H. Hayes, 35th N.I. Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. A. T. Banon, 1st N.I. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Local Capt. D. G. Beamish, 1-5th foot, and Lieut. G. de C. Morton, 1-6th foot. Lower Standard in Hindoostanee: Brevet Lieut. col. A. L. Annesley and Private W. Holt, 11th hussars; Lieut. E. Walsh and Actg. Bombardier G. Seuman, No. 5 battery 21th brigade R.A.; Lieut. J. H. Layard, 37th foot; Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, Lieut. H. N. Webb, Schoolmaster S. Howard, and Private J. Brown, 54th foot; Staff Assistant surgeon G. D. M. Lenke, Lieut. M. Churchill, and Lance Corporal N. Weldon, 58th foot; Lieut. C. J. Whitaker, 65th foot; Local Capt. A. C. G. Leman, Lieut. A. P. Tripe, and Asst. surg. E. O. Sullivan, 96th foot; Capt. J. H. Smith, attached to the Ferozepore Arsenal. Marathi: Mr. S. H. Hennessy, assistant commissioner, Nagpur.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in September), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. Graham, officiating magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for fifteen months. Dr. G. King, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence from July 16 to Aug. 16. Mr. F. H. Barrow, assistant magistrate and collector, Pabna, for one year. Mr. J. W. Johnson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, in charge of the Chittagong district, special leave for three months. Mr. G. Smyth, assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, for two years. Lieut. H. M. M. Wood, assistant commissioner, Shahpur, thirty days' subsidiary leave, from Oct. 1, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Mr. G. Lewis, extra assistant commissioner, Jhang, three months' privilege leave. Mr. C. P. Bird, assistant commissioner, Hissar, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 20, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to attend the high proficiency examination in Hindustani. Capt. F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh infantry, for thirty days, from Aug. 7, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate. Mr. W. H. Bachman, 2nd assistant master, High School, Sagor, for six months, from Aug. 16, inclusive. Mr. J. M. Lane, a superintendent of the 3rd grade, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Sept. 4. Capt. C. D. G. Newington, general list, infantry.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. M. Young, 16th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. B. St. George, F battery 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, A battery 16th brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 31. Second Capt. and Local major O. B. C. St. John, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. H. Thurburn, R.E., to remain in Australia from Sept. 29 to March 28 next, in extension. Capt. J. Blaksley, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Aug. 6 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. G. A. Colvill, adjutant 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to Nov. 15. Lieut. T. W. Carpenter, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Nynee Tal, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15. Lieut. A. R. Ford, 56th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Brevet col. C. B. G. Bacon, staff corps, doing duty at Cawnpore, to the hills north of Deyrah, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs—the preparatory leave granted on April 29 last is cancelled. Lieut. col. R. Blair, wing officer 3rd N.I., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. The furlough for two years on private affairs granted to Capt. E. H. Webb, general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern, 5th regt. N.L.I., dated Jan. 31, is cancelled at his own request. Surgeon B. Pringle, M.D., medical department, superintendent of vaccination, Agra and Meerut divisions, and Major J. T. Bushby, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Oomraotee district, Hyderabad, for two years. Lieut. col. H. King, commandant 13th N.I., for six months, from May 27. Staff assistant surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., from date of embarkation. Surgeon major J. W. R. Amesbury (in medical charge 9th Bengal cavalry), to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 20. The leave granted to Capt. G. E. Macpherson, S.C., is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEAN, Col. J., R.E., will, on his return from furlough, proceed at the public expense to relieve Major Vertue of the charge of the 3rd div. October.

BOYLE, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist. Sept. 13.

BURNELL, A. C., to be a Fellow of the University of Madras. Oct. 13.

COX, A. F., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class. Sept. 13.

FERNANDEZ, S. B., to act as add. dep. coll. and mag. for gen. duties in South Canara until further orders, to join forthwith.

FORTY, H., M.A., inspector of schools, 2nd div., resumed charge of the office from Mr. J. A. Boyle on Sept. 10.

KELSALL, Mr. J., acting sub. coll. of North Arcot, to perform the functions of a coll. under the Act within the Jaghire of Arnee, in the sub div. of the North Arcot dist., for the purpose of acquiring the land required for the reopening of the Seshamungalum tank channel.

KIDD, Rev. J. T. D., B.A., to be chaplain of Vizagapatam. Sept. 14.

MOBERLY.—The transf. of Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E., notified in the *Gazette* of March 26, as a temporary measure, is confir. as a permanent arrangement.

POPE, Rev. H., to act as chaplain of Vepery, during the abs. of the Rev. D. G. Clarke on leave. Sept. 13.

RICHARDSON, H., dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury and Currency Department, Vizagapatam dist., to be dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury and Currency Dept., Godavery dist.

TOULMINSON, T. A., 2nd asst. supt., rev. survey, to act as 1st asst. supt. Sept. 13.

MILITARY.

CADFELL, Col. R., R.A., officg. dep. inspr. gen. of ord. and magazines, conducted the duties of the superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, in add. to his own, on the 20th and 21st Aug.

McGRIGOR, Major D. J., R.A., acting com. of ord., 3rd class, services replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C-in-C., for app. to a field battery command. Sept. 10.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Capt. L. C. Desborough, staff corps; arrived at Madras on Sept. 7.
Surg. W. J. Buxted, M.D., med. dept., in med. charge 25th N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 3.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—
Brevet Capt. F. Farrer, July 13, 1870.
Capt. J. H. G. Trist, Feb. 3.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Rev. G. Warlow**, B.A., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station. **Rev. R. Murphy**, LL.D., chaplain of Trinity district, Bangalore, for two years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt**, S.C., wing officer 3rd regt. light infantry, for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay. **Col. W. J. Cooke**, S.C., commandant 22nd regt. N.I., for one year, to embark from Madras. **Col. A. N. Rich**, infantry commandant 43rd regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, from Dec. 4. **Lieut. col. H. L. Christie**, infantry, on private affairs.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, F. D., returned to duty on June 19, from the furlough, for one year, granted to him by Govt.

FERNANDEZ, L. G., to act as sub. judge, 2nd class, 3rd grade, at Tullegaoon, in the Poona dist. Sept. 19.

WHITING, J. E., C.E., is apptd. officg. excc. eng. for irrigation, Poona, during the absence of Capt. Buckle, R.E. Sept. 19.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

Mr. W. A. East to act as 1st asst. coll. of Nassick during Mr. Macfarlane's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Winter to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Satara during Mr. East's absence.

Mr. C. F. MacCartie to be asst. to the coll. of Satara.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair to be asst. to the coll. of Canara.

Mr. W. H. Horsley to be asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, and in charge of Khandeish forests.

MILITARY.

CASTELL—**CUNNINGHAM**.—27th (1st Belooch) Regt. N.L.I.—Regtl. order confir., dated Aug. 20, directing Major Castell to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Cunningham as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. col. Hogg, proc. on leave.

GORDON—**COUSMAKER**.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Sept. 5:—**Capt. J. E. Gordon**, gen. list, 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Sind Horse; **Lieut. M. F. Cousmaker**, staff corps, asst. supt., Mysore Revenue Survey.

PROMOTIONS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Poona, Sept. 7.—Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions and postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—

Major A. H. Dawson, 23rd brig., has been prom. lieut. col., and posted to the 18th brig.

Lieut. F. Lodge, 18th brig., att. to the depot brig., has been prom. to capt.

Lieut. J. R. J. Dewar, 18th brig., has been prom. capt.

Major C. Collingwood, 9th brig., has been transfd. to No. 4 batt. 17th brig.

Major A. R. Hoskins, 18th brig., has been transfd. to No. 6 batt. 21st brig.

Major T. N. Houghton, supernum., 18th brig., has been transfd. to F batt. 18th brig., v. W. J. Stevenson, ret.

Major C. E. Newport, supernum., 18th brig., has been transfd. to F batt. 18th brig., v. Lestocq, prom. to the R.H.A.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—**Mr. S. A. Reade** has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard, on Sept. 19.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in September) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Lieut. A. Porcelli**, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., Secunderabad, for eighteen months. **Capt. A. L. Buckle**, R.E., executive engineer for irrigation, Poona, for two years. **Lieut. H. H. Settle**, R.E., assistant engineer, Ahmednagar, for three months, on private affairs. The furlough to Europe, dated July 31 last, to **Major Hicks**, staff corps, brigade major, Belgaum, is cancelled at his own request. The furlough to Europe, dated Aug. 1 last, to **Conductor J. S. Wood**, of the adjutant general's office, is extended to Aug. 31 last, the date of his return to duty. **Capt. A. T. Spens**, staff corps, assistant cantonment mag., Poona, for two years from date of departure. **Capt. J. K. Dooner**, 12th foot, 2nd battalion, from date of departure. **Lieut. G. C. Wilmer**, 66th foot, to remain at Ghizree sanitarium, from Sept. 21 to Nov. 15, or date of departure from first troopship, in extension. **Capt. C. L. Smith**, 83rd foot, from date of departure. **Major Sir J. Louis**, Bart., cadre 3rd European regt., for one month, from date of departure, to Bombay. **Capt. J. R. J. Dewar**, 18th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. **Capt. G. F. Bryant**, attached to 8th N.I., to Bombay, from Sept. 9 to Oct. 8. **Veterinary surgeon M. F. Healy**, to Bombay, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Bangalore, Sept. 8, wife of Dr. D. H. B. Anderson, British medical staff, daughter.

ANDERSON—At Bangalore, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. W. Anderson, Madras staff corps, prematurely, son, who only survived his birth three hours.

BEATH—At Dalhousie, Sept. 12, wife of J. H. Beath, M.D., staff surgeon, daughter.

CAMPBELL—At Jumalpoore, Sept. 1, wife of D. W. Campbell, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

COMRIE—At Howrah, Sept. 13, wife of Mr. Comrie, E.I.R., daughter.

CREAIS—At Sutna, Sept. 7, on the Jabulpore Line, wife of Mr. J. Crais, son.

GLASS—At Agra, Sept. 9, wife of Mr. J. W. L. Glass, E.I.R., daughter.

GURRIOCH—At Anarkullee, Lahore, Sept. 8, wife of Mr. P. Gurrioch, daughter.

HAY—At Trevandrum, Sept. 3, wife of Capt. W. Hay, assistant resident, daughter.

HARRISON—At Peshawur, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. A. H. Harrison, 6th royal regiment, daughter.

HEELEY—At Ada Villa, Darjeeling, Sept. 11, wife of W. L. Heeley, C.S., daughter.

HUTCHINSON—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 9, wife of C. W. Hutchinson, postmaster general, N.W.P., son.

LEVI—At Khundwa, Sept. 14, Central Provinces, wife of Mr. M. Levi, station master G.I.P.R., daughter.

MACAULAY—At Shekh Budin, Derajat, Sept. 7, wife of Capt. C. E. Macaulay, son. (13th Bengal lancers, son.)

MACNAGHTEN—At Cawnpore, Sept. 11, wife of Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, son.

MANISTY—At Breach Candy, Sept. 15, wife of H. Manisty, son.

MOTLEY—At Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of J. P. Motley, of Goalundo, son.

NICHOLL—At Fort William, Sept. 8, wife of Major J. Nicholl, R.A., son.

PARRY—At Jhansi, Sept. 9, wife of W. E. Parry, exec. engr., daughter.

SMITH—At Bellary, wife of C. Smith, postmaster, son.

STEWART—At Calcutta, Sept. 11, wife of D. M. Stewart, daughter.

THELWALL—At Dhoolia, Sept. 15, wife of F. Thelwall, daughter.

WALKER—At Dum-Dum, Sept. 11, wife of Capt. A. Walker, R.A., son.

WAY—At Saugor, Sept. 9, wife of Capt. G. A. Way, son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDER—**DELANOGEREDE**.—At Gowhaty, Sept. 4, A. C. Calder, accountant, Assam Branch Office of the Controller of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, to Adelaide L., second daughter of the late L. M. Delanogerere, of Gowhaty.

JAMIESON—**TUDHOPE**.—At Madras, Sept. 10, A. W. Jamieson, superint. Government Gardens, Ootacamund, to Jessie Tudhope, of Paisley, Scotland.

MACKENZIE—**PONSONBY**.—At Saharanpore, Sept. 7, H. M. Mackenzie, Capt. R.A., to Georgiana C., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Ponsonby, Bombay army.

MILLER—BERRYMAN.—At Madras, Sept. 11, W. Miller, to Margaret J. E., youngest daughter of T. Berryman, jailor H.M.'s Debtors' Jail.
SMITH—READ.—At Bhundara, Central Provinces, Sept. 10, H. L. Smith, Bengal S.C., son of the Rev. G. S. Smith, D.D., Rector of Omagh, Ireland, to Jessie, eldest daughter of H. Read, deputy commissioner, Bhundara.
WARWICK—WATERS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 3, J. B. Warwick, of Patna, to Leah J., fourth daughter of the late W. H. H. Waters, Hope Town, Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—At Barrackpore, Sept. 8, Isabella V., wife of T. Boileau, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. M. Childers, C.B., H.M.'s 11th hussars, aged 53.
BOONE—At Nagode, Sept. 4, Mary F., wife of Capt. Boone, Madras staff corps, aged 30.
EARLE—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 3, Kate E., wife of Lieut. col. W. H. S. Earle, Bengal staff corps.
GIBSON—At Woodpadah, near Coconada, Aug. 23, Capt. W. Gibson, aged 61.
GLASSUP—At Serampore, Sept. 7, Herbert E., third son of R. Glassup, E.I. Railway, aged 4. [aged 38].
GODBY—At the Presidency General Hospital, Sept. 10, J. M. Godby, GRAHAM—At Secunderabad, Aug. 23, Edith E., daughter of C. Graham, qmr. 16th Queen's lancers, aged 9 months.
GRAINGER—At Yercaud, Sept. 10, Catherine L., daughter of J. N. Grainger, aged 4 months. [105th L.I.]
HAWKINS—In camp, near Meerut, Sept. 8, Lieut. D. J. Hawkins.
HEWITT—At Mazagon, Sept. 14, Georgianna I., wife of J. Hewitt, aged 26.
INGLE—At Carwar, North Canara, Sept. 12, Emma J. L., wife of H. Ingle, supt. of Carwar, aged 34.
JOHNSON—At Royapooram, Sept. 11, William A. McK. Johnson, chief police inspr., Madras Railway Company, aged 36.
MORDE—At Gaziabad, N.W.P., Sept. 9, Constance H., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. V. Morde.
MURRAY—At Bombay, Sept. 11, J. Murray, late chief engineer I.G.S.N. Company's *Sinla*, aged 36. [aged 27].
POWLETT—At Kussowlie, Sept. 5, Grace, wife of C. J. Powlett, B.C.S.
PRIESTLEY—At Allahabad, Sept. 15, Charles W., fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Priestley, aged 1 year.
ORR—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, Alexander M. Orr, assistant Tingri Tea Estate, Upper Assam, son of the late A. Orr, formerly of Calcutta, solicitor, aged 21.
RATTRAY—At Pembroghur, Upper Assam, Sept. 2, Janette C. N., child of Col. and Mrs. P. Rattray, aged 7 months.
ROSS—At Agra, Sept. 10, Mary A., relict of the late D. Ross, asst. comy. of ordnance, retired list, aged 67.
WADDINGTON—At Nusseerabad, Sept. 9, Alice, wife of Lieut. col. E. Waddington, 23rd regt. N.L.I.
WADE—At Cherat, Sept. 9, Francis F. Wade, lieut. 55th regt., aged 29.
WILSON—At Meerut, Sept. 11, Anne, wife of W. Wilson, aged 46.

Official Papers.

SUBDIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS.

Circular No. 47.

To all Commissioners of Divisions, dated Calcutta, Aug. 14, 1872.

Arrangements have lately been made to render the boundaries of districts conterminous in respect of revenue and judicial jurisdictions, and to adjust district boundaries to the best advantage. In doing this, it has been necessary to rearrange some sub divisions which were divided between two districts, it being deemed desirable that a sub divisional officer should always be under one magistrate collector only, and should not serve two masters. But as regards all other sub divisions, the Lieut. governor, while feeling that in some districts new sub divisions are required, and that in others it may be desirable to revise sub divisional jurisdictions and stations with reference to the experience which has now been secured, has thought that it would be better to complete the district boundaries, organise the subordinate establishments, and obtain the full results of the census before undertaking any review of the sub divisional rearrangements generally.

It appears, however, that the High Court are engaged in a rearrangement of moonsiffes, which it is sought to render conterminous with sub divisions, and so many questions regarding sub divisional lock-ups (which it is certainly necessary to render more efficient), sub divisional buildings, and such like matters, constantly come before Government, that the Lieut. governor does not think he can longer delay calling the attention of commissioners and district officers to the subject. He would not at present undertake to supply sub divisional establishments for districts, or portions of districts, where sub divisions have not yet been at all established. But wherever the sub divisional system has been in operation, he would like it to be considered once for all whether the number and position of the sub divisional stations are what they should be, and whether the jurisdictions are arranged in the most advantageous manner. It may not be necessary to hurry a decision in specially doubtful or difficult cases. But the Lieut. governor would like to have as soon as possible a report in all cases in which it is clear that the sub divisional station and jurisdiction are rightly placed and arranged, and where, therefore, all subsidiary arrangements for lock-ups, &c., may be proceeded with without misgiving.

On the other hand, he would equally like to have a report of all cases in which there is reason to think that alteration is desirable, with proposals for rearrangement as soon as such proposals can be made with confidence.

The census returns, thannah by thannah, will very soon be available for almost all districts, and are already supplied to many.

The Lieut. governor accordingly directs that, as soon as the census return is received, a return may be submitted for each district with a map, showing sub divisional and thannah jurisdictions, and a statement regarding each sub division showing population, number of criminal and other cases for each of the last two years, and other particulars. An opinion should then be expressed in regard to each, either that it should be retained as at present, the magistrate and commissioner being thoroughly satisfied on that point, or that it should be altered or rearranged, for reasons given, in manner specified, or that for any reason the decision had better be postponed.

The Lieutenant governor would wish that in coming to a conclusion on these points the following considerations should be borne in mind.

The Lieutenant governor considers that the sub divisions should, if possible, be of such a size that one officer, and no more, of the covenanted or subordinate executive service grades, should be fully occupied, and should be able to do all the duties lately prescribed with the assistance of a subordinate establishment of the first, second, or third class, such as is contemplated in the resolution of the 20th March last. He prefers full-sized sub divisions giving employment to an officer and establishment of this kind to a smaller sub division where the case work is so light that assistance is not required, because now that treasury and much other office work must always be done by some one at head-quarters, a single officer who can with difficulty leave his head-quarters (even when not very fully occupied) is much less efficient than a sub divisional officer who has such assistance that he can any day visit any part of his sub division. Probably a fair average sub division, as at present existing, will nearly satisfy these requirements, the additional work recently required being met by the additional establishment which it is hoped shortly to give. But a sub division where there is now insufficient work should not be retained on the ground that enough work may be found for one officer.

At present there are a few sub divisions with more than one officer. Probably with a first-class subordinate establishment one officer may do the work; if not, a plan should, if possible, be devised for reducing the size of the sub division.

This also the Lieutenant governor wishes to be particularly borne in mind that the district should not be *equally* divided, the sudder division being treated on the same footing as the outlying sub divisions. The sudder division always has more officers and should be larger. Whenever any place is equidistant from the sudder station and a sub divisional station, it should go to the sudder in preference; that course has many advantages, and should be followed whenever it can be so arranged by any contrivance. Sub divisions are established not to divide the work, but to bring the protection and aid of Government, and the administration of justice, nearer to the people. They should, therefore, only be established where they decidedly attain that object, and portions of the district should be attached to them only so far as the object is attained.

In districts where the sub divisions have been marked off, but have not been officered and established, the Lieut. governor begs that the proposed sub divisional boundaries may be revised with reference to the above considerations, and a report made.

In some instances the sub divisional stations seem to have been badly chosen, and much loss and inconvenience have been caused by the necessity for changing them. In some other cases, though no complaints have been made, and the sub divisional officers seem to be comfortable, the stations appear very far from central, and are too much on the borders of other districts. It is most desirable that they should now be fixed and permanent, and wherever a station, being unobjectionable in other respects, is not central, it should be stated what buildings there are, whether the place has local importance, &c., and it should be well weighed whether the permanent advantages of a change are worth the immediate sacrifice.

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offc. junior Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—In anticipation of the half-yearly meeting, the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have issued their report. It shows a net profit of £117,265. 19s. 7d., to which has to be added £883. 19s., brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £118,149. 18s. 7d. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) is declared, leaving a balance of £88,149. 18s. 7d. carried forward to next account. The directors refer to the failure of a firm of high standing, with which the Bank has had large transactions for many years past. This failure would involve the Bank in a loss; but at the worst, it would leave a large balance available to supplement profits.

LIEUT. COL. G. N. FENDALL.—Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Fendall, 53rd Regiment, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Sandhurst, commanding in Ireland. Colonel Fendall obtained his Ensigny December 11, 1846; became Lieutenant, May 4, 1849; Captain, November 7, 1856; Brevet Major, March 24, 1858; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 18, 1869. He served with the 53rd against the hill tribes on the Peshawur Frontier in 1851-52 (medal with clasp). Also in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the actions of Chuttra, Gopalgunge, Khodagunge, and entry into Futteh-pore, and affair of Shumshabad; served as Brigade-Major at the assault and capture of Meangunge, and also at the assault and capture of Lucknow, after which he officiated as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Lucknow until the close of the rebellion in Oude (mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Major, and medal with clasp).

Home.

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

The Committee of the Indian Army Defence Institution beg to notify that they have recommenced their labours from this time in view of the approaching Parliamentary season, when they trust that arrangements will be made in conjunction with the Bonus Compensation Committee to bring the Bonus question before the House of Commons at an early period of the Session.

All communications, petitions, &c., to be forwarded to the President, care of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

The rates of payment to the Institution are as under:—

In India.			
	Donations. Rupees.		Monthly Subscriptions. Rupees.
Colonels	50	...	5
Lieutenant Colonels	40	...	4
Majors	30	...	3
Captains	20	...	2
Lieutenants... ..	10	...	1

In Europe.			
	Donations.		Monthly Subscriptions.
Colonels	£5	...	5s.
Lieutenant Colonels	4	...	4s.
Majors	3	...	3s.
Captains	2	...	2s.
Lieutenants	1	...	1s.

Support is, however, invited according to inclination and ability.

The Institution, the conducting of the business of which is necessarily attended with considerable expense, has been established for the purpose of redressing breaches of the Parliamentary guarantee in the past, and of guarding against such occurring in the future.

Payments will be received by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, London, S.W.; Messrs. King, Hamilton, and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. King, King, and Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras.

Miscellaneous.

CAPT. J. P. E. JERVOISE, 3rd Hussars, has been confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the Indian Army Defence Institution will be held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at two P.M., when all supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

PROFESSORS FOR PERSIA.—It is stated that orders have been sent by the Persian Government to the Persian representatives at Paris to engage forty professors for the Lyceum and new colleges of a similar kind.

CANDIDATES FOR SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, late Governor of Bombay, and formerly M.P. for Horsham, will contest that borough in the Conservative interest at the next election, Major Aldridge, who was the Conservative candidate in 1868, having consented to withdraw in his favour. Mr. W. Massey, some time Law Member of the Viceroy's Supreme Council, will contest Tiverton in the Liberal interest, as successor to Mr. Denman, the new Judge.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS of £55 per annum for four years, open without limitation to any candidates under fourteen years of age, have been awarded as follows:—1, to A. S. Pagden, Forest School, Walthamstow (Dr. Guy); 2, to H. H. Stewart (Mr. R. Chignell's), West Mount, Dover. A scholarship of £25 for two years has been awarded to Mr. R. F. Harrison, Temple-grove, East Sheen.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Orders have been received at Chatham directing detachments of the 39th Regiment, 54th Regiment, and 106th (Bombay Light Infantry) Regiment, to be held in readiness to embark for India, via the Suez Canal. Lieutenant A. M. Le Marchant, 39th Regiment, and Lieutenant W. O. Harris, 106th Regiment, are placed under orders to embark with the troops. Captain F. A. Wright, 83rd Regiment, has likewise received orders to embark with the troops.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY have returned to London from Dublin. They have visited the principal seats of manufacture and commerce in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and have received addresses from the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, and Dublin. It is understood they will remain in London until the return of the Queen to Windsor, when, after taking leave of her Majesty, they will proceed through France, Italy, and Egypt to India, where they will pay their respects to the Governor-General, and, finally, arrive in their own country about the beginning of next year.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have transmitted to their shareholders a report on the Nerbudda properties by Mr. Charles Maynard, the manager lately appointed at the mines, from which they gather that, in his opinion, the collieries are a very valuable property. They add that early in November they purpose holding a half-yearly meeting to confer with the shareholders, and to lay before them any other information that may have been received from the manager ulterior to the present date.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following promotions take place in the Royal Artillery consequent upon the death of General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, which occurred on the 5th inst.:—Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Lane, C.B. (late Bengal), to be General; Major-General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant 21st Brigade (late Bombay), to be Lieutenant General; and Colonel H. A. Carleton, C.B., 16th Brigade (late Bengal), to be Major-General, a run of promotion going for the benefit of the officers on the Bengal List; Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet-Colonels H. H. Maxwell and A. Light, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, becoming Colonels; and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dowell, 16th Brigade, a Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE MONCRIEFF GUN.—The report to the Secretary of State for War by a committee of officers appointed to investigate the Moncrieff system is understood to be of a favourable character. Amongst the trials was one calculated to test the alleged liability of the apparatus to get out of gear by disuse and exposure to the weather. A seven-inch gun mounted on one of these carriages fired ninety rounds consecutively, and was then allowed to rest for three months without attention. At the expiration of that time it was again run up, and fired thirty times more without hitch or difficulty. The War-office has determined to employ some of the Moncrieff carriages in the home defence, and have sent nine to Flatholme, on the Severn; four to Lavernock, on the Severn; six to Cork Harbour, and one to Sheerness. Should the reports from these places be satisfactory, after a few months' trial, other places will be furnished as fast as the carriages can be manufactured.

H.M.S. "NASSAU" ATTACKED BY PIRATES.—The *Straits Times* says that while H.M.S. *Nassau*, from Labuan via Macassar, was surveying in the Sulu Sea, a boat's crew, with Lieut. Grey and Mr. White, when taking bearings on the N.E. end of Sulu Island, were attacked by forty or fifty natives. They fought their way through them to the boat, and during the fight Lieut. Grey and one of the crew were wounded: some of the natives were killed and others wounded. Captain Chimmo, believing his crew had been mistaken for Spaniards, communicated with the people, telling them the *Nassau* was an English vessel, and had nothing to do with the Spaniards, and asked for an explanation of their conduct, which they declined to give, and expressed their readiness to fight. Several days were spent in vain endeavour to come to an understanding, after which the *Nassau* was put into position and shelled the villages, which were totally destroyed. It turned out that the people were Baliguni pirates.

80TH FOOT.—A correspondent hears that this regiment is to move from Singapore to Hong Kong, and that a large draft of three hundred men is to proceed, via the Cape, early this month to the latter place, under Captain Stoue. No one knows the reason of this early and unexpected move, nor will it, I fear, be a popular one, for they have all settled down very comfortably, and like the country very much, particularly those at Malacca, under the command of Captain Tucker, who has taken great pains in improving the station by instituting gardens and recreation-rooms, where the men are frequently entertained by short descriptive lectures on simple and interesting subjects. Malacca had not been previously used as a European station, and at first barrack accommodation was scarcely adapted to European requirements. However, Captain Tucker, on his own responsibility, effected many necessary changes and improvements, and received the General's cordial approbation for what he had done. Paymaster Givens has been ordered home, and it is extremely probable that another paymastership will soon be vacant.

60TH RIFLES.—A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes:—"The reported transfer of the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles from Aden to the bleak downs of Shorncliffe, in the depth of winter, must surely be a jest, or the authorities by whom such moves are regulated must be so wrapped up in official wool as to be incapable of all feeling for out-of-office misery. The battalion in question has served in India and Burma for over fifteen years. There is a large proportion of old soldiers in the ranks, with long Indian service and diminished stamina. The general vigour has been further impaired by a residence at Aden during the last year, when a severe epidemic of dengue fever went steadily through the battalion, from the commanding officer to the newly-born infant, and reduced the standard of health to a minimum. Upwards of ninety unfortunate children who have been born and nurtured in the tropics will have to brave or perish under the cruel miseries of an English winter, thinly clad, and thinly housed. Is there no high sanitary official in these days of preventive science who lends his counsel, based upon a wide experience, to the sages of the department for the location of troops returning from foreign service, who will raise a voice in favour of these sufferers by anticipation?"

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on October 9, Mr. Andrew Cassels presiding. The chairman said he was glad of the opportunity of meeting the shareholders and explaining to them the exact position of the bank. Exaggerated rumours had been in circulation, as was shown by the fall which had taken place in the market value of their shares when the failure of Messrs. Gledstones was announced. Their £20 shares had fallen to 13½ to 14½, which represented a loss of £120,000, but this was too great, as the amount they should have to claim for was about £28,000. Under these circumstances the directors thought it right to issue a circular at the earliest possible moment, so as to make the shareholders aware of the true position of the bank. Their earnings for the half year had represented a return of 11 per cent. on the capital, and the directors were indulging in the hope of being able to declare a moderate interim dividend when the failure of Messrs. Gledstones came upon them and compelled them to forego that pleasure. The acceptances of this firm were freely taken in the discount market, and no whispers were in circulation about them. Their bills were taken, as it was known that produce was being shipped to them. A more discreditable failure had rarely, if ever, occurred; the firm had been insolvent for years, yet two of the partners had remained as directors of two of the largest banks in the world. To expect an Indian bank with numerous branches to steer clear of losses was to expect impossibilities, as neither the directors nor their agents could get information which was implicitly to be relied upon. But the shareholders had a right to expect that no one failure should put the bank in a serious condition, and it was because the directors were doing this that they asked the shareholders' support and co-operation with them. They were now sending the manager round to each branch to look into the business, and he had no doubt that this work of reorganisation would result in good to the bank. The opening of the Suez Canal had altered the conditions of trade to the East, and he considered that six months' bills were no longer necessary, and some time ago they had instructed their agents that in all shipments through the Canal they should, as far as possible, only recognise three months' bills, and he should be very glad to find that their neighbours were doing the same. He then moved the election of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and William Paterson as directors, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above bank was held on Oct. 9, at the Offices, King William-street, under the presidency of Colonel Smith. The Chairman (the report having been read) said it afforded himself and his colleagues much pleasure to meet the shareholders and give an account of their stewardship, the more especially as some erroneous statements had been industriously circulated as to the extent of the bank's commitments on account of the failure of Messrs. Gledstones. So disastrous was this rumour, that at one time the £20 shares of the company were sold for £14. The board, however, sent out a circular to the shareholders stating the exact amount of bills which had been purchased. He made bold to say that a more disgraceful failure never took place in the city of London, and that such a failure could never have occurred in any of the continental cities where the Code Napoleon was in force, and he regretted that it was not in force in England. The board exonerated the manager from all blame, as at the time the bills were bought it was well known that large consignments of produce was being made to the members of the firm, and so there was not the slightest idea of the old firm sending out any "kites." Indeed, up to the very eve of the failure, the bills of Messrs. Gledstones were most readily taken, if not sought after. Referring to the accounts, he said that the bank's operations during the six months were equivalent to 11 per cent., and had it not been for a commercial failure, which took them all by surprise, the dividend would have been larger. The business of the bank had been improving and increasing, and the profits would have been larger but for an unexpected loss. A committee of directors had gone most carefully through the lock up, and found that it had been reduced between £3,000 and £4,000. He concluded by moving the adoption of the amended accounts furnished, and the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The motion having been seconded, some discussion ensued. A shareholder asked whether any of Messrs. Gledstones' bills had been purchased by the bank. The Chairman replied that the bank had purchased some of Messrs. Gledstones' bills, but not to any large extent, and they believed that one-half or more of the amount would be recovered. In reply to a further question, the chairman said that the bank had no bills of Messrs. Leggett. The loss, whatever it might be, would fall upon the current half-year, and not upon the profits of the half-year under consideration. But the directors had set aside a sum, as could be seen in the accounts, amounting to £700, as a contingency towards meeting the loss expected to accrue upon Gledstones' bills. The report was adopted, and the 3 per cent. dividend declared. A long conversational discussion took place as to the error in the original accounts, and a proposal was made by a shareholder that the chief accountant should be summarily dismissed, which was not seconded or adopted, on the understanding that he should be reprimanded by the directors. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

India Office.

Oct. 12, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. Clementi, Staff Corps; Major gen. W. F. Nutball.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. F. Campbell, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Conductor J. H. Senior, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. S. Davis, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. De W. Van, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surz. major A. C. C. De Renzy, Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Capt. P. L. L. Cavagnari, Surg. G. Henderson.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. H. Bolton, Brevet capt. T. S. Magan, Qrmer. E. J. Fleming, Lieut. W. Miller, Major D. Standen, Lieut. col. J. G. Touch.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. C. Sartorius, Ensign J. Jackson, Capt. W. H. Wilson.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

HARCOURT—The wife of Major Harcourt, of a son, at Guildford, Oct. 10.

HOGG—The wife of Lieut. colonel G. F. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bushey, Herts, Oct. 10.

MARRIAGES.

BRENTON—**FAGAN**.—Lieut. Reginald O. B. C., grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir Johnkeel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., to Frances M. F., daughter of Lieut. col. George H. Fagan, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, at Brixham, Torbay, Sept. 27.

GREENE—**SANDEMAN**.—John, son of John Greene, to Julia E., daughter of Major gen. R. T. Sandeman, Indian Army, at St. Peter's, Bayswater, Oct. 9.

JACKSON—**HUME**.—John H. W., son of Lieut. col. Jackson, to Anna M., daughter of Lieut. col. J. G. Hume, Bombay N.I., at Brisbane, July 18.

LEWIS—**FITZMAURICE**.—Lieut. Gwyn Lewis, her Majesty's Indian Navy, to Blanche, daughter of Capt. L. Fitzmaurice, R.N., at Margam Church, Oct. 3.

SALAMONSON—**MIDDLEMASS**.—Godfrey O. Salamonson to Caroline M. H., daughter of William Middlemass, J.P., H.E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, Oct. 8.

WYMER—**ELWON**.—Reginald A. Wymer to Mary L. A., daughter of Major Elwon, of 35, Queen's-gate-terrace, W., at St. Stephen's, Kensington, Oct. 3.

DEATHS.

BEYNON—Charles Howell, son of Col. W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore, at Leamington, Oct. 8, aged 10 months.

BIRD—The daughter of George Bird, Madras Civil Service, at Clifton, Oct. 6, aged 17.

MONTGOMERIE—General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, at 10, Elvaston-place, W., Oct. 5, aged 80.

ROBERTS—William Edward R. Roberts, son of Capt. Claud A. Roberts, 29th Regt., Deputy Judge, Madras Presidency, Oct. 2.

WYLLIE—Lieut. col. Robert Wyllie, late H.E.I.C.S., and Military Secretary to the Government of India, at Sandgate, Oct. 7, aged 65.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20. **Bergenseren**, Akyab.—Oct. 4. **Hudiksvall**, Akyab: str. Edinburgh, Table Bay.—6. Str. Brazilian, Rangoon; Glenesk, Rangoon; Annie Fleming, Calcutta.—8. Str. Wells, Tuticorin; Alphonso, Mauritius; Daniel Rankin, Bombay.—9. John Rennie, Mauritius.—10. Stirlingshire, Tuticorin; Annette Lyle, Akyab.—11. Thomas Stephens, Calcutta and New York.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3. **Catherina P.**, Akyab.—4. Prince Patrick, Rangoon; Importer, Calcutta; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Cochin, Bombay; str. Africa, Bombay; Cornwallis, Madras; Filatori, Galle.—5. Isabella Blyth, Mauritius; str. Yorkshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; St. Magnus, Akyab; Lucia Madre, Rangoon; Royal Alexandria, Bombay; Trevelyan, Madras.—6. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta; str. Vibula, Calcutta; Bartolomeo Simone, Rangoon; Perseveranza, Akyab; Asto Giuseppe, Trincomalee; str. Caledonian, Calcutta; Confidenza, Galle.—7. City of Brussels, Bombay; Ocean, Bombay; River Nith, Calcutta.—8. Castelar, Galle; Garibaldi, Bombay; Southern Queen, Galle; Bernice, Bombay.—9. Flueling, Bombay.—10. Mofussilite, Bombay; Poonah, Calcutta.—11. Peleg, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. Africa, Oct. 4.—FROM GRAVESEND.—FOR BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. H. P. Sykes, and infant, Mrs. Bailey and three children, Miss Lloyd, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Dallas and son, Mrs. Alexander and daughter, Mrs. McCausland and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstream and child, Capt. Drummond, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ozamie, Mr. Addis, Mr. Silecock, Mr. Martin, Mr. Turner, Mr. Rammell, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Justly Worsley, Mr. Ross, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Cook and daughter, Mr. Floyer, Mr. D. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. B. Henningway and son, Miss Bushie.

Per Vihilia, Oct. 6.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Straker (two), and Mr. and Miss Churchward.

Per screw steamer, Oct. 11.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hodder, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Viner, Mrs. Wells, and Mr. Duncan. For MADRAS.—Capt. Williams, Mrs. Dubois and three children, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Mullet, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Carslake. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and infant, Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Runciman and three children, Mr. Munzies, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hill, Mr. Byrne, Mrs. Hart, Miss Maher, Miss Davis, Miss Hattersley, Miss Marlowe, Miss Wall, Miss Cochran, Miss Wallace, Miss Roache, and Miss Burland.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Simla, Oct. 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hewitt and infant, Miss Hewitt, Mr. D. M. L. Morrison, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mr. Tison, Mrs. and Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Cromarty, Mr. A. Landale, Mr. T. Caritt, Mr. L. Hamilton, Miss Wetherall, Miss Abbott, Mr. Beer, and Mrs. O'Brien. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Bayley, Mr. W. Lushington, two ladies, Dr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Arnstrong, Major Bizes, Dr. W. Cary, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins and two infants, Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Col. and Mrs. Piers and child, Miss Anson, Col. Dumbleton, Rev. G. H. Rouse, Miss Vining, Mr. B. de Lascelle, Mrs. Seovell, Mr. J. E. Yates, Mr. H. B. Elliott, Mr. J. S. Greer, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. A. C. Layli, and Major Montague. For MADRAS.—Mrs. St. John and two children, Mr. W. E. Edmonstone, Capt. H. E. Lawford, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. F. C. Hayes. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. F. B. Hooper and two infants, Mr. A. E. Sul, and Mr. Brewer. For HONG KONG.—Miss Simpson, Miss L. Robertson, and Mrs. E. Moore. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Trotter and three infants, Mrs. Dunlop and infant, For PENANG.—Mrs. Stady. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Rosedale, Miss Morrison. For ADEN.—Capt. G. G. Macdonald. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Adams and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. Yeo, Mr. A. Ralder, Mr. F. F. Morris, Mrs. Tracey and two daughters, Mrs. Haynes, Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Biliu, Col. Ruffen, and Mr. J. B. Muir. For SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dufrenoy, Prince Hassan, Ibrahim Khan, Mr. D'Orville, Mr. T. T. Coopers, Mr. Doering, and Mr. Guttinger.

Per str. Mooltan, Oct. 18.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockerell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Penock and child, Col. M. Moore, Col. and Mrs. D. Thomson, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Arthur, Mr. J. M. Ross, Hon. Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. Cecil Jackson, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. R. Turnbull, Lieut. E. C. and Mrs. Hart, Col. J. S. Remball, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. H. J. Frew, Mr. F. H. Stratford, Major S. S. Boulton, Mr. Barrow, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. F. Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Probyn, and Miss Kinloch. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, and Mr. J. M. Walker. For PENANG.—Mr. Mrs., and Miss Vennout. For CEYLON.—The Macintosh of Macintosh, and Mr. J. Holmes.

Per str. Mooltan, Oct. 21.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Batte, Mr. E. C. Cresswell, Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Miss A. C. Dumbell, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. O. Anard, Col. F. W. Poole, Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. J. Sonerville, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ward, Mr. R. B. Footo, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. A. J. Shaw, Mr. Muthaup, Mr. Dooley, Mr. D. Clippelaw, Mr. Owen, and Mr. W. Grant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. MacCullum, Miss Courtland, Miss Pearson, Miss Tidman, Madame C. Cosatti and Friend, and Mr. Vial. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, and Mr. H. G. Bridges. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. W. D. Bouny. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Oppert.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Minnie Gordon, for Calcutta, Sept. 14, 4 N., 8 W.
Dunkeld, for Bombay, Sept. 1, 12 N., 25 W.
Arabella, from Akyab, July 23, 5 S., 17 W.
Howard, for Calcutta, July 31, 10 S., 27 W.
Sir Henry Lawrence, from Rangoon, July 22, 5 N., 100 E.
Dallam Tower, for Calcutta, Aug. 26, 9 N., 25 W.
Northern Queen, for Calcutta, Sept. 16, 40 N., 32 W.
Adele and Louise, from Bimlipatam, Sept. 21, 31 N., 27 W.
City of Calcutta, from Calcutta, Sept. 17, 35 N., 31 W.
Pendragon (2 Pendragon) (ship), from Rangoon, June 21, 4 N., 91 E.
Asiana, from Mauritius, Sept. 2, 22 S., 3 E.
A ship, showing TBC K, from Maulmain, July 27, 17 S., 5 W.
Himalaya, from Bimlipatam, Sept. 23, 45 N., 34 W.
Queen of the Seas, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 28, 30 S., 13 E.
Helen Wallace, Coringa to Liverpool, Aug. 4, 25 S., 50 E.
Wistawant, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 24, 35 S., 17 E.
Dupuy de Lome, Pondicherry to Bordeaux, July 25, 7 S., 82 E.
Tinnivelly, Tuticorin to London, Sept. 5, 17 S., 4 W.
Jane Avery, Madras to London, Aug. 15, 35 S., 21 E.
Antaman, Akyab to Liverpool, Aug. 7, 34 S., 24 E.
MCKT (German barque), Maulmain to Flensburg, Aug. 10, 36 S., 21 E.
Pandora, Calcutta to Demerara, Aug. 5, 35 S., 25 E.
Celestial Empire, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 6, 35 S., 24 E.
PCKG, from Rangoon, Aug. 2, 28 S., 42 E.
WQTS, from Tuticorin, Aug. 2, 20 S., 15 E. (?)
Ship, showing 2nd d.p. 6574, from Bombay, Aug. 3, 32 S., 31 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Day Dream, Donaldson, from Calcutta to Dundee, which put into St. Helena on Aug. 31, having been surveyed by order of a magistrate on the complaint of the crew, was recommended to fish certain spars and to cork where necessary; this is now being attended to, and the vessel will probably be able to proceed on Sept. 11.

The Dexterous, Robinson, from Colombo to New York, which put into St. Helena on Aug. 31, had carried away her bulwarks, and lost sails, boats, &c., during a very severe gale on Aug. 14, in lat. 36 S., lon. 18 E.

The Voltri, Vallarino, from Akyab to Falmouth, which put into St. Helena on Sept. 9, had encountered violent gales on Aug. 13, in lat. 39 S., lon. 22 E., during which the seas made a complete breach over her, and the vessel could not be righted until about 300 bags of rice had been thrown overboard.

The Wenington, Davies, from Rangoon to Liverpool, which put into St. Helena on Sept. 10, reports having experienced very heavy weather near Mauritius, in which one of her boats was carried away, and met with very severe weather off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Sea Queen, McBride, from Rangoon to Queenstown, which put into St. Helena on Sept. 10, reports having encountered heavy gales in the Bay of Bengal, in which she sprung her mainmast; on Aug. 10, in lat. 34 S., lon. 28 E., she again experienced very severe gales and split rudder stock and started sternpost; a survey was called on Sept. 10.

The Helen Wallace, from Cocanada to Liverpool, has put in at Mauritius leaky, and is discharging.

The Impulse, Scott, from Maulmain, which put in at Mauritius on Aug. 12 leaky, is in dry dock.

The Clyde, Hastings, from Bimlipatam, which put in at Mauritius on Aug. 3 leaky, will re-ship her cargo.

The Mirella, Pitt, from Akyab, which put in at Mauritius on Aug. 6 with topmasts cut away, &c., is repairing.

The Aim, Bremer, for Rangoon, with coals, has put into Falmouth with loss of jibboom, cutwater started, and other damage, having been in collision last night (7th) off the Lizard with a barque, supposed American, and bound for New York, the same vessel which was in collision with the Susan Bayley about an hour previously.

The P. C. Merriman, from Akyab, was spoken, with foremast fished and topsail yard sprung on July 24, in lat. 24 S., lon. 6 E.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Davis and child, Mr. H. J. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mrs. Justice, Mr. H. Dower, Mrs. Adey, Mr. E. H. Langdale, Mrs. Adey, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bollede Lassalle, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. F. H. Grove, Capt. Doveton, Mrs. and Miss Warden and child, Mr. Merowether, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. C. R. Walter, Miss Vining, Mrs. Antram, Capt. Leacock, Miss Kirkwood, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman, Madame Berrings, Mr. W. F. Rogers, Mrs. Medlicott, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens, Mr. R. Martin, Mrs. Blechynden, Miss Blechynden, Mrs. V. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Spencer,

Capt. C. Walker, Mrs. Drawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Miched and child, and Mr. H. E. Boys.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Burn, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Seward, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. E. Benedict, Mr. J. C. Coysanthe, Dr. Palmer, and Mr. Seyd Mahmood.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Col. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. Klein Knecht, Capt. C. T. Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirby.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hastings Lees, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. and Miss Wilson, the Rev. J. H. Gregory, Miss Gregory, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Shiers.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mr. Mills, Miss Mills, and Mrs. Kirk.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. and Lady Seymour, Mrs. Watson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kirton, five children, and governess, Mrs. Gale, Mr. R. Lonsdale, Mr. T. B. Graves, and Mrs. Inglefield.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, and Colonel Laffan.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. E. A. Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. Blandy, Mr. Gladstone Turner, Major and Mrs. Manson, and Mr. J. Hay.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Homer, Miss Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonald, Mrs. C. C. Gordon, Mr. Adolph Andre, and Mr. Kellner.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Y. Sanderson, Mr. T. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Godby.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. and three Misses Clerk, Miss M. C. Nicholson, and Mr. J. Ward.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Mullens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. K. Wright, Mrs. F. Beer, Mrs. Willis and two Misses Willis, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, Miss Roe, Miss Cherry, Dr. C. H. Graham, Mrs. Ayres, and Mrs. A. D. Blagonnen.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sankey.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Morris, and Mr. J. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon, and Mr. F. E. Webb.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. W. S. Dickens, and Sir J. and Lady Burgoine.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mrs. Gillson, and Dr. and Mrs. James.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pattison.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brewer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. E. Grosser, and Mr. H. Bramstedt.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Fox, and Mrs. Melville and two Misses Melville.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Brogan and child, Mr. S. Hogg, Major gen. Sir A. and Lady Wilde, Mr. J. Da Costa, Mrs. and Miss Da Costa, Mr. T. Gant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. Deacon, Mrs. Holloway, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lane.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Thompson, Mr. E. Mosely, Mr. Vogel, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Godly, Mr. T. Grant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, and Capt. Sandeman.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fachari, Mr. Amastassiali, and Mr. Avassiali.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Ferry.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Barron, Mr. H. Cargill, Mrs. Laffan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and infant, and Miss Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. McCrea, Miss Poulter, and Miss Roberts.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Mr. Banister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinsop, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Barnicoat, Mrs. and Miss Garsell, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stoll, Lieut. col. Davidson, Mrs. Joyns, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. F. Wyman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. Fittock, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Simmet, Mrs. Prendercast, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Dawson, Col. and Mrs. Couper and Miss Couper, and Mr. Siddons.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Capt. H. L. and Mrs. Ward, and Mr. S. Cooper.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Oakes, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. W. B. Arbuthnot, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, and Mr. W. Allingham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett and infant, Dr. Hughes, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. Morris, Miss Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, and Miss and Mr. Smith.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Baring, Miss Foulkes, Mr. Earle, and Mr. J. B. Saunders.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Bayley and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. W. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, and Miss Balfour.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Gordon, and Mr. R. V. Mayer.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hall.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Holloway, Mr. F. G. Arbuthnot, and Mr. H. L. Arbuthnot.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, and Mrs. Hopkins.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Wulff.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Ardesseer Dyanjee Rapadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wyllie, and Mr. Deighton.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Medius and child, Miss Mettus, Major and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Major and Mrs. Keay, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Ulrick Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. F. Buckland, and Miss Buckland.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, and Mr. and Miss Shillingford.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, and Mrs. Carver and child.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harcourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, and Miss Graves.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malleon, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, and Mr. P. E. Bendir.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. col. Babbage, and Surg. and Mrs. Cockburn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Irvine.

SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gribble.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lady Ida Lowe, Mr. W. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jay, and Mrs. Gordon and friend.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Creagh.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

The Times remarks that the Income-tax is particularly unpopular in India, and, whatever matters Anglo-Indians and natives may differ upon, they unite in condemning the Imperial finance. The feeling which Mr. Grant Duff's speech has excited will probably hasten the time when the British Parliament will be forced to listen more attentively to those who examine Indian affairs free from official prepossessions. We do not ask any one to pin his faith to all

that comes to us in the name of Indian opinion. We are quite aware that the opinions of an interested minority may be attributed to a people, and that discontent may be craftily fostered for class purposes. This is what Mr. Grant Duff more than insinuated in his speech. He said that the tax was most obnoxious to the persons who made opinion—"to our own European officers, to the head men of villages, and, above all, to the whole class which owned, wrote in, and influenced the newspapers." Lord Mayo, he went on to say, "was very much struck by the way in which the irritation of those persons who paid the tax, and, therefore, quite naturally hated it, was communicated all over the country to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, who do not pay the tax," and thus the Minute of 1870 came to be made. The position taken, therefore, by the Government, if it insists on supporting the tax, is, that the wealthier class in India, including our own officers, whose duty it is to maintain order in the country, and our civilians, who have to administer and teach respect for the law, are endeavouring, with the help of "the newspapers," to fill the minds of the millions with discontent at a tax which the said millions do not pay, in order that they, the few, may escape it. This is the argument, and our readers are free to believe it if they please. But first, let them consider the probabilities of the case. Here is a country which has scarcely entered into the conditions which allow a scientific system of finance. Numbers of its people, even those who may come within the operation of the law, have not risen above the primitive fashions of disposing of money, as by hoarding or by the purchase of costly jewels. All of them are timid as by a hereditary instinct—a disposition which is easily to be understood of a people who have lived under the caprice of princes and the extortion of agents, and amid the low morality which such conditions engender. The complaint is that "the Income-tax is unsuited to India;" people repeat, amid each other's approbation, that it is "inquisitorial," and can never be tolerated. What does this form of complaint indicate? That England has taken from the armoury of financial expedients which her statesmen have forged that which morally and politically is the most questionable. Let it be remembered that, though we have in England a class of officials remarkable for probity and rarely given to blab about the matters confided to them, the working of the Income-tax, even among ourselves, is in many respects very objectionable. Thousands make their returns with the greatest unwillingness, with a sense of humiliation, or a sense of danger, according to their social or commercial relations. They feel this yearly pecuniary confession to be one of the greatest trials of their lives, and never make it without a secret dread that it may in some way do them harm. Time and necessity may have reconciled us to the impost; but it must be recollected that Sir Robert Peel, in proposing it, expressly stated that it was a tax only to be justified by the exigencies of the time, and as a temporary expedient to maintain the credit of the country. Others have called it a war-tax, and fully recognised that those who pay it in its increased proportions have the first claim to a remission on the return of peace. It is certainly not consistent with the old opinions on the subject that an income-tax should be imposed upon an Asiatic country in time of profound peace, and as a permanent financial arrangement—that men should be obliged to show their pecuniary condition and open their books to a class so little reticent and delicate, to use no stronger language, as the native officials of India. In short, there can be little doubt that the Indian Department makes a mistake when it lightly dismisses the prevailing discontent, and complacently concludes that this is only a petty class agitation which will die out of itself. A large section, and, of course, the most powerful section, of Indian society pays the tax, and of those who do not pay it the most energetic are apprehensive that they will have to pay it some day. It may be that with all this the people might submit themselves in time to the impost if it stood alone, but the irritation which it engenders mingles with the larger mass of discontent caused by long-standing financial difficulties, and there is a tendency to resist the tax as the worst offshoot of a bad system.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Oct. 24.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Oct. 18.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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—October 14, 1872

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, September 30; Agra and Madras, September 28; Calcutta, September 27.

CHOLERA by the last accounts—barring the telegrams—continued to reap its daily harvest in various parts of the Punjab. At Meerut among other victims it has carried off Colonel Frith, whose death we noted last week, and Major the Hon W. Frazer, Superintendent of Police. It is said that more than 1,300 people out of 60,000 have died in that station of cholera or dengue in the past few weeks. All the English soldiers were in tents, the natives were panic-stricken, and business at a standstill. Owing to the prevalence of dengue in Upper Bengal, the supreme Government has placed further funds at the disposal of the local authorities, for the supply of medicines to the civil dispensaries. In Kashmir 2,900 deaths are reported out of 5,600 seizures. At Rawalpindi no fresh cases have occurred since the 14th September. Peshawar was still free from the epidemic, which seems to have entirely subsided at Lucknow and the hill-stations.

HEAVY floods are reported from various places in Bombay and Madras. On the Madras Railway all communication had been stopped for three days by the washing away of the line between Dhudni and Gulbarga. In Gujarat and Khandesh the ravages of the floods have been very serious. The through traffic on the Bombay and Baroda line has been almost entirely suspended. An iron bridge of twelve spans over the Par was carried away, eight spans of the Damaun Ganga bridge were destroyed, and several other bridges rendered unsafe. In several of the Gujarat towns the people were glad to find shelter in the treetops from the floods which swept away their houses. Many sufferers were rescued from the thatched roofs on which they had been floating down the swollen current. The loss of life and property is said to be very great. Surat itself was widely flooded by the Tapti; a great many native boats were driven out to sea, and not a few lives have been lost. Khandesh seems to have suffered still more cruelly than Gujarat. Whole villages have been swept away, hundreds of lives lost, immense damage has been done to all kinds of property, and

thousands of poor wretches have been left homeless and destitute. In the town of Nassik, crowded with pilgrims, the floods reached up to the Peshwah's Palace, and the temples on both sides of the river were filled with water. Several lives were lost there also.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla was opened by the Viceroy on the 21st September during a heavy shower. Only about fifty or sixty people were present to hear Sir R. Temple compare the show of this year with that of former years, and compliment Lord Northbrook on his skill as a painter. After disclaiming all merit on that score, his Lordship hit the weak point in these exhibitions by expressing a wish to see "more sketches" in a country where "the aspects of nature were so varied." Among the prize-winners were Mrs. Swiney of Madras, and Paymaster Sergeant Swift of the 20th Hussars. Sir R. Temple himself was one of the "highly commended."

LORD NORTHBROOK, we are glad to see, is determined to probe the wounds which our fiscal experiments have been inflicting on the temper of the Indian people. A circular letter from the Secretary to the Indian Government contains the following paragraphs:—

I am next to ask that report may be called for from some of the best local officers who come into direct contact with the people, upon the question whether any, and what taxes, imperial, provincial, local, municipal, now existing or about to be imposed, create a feeling of discontent in the country or among any particular section of the people. Care should be taken to ascertain the feeling of the people towards any particular tax, the income-tax, for instance, as it now is and not in regard to any more severe form of it that does now exist. The reports thus obtained should be carefully reviewed, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor upon this important matter submitted to the Government of India.

I am to ask, in particular, of the operation and effects of the duty on rice and paddy exported to and from the Presidency of Bengal.

If the *Rangoon Times* has been rightly informed in a telegram received from Prome, the Panthays in Yunan have been "severely defeated if not crushed;" the road from India to China is once more open, and the Chinese at Mandalay and Bhamo rejoice greatly thereat. This is probably a very magnified account of some small advantage gained by the Chinese over a Panthay force.

THE Khivan envoy has had an interview with the Viceroy, and presented a letter for the Queen. It is said, no doubt with truth, that the Viceroy declined to intercede with the Russians in the case of Khiva.

AFTER all the changes reported in the Viceregal programme, the telegraph informs us that Lord Northbrook held a public *darbar* at Ambála on the 17th November. In a brief address to the assembled chiefs the Viceroy touched upon the loss which the native princes had sustained by the death of Lord Mayo, and thanked them for their prompt action with regard to the Kuka outbreak. His Lordship also expressed his pleasure at the completion of arrangements for making the Sirhind Canal, and gave a general assurance of adhering to the spirit of the Queen's proclamation, in supporting the dignity and independence of the native princes.

ACCORDING to information received from Berlin, the Russians are backing up their movement against the Khan of Khiva by the march of an armed force from the southern shores of the Aral Lake. It is said that the troops will march along the

Oxus, one of whose branches appears to have been made navigable for flat-bottomed boats.

Our correspondent "Delta" disputes the accuracy of the estimates we quoted last week from Colonel Chesney and other high authorities, with regard to the working of the chief Indian canals. In a recent letter to the *Times* however another witness, under the initials of "R. E. F." bears out the general truthfulness of our remarks. Taking his figures from the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1870-71, he shows that the net revenue derived that year from the Ganges Canal amounted to £103,312, or a return of 4·3 per cent. on a capital account of £2,402,438. If to this be added the enhancement of land-revenue due to the canal, the rate of profit would be raised to 5·31 per cent. This reckoning does not quite tally with the 7½ per cent. of Colonel Chesney, but that officer was doubtless speaking of the returns for 1871-72. Or it may be that he had before him those complete returns of the profit gained from the enhancement of land-revenue, which appear from the Report to have been still wanting at the time of its publication. There is no reason moreover, as "R.E.F." observes, why the proportion of working expenses to revenue should continue to be higher on the Ganges than it is on the Eastern Jumna Canal; for the capability of improvement on the former was shown in the famine year 1868-69, when the net profit rose to £212,582, or 8·21 per cent. on the capital. The proportional cost of working the Ganges Canal indeed may be expected to diminish year by year, as its vast irrigating capacity comes more and more into play. "It takes time," as the same writer points out, "for these great bodies of water, these artificial rivers, to settle down into a fixed and fully controlled régime;" especially when the people for whose use they were intended are slow to avail themselves of the new facilities. On the Eastern Jumna Canal the net profits for 1870-71 amounted to 19·76 per cent. of the capital outlay. The actual net profit from direct income alone on all the canals in the North-Western Provinces for that year is returned at 5·1 per cent.

We are glad to see that Captain Dicey's scheme for reducing to their lowest the discomforts of the Channel Passage, by means of double steamers on the "outrigger" principle, has at length gained some practical support from the city gentlemen. Several of these have combined to build a vessel of the kind proposed, and a large model of the same may now be seen at the office of Mr. E. A. Smith, 150, Leadenhall-street. Between such a vessel and the sort of steamer projected by Messrs. Reed and Bessemer—a thing larger than any Holyhead steamer, with a draught of only seven feet, and a promenade deck seven feet above the ordinary deck,—there can, we imagine, be no choice. The former, if rightly built with a proper width between the hulls, can never lose its balance in the roughest sea, however light its draught of water, while the stability of the latter with so light a draught and so much height out of the water is worse than doubtful.

THE funeral of the late Sir George Pollock took place on Wednesday last in the presence of a goodly gathering of old friends and comrades. A pretty full account of a ceremony worthy of the old soldier's high deserts will be found in another column. Among those present was the new Constable of the Tower, Sir William Gomm, an older soldier than Pollock by several years, who succeeded Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India. His Indian command was chiefly noticeable for its humdrum character, a soothing change at the time from Napier's brief but stormy tenure of the same post. Officers at any rate found rest, if nothing better, under Sir William's mild rule. There was fighting indeed in Burmah; but if all accounts are true, the chief management of the war rested entirely in Dalhousie's hands.

Now that the French Government has concluded a new contract for the carriage of the French Mails to England, it seems that, however punctually they may arrive at Calais, the delivery of the Indian mails in London can never for the present be fore reckoned with the old precision. Delays of twelve and even twenty-four hours are already recorded in the passage of the ordinary mails from Calais to London. At their best the gun-boats now employed on the service are generally about two hours behind the time of Messrs. Churchward's old packets. It

is worth noting also that the Overland Mails from Bombay have been more than usually irregular in their passage home during the late monsoon season. How is this? Has the monsoon this year been heavier than usual, or have the P. and O. Company's steamers been handled with less than the usual regard for punctuality? Or is the management at Brindisi in part to blame?

IN the last number of *Ocean Highways*, an excellent monthly record of geographical progress, there is an interesting paper by Dr. Brandis on the "Distribution of Forests in India." The writer divides the country into arid, dry, and moist zones, according to the yearly average rainfall in each; and the extent and direction of the several zones are clearly marked out in a coloured map which accompanies the paper. The arid zone, where less than fifteen inches of rain falls yearly, stretches southward from the Salt Range in the North-West to the mouths of the Indus, and from the Suleiman Range eastward to the Aravalli Hills, covering an area equal to that of Prussia, with a population of twelve millions. Here the rains are scanty and uncertain, and the timber, consisting chiefly of tamarisk, poplar, acacia, and such like trees, grows mainly along the strips of country watered by the Indus and other streams. To the north, east, and south of the arid zone stretches a dry zone, at a width ranging from 100 to 200 miles, past *Lahor*, *Delhi*, *Ajmir*, *Disa*, and *Rajkot* in *Gujarát*, with an average rainfall under thirty inches. A similar zone extends southward from *Nassik* through part of the *Dakhan* and *Mysore* to *Cape Comorin*. In the northern dry zone the woods consist chiefly of acacia, a tree of a kindred sort—the *Prosopis*, and a species of *Anogeissus*, "a beautiful tree with small leaves, drooping branches, and dense foliage," which clothes the hill sides of *Mewár*. Over most of the southern dry zone spreads the sandal-wood, not in large forests, but here and there in the bushes and hedges. Outside the dry zones spreads a region of more or less moisture, distinguished by a rainfall varying from thirty-four inches at *Haidrabad* to six hundred at *Cherra Poonjee* in *Assam*. The belts of greatest moisture extend, on the one side along the *Himalayas*, down through *Assam* and *Arakan* to *Rangoon*; on the other, along the *Western Ghats*, from the *Tapti* to near *Cape Comorin*. In these belts the rainfall generally exceeds 75 inches. The richest vegetation loves the moistest regions, and "really thriving forests are only found where the fall exceeds 40 inches." The frosts of the cold season in the *Punjab* and the *Satpura Hills* are a source of trouble to the forester, and so are the dry heats of April and May in many parts of the *Peninsula*. In the hot weather most of the forest trees lose their leaves entirely, except the *Sál*, whose leaves are renewed before the old ones have all dropped off. Some trees renew their leaves very quickly, while others, like the *teak*, remain bare for four or five months. In the hot months occur the jungle fires, destroying millions of seeds and seedlings, and more or less damaging a large proportion of full-grown trees.

It has been no easy task, says Dr. Brandis, to convince the people in India of the harm done by firing the jungle for the sake of getting fresh grass for their cattle. Colonel Pearson was the first who succeeded in taking precautions against forest fires, and for more than six years his unwearied energy kept thirty square miles of forest in the *Satpura Hills* free from this particular danger. In *Burmah* a great deal of good timber is spoiled by the native habit of cutting down trees and setting fire to the dry stems and branches, for the purpose of sowing crops in the burnt patches. After a year or two a fresh patch is cleared in the same way, and thus some of the finest *teak* forests have been destroyed in order that one or two crops may be raised upon the ruins. This sort of erratic husbandry was checked in *Mysore* mainly by the exertions of Dr. Cleghorn, and steps have been taken to check it in some of the *teak*-bearing tracts of *British Burmah*. In the western moist region the forest growths are nearly as luxuriant as in the eastern. The oldest and largest *teak* plantation, begun in 1844 by Mr. Connolly, may be seen in *Malabar*, where the trees are already 70 to 80 feet high.

DR. BRANDIS sees no prospect of materially improving the climate in any part of India by means of forest conservancy. In the dry zones there is not enough moisture, save along the river banks, to raise and sustain large tracts of forest. Still

something may be done to that end by the mere preservation of brushwood tracts in a dry climate, according to the methods long pursued in some parts of Rajputana. In hilly country also forests serve to husband the existing water-supply. The main use however of forest conservancy is to meet the ever growing demand for timber, wood, and other forest produce, as well as to furnish a steady supply of fuel for railways and steamers in regions where coal is unprocurable. For these ends the retention of all the more valuable forests in the hands of Government has come to be recognised as the wisest course. The area of forest lands now reserved from sale by the State in India, excluding those of Bombay and Madras, amounts to 6,200,000 acres, or somewhat more than the total acreage of the Crown forests in Prussia.

MAY we hope that the Indian Government will turn its attention without further delay to the question which Colonel Wragge has once more been stirring in the columns of the *Times*? With coal at seventy shillings and coke at £5 a-ton in Bombay, it is really time to look about for some cheaper fuel for the railways in Western India. Besides the vast coal-beds still waiting to be drawn upon in Central India, there must in many parts of the country be large supplies of peat, as useful for railway purposes as that which has long been consumed, according to Colonel Wragge, on the railways in Canada and Bavaria. Some time ago the Colonel himself insisted at a public meeting on the advantage of utilising the peat in the Nilgiri Hills as a substitute for the wood so largely burnt on the Madras lines. But his voice was that of one crying in the wilderness, although for years past he had given his close attention to the peatfields of India. Encouraged however by some remarks in Mr. Juland Danvers's Report on Indian Railways, he has again come forward, in hopes of a more favourable hearing. It is four years since he first pointed out to the Government the economic advantages of peat as a locomotive fuel in a country abounding with peat bogs, which, properly managed and worked, would yield an ample and immediate supply of such fuel, whereas it would take many years to develop the timber resources of Madras for the same purpose. No heed however was given to his representations, and in the meanwhile many of the peat bogs have been broken up or otherwise turned to naught, for want of a proper system of conservancy. Colonel Wragge has "corresponded on the subject with Secretaries of State, Governors of Presidencies, conservators of forests, consulting engineers, locomotive superintendents, chairmen and secretaries of railways, all of whom, while deeply lamenting the state of the fuel question in India, seem powerless to provide the necessary remedy." Let us hope that his present appeal will be more successful, if his reasons for making it are as sound as they appear to be. The question, at any rate, is one which ought not to be left in its present state. Either peat is good for railway purposes or it is not. If it can be cheaply and usefully employed on European and American railways, why should it not be turned to account in India? Let the question be speedily settled one way or another. What is there to hinder the Indian Forest Department from taking it up at once? A few experiments carefully conducted, with a single view to eliciting the truth, would soon determine the soundness of Colonel Wragge's position with regard to Indian peat, its fitness for locomotive or other uses, and its probable cost as compared with other fuel.

SOME of our readers will be glad to learn that Lieutenant Low of the late Indian Navy is at work upon a biography of the late Sir George Pollock, which will shortly issue from the press of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Of the author's capacity for such an undertaking we have good reason to augur well from his previous writings.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. col. J. Frith, Royal Horse Artillery, at Meerut, aged 44, Sept. 20.

BENGAL.—Major C. E. Orman, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Roorkee, on Sept. 16, aged 42. Dr. J. S. Wardlaw, at St. John's-wood, Oct. 9, aged 69. Lieut. C. H. Baines, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, at Sealkote, aged 23. Capt. A. Lindsay, 1st Bengal Cavalry, at Cawnpore, Sept. 23. Mr. J. Rutledge, Bandmaster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, of cholera, at Kohat, Sept. 16, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.—Mr. C. E. Gover, Sanitary Inspector to the Municipality of Madras, aged 36. Mr. Michael Jordan, Superintendent of the People's Park, aged 44 years, at Madras, Sept. 18.

BOMBAY.—George Elander, Esq., late Engineer for Canals, Kurrachee Collectorate, aged 44, Sept. 13.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Malta, Oct. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. E. O. Longgate, Mrs. Waddington and infant, Mr. Macpherson, Mrs. Murray and infant, Mr. F. J. Fraser, Mr. J. McWaters, and Mr. J. Standfield. From GALLE.—Mr. G. Robertson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, Oct. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Graham, Mr. D. Murray, Mr. G. Charles, and Dr. Sherketon. From ALEX.—Capt. Wilson.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. W. D. Diener, Asst. surg. W. C. Kerranier, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Benn and three children, Miss Caswell, Capt. F. A. Kirke, Mrs. Kirke, Mrs. Dampier and infant, Mrs. Stanley Scott and two children, and Major Sir J. Lewis. From ALEX.—Mr. C. Schneider, and Capt. Wilson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Faiz Ali Khan" will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

NEW BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Two or three of the books lately published on India open up endless questions touching the character of our Indian rule in the past and the present. In a little pamphlet of sixty-three pages, "A Late Indian Editor" attempts to show the historical development of the causes which still endanger the well-being of our Indian Empire. General Macleod's volume deals more especially with questions concerning the proper treatment of our native troops, while Mr. Halliday's little book contains a whole mine of pregnant commentary and apt suggestions on all kinds of Indian political themes.* All three of these books will furnish the inquiring reader with much food for serious thought. General Macleod, for instance, can testify from his own experience to the extent to which even the Madras Sepoys at one time shared the general belief of their comrades in Upper India, as to the design of their English rulers to trick the Sepoys into Christianity by means of the greased cartridges. To his own surprise, he discovered that a story about the English missionaries at Delhi praying the Queen to employ the greased cartridges for that very purpose had won ready credence all over the Madras Presidency. Even educated natives "believed that the English believed in the potency of the charm," and the fruits of such a delusion were fostered by the prevalence of an old prophecy that the British rule in India would die out a hundred years after the battle of Plassey. Then came the order compelling the 8th Madras Cavalry to begin their march on the very morning of the Moharram Kutba, the most sacred day in the Mohammedan year. We can hardly wonder that the men who obeyed this order afterwards broke out into mutiny under fresh provocations. Happily for us, the great bulk of the Madras Army remained loyal, a result partly due to the cruel outrages enacted by their comrades and countrymen in Upper India, partly also, we think, to the efforts made by officers like General Macleod to dispel the delusions of their men. Another reason, overlooked by the writer, might be found in the number of those "hostages to fortune," the women and children who form part of every Sepoy regiment in Madras. From whatever motives at any rate, the loyalty of the Madras Sepoys, Hindu and Mohammedan, withstood all temptation; and therefore the subsequent disbanding of so many Madras regiments would be viewed by many as an unkind return for a service of the highest value at such a time. From the petition of the 6th Cavalry to the Queen, a document never presented because of its informal address, we may guess how sore a feeling possessed the hearts

* *The Murder of Indian Judges.* By a late Indian Editor. Simpkin and Marshall, 1871.
On India. By Major-General A. Macleod. Longmans. 1872.
The Retention of India. By A. Halliday. Tinsley Brothers. 1872.

of men who had not only volunteered to serve against the rebels, but proved their loyalty in many a hard fight and trying march during 1857. To men whose forefathers had for generations faithfully served their English masters, it was a cruel blow to find themselves suddenly turned adrift, expelled as it were from their ancestral homes in camp, and doomed to seek for their children other callings than that to which they had been trained. The disbanding of such a regiment was in fact the breaking up of several hundred homes, and it is no wonder that men so treated should accuse their employers of broken faith. Is it yet too late to repair a wrong resented still, we are assured, by every Brahman and Mohammedan in the Madras Presidency?

Of the mischievous effects of outraging native prejudices, the "Late Indian Editor" quotes an instance fresh in the memory of some of our readers. We refer to the outbreak of last year at the Bareilly Jail, provoked by an English surgeon's interference with the right of Brahmans to wear their sacred thread. "The effect to a Brahman"—he remarks—"who is deprived of the sacred thread is this; it divorces him from his wife, it separates him from his children; it deprives him of funeral rites; it debars his unmarried daughter from marriage; it reduces him to the level of a *chamar*, and it leaves a blot on his family that nothing can efface." Loss of the thread in short means for a Brahman the loss of everything. Dr. Eades was very properly removed from his post; but the mischief he wrought could not end there. The Brahmans in other places must have felt the insult done to some of their body by a servant of the State; and the Government which punished him has no doubt been widely accredited with the wrong done by its official; although its only fault was the selection of an unfit servant for a particular post. The question of fitness however for the work required, is one which the present system of government tends too often to overlook. It is still the case, we believe, in most parts of India, that "a collector of revenue for twenty years, in which capacity he has never had occasion to study the Civil Law, is elevated to a judgeship, because his period of service entitles him to promotion." In the non-regulation provinces a mere youth is entitled to try suits of limited value indeed, but which may often involve the most intricate questions of law as to succession and inheritance. But the natives who suffer can always appeal? If they are rich enough, no doubt they can; but that is a condition which applies only to a fortunate few. Ere long however they will have, we trust, a simpler safeguard against wrong judgments, when the long-promised scheme for dividing the judicial from the revenue service comes into play.

The same writer brings a serious charge against the Indian Government, with regard to the resumption of certain *Jagirs* in the North-West Provinces from the heirs of those on whom they were bestowed at Lord Lake's instance in 1803. It seems that last year one of the ousted *Jagirdars* carried an appeal through the Privy Council. He of course got back his estate, but hundreds of fellow-sufferers remain stripped of all their property in spite of a ruling which ought to benefit all. If this be a true story, we advise the Government to lose no time in removing one heavy cause of offence from their doors. Another piece of cruelty which ought not to be tolerated is the practice—alleged by the same writer—of keeping thousands of poor natives day after day, often for weeks together, waiting to appear as witnesses in the Law Courts, with no shelter from sun or rain, and no money-allowance for their support. No one, it appears, has troubled himself to remove a hardship by which so many thousands are yearly reduced to beggary, if they survive the dangerous effects of their compulsory exposure. Neither has any attempt been made to protect the needy husbandmen from the arts of unscrupulous money-lenders who bring exorbitant claims against them for money lent upon their crops. The borrower must either submit to an extortionate demand, or defend himself in a Court many miles away. If he should fail to appear at the right moment, the case goes against him and his crops are seized. "If he attends the Court, weeks

may elapse before his case is heard, and all the satisfaction he will likely get will be to find his crops destroyed from not having been gathered, and himself and family ruined."

One of the grievances brought forward by the same writer, the maintenance of Christian Churches out of Indian revenue, can hardly, as things are, be called a grievance. It is not the same thing as if a tax were levied in England for the support of Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques, for the simple reason that England is not a conquered country. The great bulk at any rate of the money spent in India for ecclesiastical purposes forms an essential part of the outlay required for our English garrisons. It is rather a branch of the civil and military expenditure, than a charge for the maintenance of an alien Church. The State-paid clergy are as necessary adjuncts to the public services as the State-paid doctors, and the bishops do the work of head-chaplains. It is a mistake perhaps to give grants in aid to mission schools, but the natives at any rate do not object to make use of the schools.

A great deal of shrewd wisdom, boiled down into pithy paragraphs, may be said to characterise Mr. Halliday's little book. It is divided into four chapters, three of which deal respectively with British Rule in India, Armaments, and the Frontier, while the fourth briefly reviews the present state and prospects of our Indian Empire. Almost every paragraph has its own heading, and contains in itself the fruits of careful reading and sound thinking, served up in clear and pointed language. It is in fact a collection of loose "thoughts" on Indian subjects, grouped together in a certain order and relation to a common head of inquiry. These thoughts, like well-trained skirmishers, cover much ground and rarely miss their mark. In the space of a few pages, for example, we have a series of brief, well-aimed remarks on the growth of modern nationalities, on the diversities of race and creed in India, the contrasts between Moghal and British rule, the sources of confidence in the latter, the probable results of its downfall; on its influence over the native States and native opinion, on the peculiarities of native character, the custom of adoption among native princes, the treatment of natives by English officers, and of both by the State; on the tendency to chronic strife in India, on the native belief in the marvellous; the annexation of Oudh; on railways, sanitation, irrigation, agriculture, coal, revenue, and the Wahabi conspiracy. To show how neatly he can bring out the pith of any important question, let us hear him speak of the treatment of the old Company's officers on the breaking up of the regimental system:—

A legal quibble was taken advantage of to deny officers compensation for the loss of the bonus on their leaving the service, although the same had been sanctioned by the former Government, and guaranteed by Parliament in the Act commonly designated "The Henley Clause." The unfairness of this proceeding has been further demonstrated by the fact of the officers of the British service obtaining their over-regulation purchase money, and the officers of the new Line regiments the bonus usual in their corps. These latter officers were at one time in the service of the East India Company. It is not too much to say that the Administration of India has been carried on by the devotion and personal character of the officers of the State, both civil and military. They looked up to the Government with reverence, and were ready to sacrifice themselves to advance its interests. It is sad to think that all this is changed; and that, instead of looking upon the State as a protector and friend, the officers should regard it as an enemy. In this condition of things it is superfluous to say that the service is thoroughly demoralised.

Here we have the whole of a long vexed question packed into a nutshell without any loss either of clearness or of argumentative force. In the same way we are told that since the formation of the Staff Corps, "the vessel of the Native Army has been drifting nearer and nearer to the rocks, till at last the wreck is complete. The army is now a huge disorganised mass, and those in authority are afraid to meddle any more with it, as every effort to make matters right has only resulted in increased failure." So again the new barracks—built to satisfy an ignorant cry from this country—are hit off as "immense masses of building, which are ovens in the hot weather, and in the Upper Provinces too cold in the cold weather," which are placed in positions of no strategical importance, and like all barracks in India, "occupied by large bodies of European troops, with their families and camp-followers, have a tendency

to become unhealthy after a period." Much better would it be, we hold with this writer, to locate our English soldiers "in small bodies, in particular localities, as far as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in barracks built of cheap materials, the roof being of thatch, and not of chunam or tiles, which retain the heat."

Correspondence.

THEIST *VERSUS* BRAHMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to correct an unfortunate blunder in a paragraph in the *Indian Mirror*, which was copied into your issue of October 9, under the heading of "A New Missionary." In this paragraph Miss Annette Akroyd, who has just gone out to India with the intention of working for the education of the Bengali women, is commended for her benevolence, "though neither Christian nor Theist." The inevitable inference is that she must be an Atheist—an inference which is entirely erroneous, and has given her much pain. The writer, doubtless, used the term "Theist" as synonymous with "Brahmo," and only meant that Miss Akroyd did not belong to his own type; but this would not be understood by English readers, and such a narrowing of the term "Theist" has inadvertently led him into doing a serious injustice to the lady whom he really wishes to serve.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

S. D. COLLET.

OCTROI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am glad to learn that the East Indian Railway Company have protested against the octroi at Delhi, octroi being in India the official name for licensed extortion.

I beg you to urge the Secretary of State for India to consult with Sir Charles Trevelyan and Lord Lawrence, and to issue positive orders to the champion of octroi, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, to discontinue levying this barbarous tax.

It is strange that the Lieut. Governor should continue to disregard the instructions of his benefactor and patron contained in the Resolution of the Right Hon. the Viceroy in Council, published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1868.—Your obedient servant,

T.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have only now seen your paper of the 14th, in which you impugn the correctness of some statements contained in my letter of the 5th on the subject of irrigation works in India. The evidence taken by the Indian Finance Committee during the last session will be published, I understand, on the 31st of this month; and, if you will look over such portions of it as relate to the above subject, you will, I feel sure, be induced to modify considerably the favourable opinion you have formed of the works in question. You will see that the Ganges Canal, instead of yielding a net revenue of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as seems to have been Colonel Chesney's impression when he gave his evidence last year, has, under the most favourable circumstances, not yielded half that rate. Quoting from memory and in round numbers, the construction of the canal cost two and a-half millions sterling, or, with charges and interest less earnings, about four millions. The net revenue of late years has been about £90,000, or at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total outlay, while the Government have to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money borrowed for its construction. The Jumna canals, which you mention, were excavated by the native Government, our predecessors, and my letter therefore did not relate to them. The Orissa canals, when their construction was sanctioned, were estimated to yield annually £400,000 from irrigation alone, viz., five shillings per acre on 1,600,000 acres, but this estimate has turned out very wide of the mark; the rate had to be reduced from five shillings to two shillings per acre; and, looking at the length of the canals open, a very small area has been irrigated in proportion to the estimate of 1,600,000 acres for the entire length. Reckoning future earnings according to the experience actually obtained, the estimated return of £400,000 seems likely to dwindle down to £40,000. The Godavery works,

which were looked upon as a great success, appear now from General Strachey's evidence to be likewise a complete failure, and it is very doubtful whether any return will ever be obtained from the capital sunk in those works.

I am glad you agree with me in thinking that trustworthy and regular reports should be published on the progress and results of the irrigation works in India, and I trust that the subject will have the attention of Parliament, in connection with the finances of India; for the annual losses occasioned by those works have to be made good by increased taxation, at a time when taxation has already been pushed beyond limits consistent with prudence and safety.

DELTA.

Grand Hotel, Paris, Oct. 18, 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Times*, in a leader last week, exposed some of the causes of that deep discontent which the Income-tax created in India; but there are others which will show in a more striking light how great was the suffering inflicted on the people, and will explain the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Inglis in the Viceregal Council of India, that *the tax is odious to the people who pay it and odious to the officers who have to collect it*.

The smallest income assessable by law was at first £50, then £75, and is now £100. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands of persons, earning scarcely £20 annually, were assessed as possessing incomes of £50, £75, and £100, especially in the agricultural districts; and as they were unable to pay the tax, their goods and chattels were seized and sold, the proceeds scarcely ever being sufficient to satisfy the Government demand, whence the poverty of the individuals assessed became evident. Many bribed the underlings who were charged with drawing up the preliminary lists, in order to keep their names out of those lists, and others, among the wealthier classes, bribed the assistants in the assessor's office to have their assessments reduced. Thus, while the Government failed in obtaining from the prosperous portion of the population their legal share of the tax, the poor were frightfully oppressed and the people were demoralised by being driven to seek protection in bribery and corruption.

D.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1872.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—May I ask you for the information and benefit of Indian officers, to give publicity to the following sketch of what the Bonus Compensation Committee have been doing in the past session, and of their future movements:—

The Bonus Compensation case was to have been brought before Parliament early in July last, when the illness, and subsequent (greatly to be deplored) death of our faithful friend and leader, Colonel Sykes, M.P., gave a temporary check to our proceedings. Immediately after this sad event I met Colonel Jervis, M.P., and a committee of our other friends and supporters in the House of Commons, and they were unanimously of opinion that it would be inexpedient and impolitic to bring our case on so late in the Session, and therefore strongly recommended its postponement until next Session, when it will (D.V.) be brought forward at the earliest possible date. I was at the same time assured that our cause would not suffer by the delay, as it was steadily gaining ground in the House, the sympathy of many M.P.'s being with us.

The Bonus Compensation Committee (which has not amalgamated with, and has no intention of amalgamating with any other committee) has now been working steadily and surely for the last four years, and it has hitherto been most fortunate in securing Parliamentary interest, which it has every prospect of materially extending during the present recess, and I hereby beg to notify on behalf of their Committee (over which I preside) that out of the 151 petitions presented this year *only five* reached the House through other hands, than ours. We have still a few petitions in hand, which reached us too late for presentation this Session, but they will be presented (with any others that may be forwarded to us) when Parliament re-assembles.

Officers who have already sent petitions to the Bonus Compensation Committee (care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.) need not renew them, as those previously sent will stand good for next Session; but I would impress on all other officers who

have claims for the loss of their regimental bonus to make out their petitions, according to the form supplied by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, or through their agents at the three different Presidencies without delay. A subscription of Rs. 10 is invited from all officers who are interested, and who have not already subscribed, towards defraying the expenses of the movement. Any further information may be obtained by personal application to the Bonus Committee, which meets at one P.M. on Tuesdays, at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, or by writing to the President, at the same address.

A general petition for retired officers is lying at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s for signature.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
J. C. PHILLIPS,

Lieut. Col., President, Bonus Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Observing in your paper of the 14th inst. a notice from the Committee of the Indian Army Defence Institution "that they have recommenced their labours from this time in view of the approaching Parliamentary Session, when they trust that arrangements will be made in conjunction with the Bonus Compensation Committee to bring the Bonus question before the House of Commons," &c., &c., as an interested party I should be glad to know what good this institution has up to the present time effected? Of what its future labours are to consist, and in what manner it proposes to control the action of the Indian Government in the future?

My object being the recovery of my regimental bonus, I have narrowly watched the action of the Indian Army Defence Institution, and the Bonus Compensation Committee, and I have come to the conclusion that the work has hitherto been like Irish reciprocity, all on one side, namely, that of the latter Committee, whose exertions under the banner of our regretted champion, the late Colonel Sykes, M.P., resulted in a Parliamentary victory in June, 1870, which victory, by keeping our grievance before the House, enables us again to press our claims. On the other hand, it appears to me that the Indian Army Defence Institution (which started into existence *three years after* the Bonus Compensation Committee), although it issues such grand programmes of its intended proceedings, has hitherto signally failed in its performances.

The wording of the notice above quoted would appear to imply a probability of the two Committees amalgamating, which I know (from good authority) to be the wish of the Indian Army Defence Institution, but I know equally well that there is no foundation for such an idea, the Bonus Compensation Committee adhering to a decision they arrived at long ago (under sound advice) to pursue rigidly their independent action.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT ZANZIBAR.

The *Times of India* asserts that the Commission of 1860, so far as proposals and practical suggestions could go, carried forward the work of reformation, in which they in great measure carried the Imam and Sultan with them, by dint of that tact, common sense, and persuasive personal influence which Indian officers of the Honourable Company knew (and still know) how to use, but which is a thing that has no place in the philosophy of the British Foreign Office. But with the growth of Zanzibar trade, and with that increased purchasing power which even Arabia and the Gulf acquired during that period, the slave trade had grown apace towards 1860; while, as Sir William Coghlan bitterly observes, the British Government had utterly neglected the means which Indian officers and negotiators—Residents at Zanzibar, Aden and in the Gulf—had, through a world of pains, placed in its hands. The General himself seems to have been met at the Foreign Office with very little better than civil sneers, and that department needlessly neglected the means of accomplishing that great end for which that decorous assembly, the House of Peers, recently allowed itself to be agitated by a wave of humane enthusiasm and in the name of which her Majesty's ministers have made a high sounding flourish in the Queen's Speech. Both these writers serve to confirm what we said a fortnight since as to the hollowness and factitious character of the Ministerial cry about putting down the East African slave trade. If there had been sincere and consistent feeling on the subject in those quarters, very much might have been done seven or eight years ago to check the traffic, and as General Coghlan

points out, provide for its gradual and equitable extinction. Well may he write—"with this retrospect I may be pardoned if my hope for the future is not great." The mood in which competent men like Sir William, Mr. Badger, and their predecessors write of and treat this difficult subject, is that of experienced experts, as compared with the moralising gasconades of the amateurs at the Treasury and Foreign Office. Doubtless there is behind all this fuss a good deal of sincere philanthropic feeling, but we have only to speak of the politicians who affect to lead this pretentious crusade. It must be confessed that when we see the polite and refined Ayrton, the generous and susceptible Lowe deeply concerned to rescue the poor slaves in Africa—it is a touching sight to shame these cynical times. As to the "international" recipe, the proposed consultation with America, France, and Portugal, that is merely the "nothing like leather" of the irresponsible and irremovable "M. Jobus" of the British Foreign Office, and is almost a transparent device for doing nothing, or an excuse for looking away from the real difficulties that will have to be grappled with. After this programme—knowing as we do that the British Treasury and Foreign Office have ignored and disregarded information under its hands for years past—we may fully share the apprehension of Sir William Coghlan when he says:—"The benevolent intentions of our Government will be defeated—smothered under a load of diplomatic correspondence perhaps for years, during which time the horrid traffic will flourish and the admiral in command will cry out for more gunboats."

HIMALAYAN SCENERY.

The *Indian Daily News* points out that, if snow-clad summits, difficult passes, glaciers, avalanches, crevasses, *bergschrunds*, and a hundred other terrible things, serve to lend zest and enjoyment to the scrambles of the Alpine tourist, the Himalayas present these phenomena on a grander scale. Not far from Simla the tourist may traverse passes as high as the summits of any of the giants of the Bernese Oberland, and scramble up peaks almost double the height of Mont Blanc. In point of scenery, there is admittedly nothing to compare with the mountains and valleys leading to Kooloo and Lahoul. After crossing the Rohtung Pass, where Lord Elgin is said to have accelerated, by over exertion, the heart disease of which he died, the tourist may plant his feet on glaciers and ice-fields. He may have his nerves braced by the most splendid of climates, and may indeed learn—

To mix his blood with sunshine, and to take
The winds into his pulses!

But there are few comparatively who undertake a tour among the snows of the Himalayas. The roads in some parts are thoroughly bad. The bridges here and there are primitive, consisting of a *jhoola*, or rope cradle, flung across the mountain-torrent, and the rest-houses in many places have fallen into decay. But with all this, it is a pity that our holiday folk do not form a closer acquaintanceship with the Alps of this country. The fact is that the attractions of the Himalayas are not sufficiently known. People do not write books about them as they do of the Swiss mountains; most of the information regarding them is locked up in official reports. Guide books, such as they are, say nothing, or very little, of their charms. There are, of course, heaps of scientific notes on the Himalayas, containing dreary calculations about the dip of the needle, barometrical pressure, magnetic poles, and topics of that sort, that may be of interest to the members of the Royal Society, but which on men in general have merely the effect of expanding the jaws for the utterance of a protracted yawn. They want poetry and picturesqueness, in place of which we have minute descriptions of the strata and the scoræ, until the reader feels as if he had eaten for dessert half-a-dozen pippins grown on the shores of the Dead Sea.

INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that India is rich in copper, tin, iron, and coal—especially the two last. Other minerals will, no doubt, be found when the mineral areas have been more thoroughly subjected to examination. Just now, however, coal and iron are in strong demand, and the duty which successive governments have put on one side can no longer be trifled with. As between itself and the public, the Government appears to expect capital to do the work without the interference, or leadership of the State. And this being so, it becomes necessary to see what the drawbacks are under which capital labours. As far as we know only four attempts to work iron ore in India have been made. Two are in progress in the valley of the Nerbudda; one was started by the Government in Kumaon, too far from any market, and failed; and one in Beerbhoom, after promising well, was found to have been badly selected. This last is now in native hands, and is not therefore likely to be carried out energetically. A glance at the map will show that the mineral area is exactly that part of India which is least known. It is peopled by races differing in language, manners, and civilisation from the superior races of the plains; it is covered for the most part by dense forests, which have secured for it, as a whole, a terrible reputation for unhealthiness; and as if these were not sufficient deterrent causes, it is held for the most part by semi-independent chiefs, or heads of clans, with systems of land tenure little known, and altogether unsatisfactory. Where,

Bengal.

however, the Government is master of any portion of the mineral area, it has frightened capital away by its Waste Land Rules. No English capitalist will risk his money to acquire for a short period a grant of 5,000 biggahs; and even if he would do so, it so happens that the portions in the hands of the Government are farthest from centres of consumption, and consequently open to the objection of imposing on any works that may be undertaken prohibitive transport charges. The hills come close down to the capital, but they are not so well known as Peshawar, for the reasons we have given. In Beerbhoom there is iron in plenty, but then the other conditions for its successful working are wanting. It is for this reason that we have so often pointed to Hazareebaugh. Here the Government has the management of the native estates concerned, and could, if it would, make satisfactory arrangements. Hazareebaugh, too, is the nearest point to the capital where coal, iron, and limestone are found in any quantities within workable distance of each other. As we have remarked in previous articles, the Government has the greatest interest in this question, and should lead the van in a new and important enterprise. If however the capitalist is expected to do the work, the Government must abandon its restrictions regarding waste lands, with reference to the peculiar circumstances it has to meet, and abandon its favourite policy of so working the Waste Land Rules, as to endeavour to tempt "respectable natives" to accept them. This policy has utterly failed, even in agricultural enterprises. When we come to the working of Indian minerals, the natives themselves will be the first to scout it as absurd. Here, either the Government itself, or English capital, must do what is required; and to encourage capital to come forward, Government must forget its traditions, and accommodate its policy to the occasion which has arisen.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF PHILLOUR.—There must surely be some local circumstances, probably admitting of mitigation by wise sanitary measures, to make the fort of Phillour so exceptionally unhealthy. Captain Newbolt's company of H.M.'s 54th Regiment, which marched in, 61 strong, in the month of August, had been within a month of their arrival, every single man, for a longer or shorter time, in hospital. It is natural to attribute in some measure to the weakness thus produced the fatal virulence of the subsequent cholera. As soon as the disease broke out, the detachment was marched into camp, and every precaution taken. Nevertheless, they lost eleven by cholera, which with three and the wife of a sergeant by fever, makes a mortality of fifteen in so short a time, out of so small a number. There were still, a short time ago, eleven men left behind in the Phillour camp in hospital, some of them in a precarious condition.—*Pioneer*.

TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.—Notwithstanding the scarcity—amounting, indeed, almost to famine—in 1869-70, the trade of the Punjab was much the same that year as in the preceding one. The total trade, external and internal, excluding the river and railway returns, was as follows:—

		Maunds.	Value.
1868-69	...	1,57,40,544	Rs. 16,49,40,709
1869-70	...	1,70,12,601	15,39,89,421

The countries and provinces with which the external trade is carried on are the Sikh States, Puttiala, &c., north-west frontier, Central Asia, Central India, and various British provinces. The trade with each, in order of value, is compared with that of the previous year in the following table:—

		Maunds.	Value.
British Provinces	1868-69	15,28,645	Rs. 2,03,78,291
	1869-70	18,03,918	2,58,94,337
Central India	1868-69	31,75,022	1,92,21,886
	1869-70	23,50,278	1,17,30,578
North-West Frontier	1868-69	2,63,925	53,90,334
	1869-70	2,47,299	88,47,500
Sikh States	1868-69	12,89,999	71,88,016
	1869-70	10,63,558	76,59,333
Hill States	1868-69	87,509	5,09,746
	1869-70	77,886	7,43,778
Total	1868-69	63,45,100	Rs. 5,26,85,223
	1869-70	55,42,039	5,48,75,826

There was, therefore, an increase (with the exception of the Central India Provinces) in value of Rs. 21,90,603, but a decrease in amount of 8,02,161 maunds. The returns show a considerable increase in the import of silk and charas, the amount of the latter being double, and that of the former quadruple, the amount imported during the previous year. Three-fourths of the silk is imported from Cabul, and charas is chiefly brought from Cabul, Bokhara, and Yarkand. It is thought that the encouragement given to these trades by the Peshawar and Palumpore fairs may have in some degree caused the increase. Of eight lacs' worth of tea imported from the seaboard, upwards of one-half crossed the north-west frontier. The market for tea so exported is Peshawar, and the leaf is almost exclusively from China. The export trade of cotton (four times that of the previous year) amounted to 10,000 maunds, valued at 17½ lacs of rupees; seven and a-half lacs were imported from the Sikh States and Central India, and a large portion of the exports went to the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Kurrachee. The export of indigo was chiefly to Sind and Cabul.

EARTHQUAKE AT GOALPARA.—Letters from Goalpara, Lower Assam, state that a smart shock of earthquake was felt there on the evening of the 12th September, and another on the morning of the 13th.

DARJELING.—The rate proposed to be levied on the tea-planters of Darjeling for the payment of the European doctor and his native assistants to look after the health of the workmen on the different estates has been fixed at eight annas per acre of cultivation.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY JAIL.—It is rumoured that the Presidency Jail is in a very unhealthy condition at present, several deaths having occurred within the past few weeks; diarrhoea, dysentery, and fevers have been the order of the day, and the last fatal case was one of small-pox.—*Indian Daily News*.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—In consequence of the encroachments of the Ganges on the East Indian Railway in the Bhagalpore district, a strip of land, one mile in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, is to be taken up by Government for the purpose of constructing a diversion of the present line of railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Orissa division has been reconstituted into two charges in the Public Works Department. One is the Balasore division, of which Mr. W. McCleery has been appointed executive engineer, and the other comprises Cuttack, Pooree, and the tributary Mehals to which Mr. F. Bond has been appointed.

DENGUE IN THE HOLY CITY.—We hear from Benares that the dengue, after raging in the city, has "put in appearance" at Secrole, the European portion of the station. In the city scarcely a house escaped, and in one instance, where a household numbered forty-seven persons, every one was attacked within a couple of days.—*Indian Daily News*.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL P.W.D.—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that Captain Gordon, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Examiner of Railway Accounts, with the assistance of Lieutenant Bissett, R.E., has been directed by the India Government to inspect the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and to report the result of such inspection to the Supreme Government.

AGRA.—Major-General Daly, C.B., Agent, Governor-General for Central India, came in yesterday under the salute due to his rank. His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior also arrived under the usual salute. The troops, we are glad to be able to say, have been quite free from cholera since the 8th instant. Dengue is still prevalent among them, however. The 1st N.I. had 140 men in hospital yesterday morning.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 21.

MEDICAL.—The report on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta for 1871 enables us to take a comprehensive view of their increasing usefulness. The year, taking it all round, was remarkably healthy, yet the number of patients was 244,410 as against 208,833 in 1870. Of these 194,000 were treated in the Medical College, the General, the two Municipal, and the Calcutta Hospitals, and the death-rate in each of these institutions materially decreased.

THE LATE GARROW RAID.—Yesterday morning twenty-two men were selected by the magistrate of Howrah, out of a large number who had volunteered for the purpose, for service in the Mymensingh district in connection with the late Garrow raid. Two hundred men, from ten districts, containing, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, only 30 per cent. of foreigners have, we hear, been selected for this service, and will start for the frontier on the 28th instant.—*Englishman*, Sept. 25.

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.—The Simla paper hears that the Governor-General has called upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to explain whether the letter purporting to have been addressed by his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala to his Honour was a genuine one, and if so, whether it was published by the authority of the Punjab Government; or independently by the Maharajah of Puttiala. It is evident that the Viceroy is determined to sift the Kuka business to the bottom.

HASAN ABDAL.—It may interest some of our readers to know that Hasan Abdal (not Hasan Abdul, as it has become the fashion to call it), the place selected for this year's camp of exercise, is called after a famous Muhammadan saint, Biba Hasan Abdal, a Sayyid of Sabzwār, in Khurāsān, who came to India with Mirzā Shāh Rukh, son of Timur, and died at Kandahār, and whose tomb is much resorted to by pilgrims. Jahāngir, in his memoir, says:—"To-day I arrived at Biba Hasan Abdal. About a kos east of the town is a waterfall, the water of which rushes down with great rapidity. There is none like it in Kābul, but there are two or three like it in Kashmir. In the middle is a tank, from which the river flows. Rājā Mān Singh has built here a little villa. There are a great number of fish in the tank, half a yard and a quarter yard long. As the place is so nice, I stayed here for three days, and drank wine with my friends. I also enjoyed fishing. The fishes are caught with peculiar nets, which are difficult to be used. I caught twelve, had pearls strung through their snouts, and set them free."—*Englishman*.

DACCA COLLEGE.—The students (native) of the Dacca College have petitioned his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a gymnasium. This college has already cricket and boating clubs.

PRESENTS FOR THE VICEROY.—The Amir of Kábul has, a contemporary informs us, given orders to the Governor of Turkistan to send handsome specimens of silks and other articles manufactured there, together with some horses and camels, fit for presents to Lord Northbrook. Sardár Yakub Khán has been ordered to send some carpets and other sorts of Hirát manufactures, and the Governor of Kaudáhar to supply a quantity of the best fruits. It is also reported that the Amir intends to visit the camp at Hassan Abdul.

THE LATE MAJOR ORMAN.—The *Pioneer* announces the death at Roorkee of another well-known and popular officer. Major C. E. Orman, cantonment magistrate at that station, expired very suddenly on the night of Sept. 16. The deceased officer was the life and soul of Roorkee society, and was universally and most deservedly respected by all classes. Major Orman originally belonged to the old 29th Bengal N.I., and had been cantonment magistrate at Roorkee for many years.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—During the week ended Saturday, the 31st August, the number of deaths registered from cholera in the Punjab amounted to 1,084, being an increase of 331 over those registered in the previous week. No less than 172 towns and villages have suffered, the principal increase during the week having been in the Jullundhur, Hoshiarpore, Gurdaspore, and Gujranwala districts. The places in which the largest number of deaths occurred were Hoshiarpore, 153; Loodiana, 137; Gurdaspore, 130; Gujranwala, 114; Jullundhur, 101; Lahore, 99; and Kohat, 72.

BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.—We understand that Mr. W. M. Vivian, appointed engineer-apprentice to Bengal by the Public Works Department to the Government of India, is posted to the third Calcutta Division of the Bengal Provincial Establishment. Mr. Thomas S. Isaac, C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, officiating as Superintending Engineer, North-Eastern Circle, Bengal, Buildings and Roads Branch, D. P. W., having been promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, by the Government of India, is confirmed in the North-Eastern Circle, Dacca.—*Englishman*.

THE NEW EVIDENCE ACT.—The law of estoppel and the plea of *res judicata* have effectually been put an end to by the New Evidence Act. This is calculated to increase litigation to a very serious extent, particularly in the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns. A judgment is only final in respect of the sum sought to be recovered in the suit in which it is given. The same point and the same facts may be gone into and contested in the very next suit against the same defendant. The plea of estoppel or *res judicata* cannot be raised.—*Englishman*, Sept. 25.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE BENGAL CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—It is said that the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service has been called upon by the Government of Bengal for a report as to the feasibility of reducing the present number of preventive officers. It is believed that a reduction could be made without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service. It is proposed to reduce one officer in each grade in case of casualties. Promotion in the service has hitherto been very slow, and the proposed reduction will make it still worse.—*Englishman*.

A SEEMLY REBUKE.—The *Indian Mirror* condemns the conduct of Mr. S. B. Thakur in even stronger language than some of the English journals. It says that his onslaught on the Archbishop of Canterbury "was as much destitute of good taste as it certainly showed in some respects a want of good sense. . . . It is discouraging to compare the respectful tone and moderation with which the British public have treated the highest functionary of the Church of England with the shabby and conceited commonplace which two of our own countrymen have hurled upon his devoted head."

TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.—The statistics of the trade of the Punjab during the past year show a falling off of nearly thirty lakhs of maunds in weight, and two millions sterling in value, as compared with that which preceded it, the decrease being attributable partly to the effects of the scarcity, and partly to the Franco-Prussian war, which caused a diminution of some eight lakhs of rupees in the exports of pashmina. The exports of grain decreased one-half. There was also a great falling off in the silk and indigo trades, and the imports of rice sank to one half. The exports of cotton also fell off one-half, while the imports of salt were doubled, and the imports of English piece-goods increased from forty-eight to fifty-eight lakhs of rupees.

A PLEASANT MEETING.—A rogue elephant is said to have attacked the mail cart between Kaladoongee and Moradabad, and to have killed the grass-cutter riding behind. A European sitting on the front seat escaped so far as to be able to continue the journey to Moradabad, but was injured enough to require his staying there for four or five days. It will be a shame if the many sportsmen of Nynce Tal will not in a short time rid the road of the brute. At present he holds sway over the whole road, and prevents travellers passing, though our letters come as usual. I believe he is the same one reported to have committed some depredations about a month ago near Ramnugger, after whom Mr. Greig, of the Forest Department, made an expedition, but did not succeed in tracing him.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.—A fire broke out last Sunday evening in the premises occupied by the Oriental Gas Company in Halliday-street. About twenty barrels of pitch and tar were consumed. It was at one time thought to send a message to the police compound, for the assistance of the fire brigade, but it was found unnecessary to do so. The local police exerted themselves strenuously in separating the unignited portions from those that had ignited, and this had the desired effect. What had ignited, however, smouldered till morning, during the whole of which time the police kept a constant look out, so as to prevent an explosion.—*Indian Delhi News*, Sept. 20.

THE CHIEF OF ULWAR.—A correspondent, whose communication appears in the usual place, complains bitterly of the treatment which the Ulwar Chieftain has received from the Government. If the facts which he states are correct—and we see no reason for questioning them—then we must say that the punishment of this unfortunate Chieftain has been carried too far, whatever may have been his offence. But our correspondent says he has committed none against the Government. It appears singular that a chieftain who had won the good opinion of Lord Lawrence and the late Earl of Mayo, as an able and energetic ruler, should now be found utterly incompetent to govern his territories, and subjected to every kind of humiliation and disgrace. We trust Lord Northbrook will institute an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the case of the Ulwar Chieftain.—*Mofussilite*.

THE CHOLERA AT MEERUT.—On Friday afternoon Colonel John S. Frith, R.A., died of cholera at Meerut. There were three other fatal cases of cholera on the same day. Colonel Frith's funeral took place on Saturday morning, the General and nearly all the commissioned officers in the station being present. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Aberigh Mackay, read the burial service. There was no firing party. None has been allowed since the first outbreak of cholera. All the sick belonging to the Artillery, and nearly all the rank and file of the 105th and Artillery, are in tents. The heavy rain on Saturday must have made them very uncomfortable. Dengue fever seems to be abating among Europeans and natives; but we regret to say that up to last accounts cholera continued to carry off some victims daily. It is said that there has not been so much fatal sickness in Meerut for twenty years. But the cold weather is now drawing near, and we may hope that every week will bring a change for the better.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 28.

AN ENGLISH COLONY IN THE HIMALAYAS.—The proposal to form a colony of Englishmen in the Himalayas is assuming a more practical shape than it has ever done hitherto, as a programme of what is intended to be carried out is published in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*. Like most modern undertakings, it is to be carried out by means of a limited-liability company, called the Himalayan Colony Company Limited, with a capital of Rs. 500,000, in one thousand shares of Rs. 500 each, of which the first instalment of Rs. 100 is to be paid on January 1, 1873, and the remainder by similar instalments every three months. The locality selected is in the districts of Kumáon and Garhwál, at an elevation of from five to six thousand feet, conveniently near an excellent market, with water-power available for mills. The approach is by rail to Baranagar, and then by cart road. The principal settlement is to consist of a small town with church, schools, market, library, infirmary, and town-hall, with farms, plantations, and gardens around it. The government of the colony is to be vested in a Municipal Council to be elected by the shareholders, with a President elected by the Council; and Government is to be asked to invest the President and one or two other members of the Council with the powers of Justices of the Peace. Mr. H. Herbert, C.E., has been appointed honorary secretary.—*Englishman*.

MR. G. CAMPBELL.—We learn from Patna that, on Wednesday, the 11th September, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Patna College and went round all the classes. He found a very large Civil Service class who were reading for the Subordinate Civil Service examinations in February next. After inspecting the institution, he met some of the leading people of the city and the college committee in the hall. He explained to them that Government had never intended to reduce its expenditure on the Patna College, but had proposed to substitute science classes for the third and fourth year, or B.A. classes. He, however, had learnt from the commissioner, and had satisfied himself, that there was a very unanimous feeling among the people of Patna in favour of retaining the present B.A. classes. Under the circumstances, therefore, he would yield to the very clearly expressed wishes of the people, and would maintain the third and fourth year arts classes. At the same time he would hope hereafter to find native professors for some of the college subjects, and in this way to find money for additional science and art classes. Mr. Campbell spoke in Hindustani (or in Urdu, whichever the language is to be called); and Wilayat Ali, a well-known loyal citizen, got up and expressed the satisfaction with which the Lieutenant-Governor's announcement would be received. Another Muhammadan gentleman added that there would be no objection whatever to the appointment of native professors to some of the chairs of the Arts Course.

THE INCOME TAX.—To the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.—Sir,—I ask your attention and that of your readers to a simple statement of facts illustrating the cruel injustice caused by the Income-tax when it was professedly levied on persons whose income was over

Rs. 500 a year. At the village of Dum-Duma, about eighteen miles South from Calcutta, lives a man, named Sonaton Napi; as a barber he serves eight or ten houses, by which he obtains Rs. 6 or 8 in the year. He has no land of his own, but, acting under the influence of the longing which the poorest Bengali feels to have some land, he hires four bigbas, for which he pays a yearly rent of Rs. 20. The utmost produce he can hope for from this land in a favourable year will bring him Rs. 32, so that after paying his rent he may have Rs. 12 as clear profit. He adds to his miserable income by working as a day labourer, by which he earns, when employed, two annas a day, and in the busier seasons ten pice. I am certain his income is not more than Rs. 60 a year. I know this man, and have been to his house, and seen the wretched state in which he lives. He was assessed to the income-tax on an income of Rs. 600 a year, at the rate of one and a-half per cent., and paid Rs. 9! This sum was demanded, and he thought he must pay it. But how did he pay it? He probably had never in all his life had so much money, which he could call his own. He borrowed the amount from some money-lender and has been paying interest on the loan at the rate of ten annas a month ever since, so that in two years he has paid Rs. 15 for the loan of Rs. 9, which the Government took from him by its income-tax assessor. It is hardly likely that the man will ever be free from this to him terrible burden. I had hoped that this case, in common with others in the same neighbourhood, would have been enquired into, and the mischief done be, in some measure, rectified by the refunding of the money, so unrighteously taken from the poor. But my hope, I fear, is a vain one. I should have been glad if it had been in my power to have paid the money to the man myself. Comment on this case is needless on my part.—Yours, &c.,—GEO. KERRY, Sept. 7, 1872.

CYCLONE IN EASTERN BENGAL.—We have news of a severe gale on Friday last, which blew from about noon until dusk in the upper portion of Nuddea and the lower portion of the Pubna districts. The Decca and Furreedpore districts also did not escape. Two of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's flats were run aground in a khal some ten miles above Goalando, and we learn that nine large country-boats laden with coal for Serajgunj were lost in the Brahmapootra. The loss of craft of this kind in the Eastern rivers is, we fear, serious. The greatest damage on land is observed near Kooshtea, where a large portion of the huts of each village have been blown down, and near that place a country-boat was blown from the Padda inland, and deposited on a heap of coal, with its cargo destroyed. Here the wind, though not sufficiently strong to cause any damage, partook of the nature of a cyclone, commencing from N.E. towards morning of the 20th, and gradually veering round to S.W. The cyclone, the western edge of which passed over Calcutta on the morning of the 20th, appears to have been severely felt to the east of Jenida. A correspondent, who was in a boat at Tikeri, about ten miles to the S.E. of that place, describes it as fully equal in severity to that of the 1st November, 1867. Houses were everywhere in ruins. The wind is said to have veered from N.E. through E. and S. to S.W., and to have blown with greatest force from the S.E. and S. Tikeri must, it seems, have been to the east of the centre. We learn that the cyclone of Friday last was felt with extraordinary severity at Serajgunj. The wind blew hard all Friday, commencing from the N.E., and gradually veering round through E. to S. and S.W. The barometer is said to have stood at 29.66 in the morning, and to have fallen gradually to 29.34 at 5 P.M., 29 deg. at 6 P.M., 28.90 half an hour later. The steamers *Rajmatal* and *Simla*, which were in a creek at Serajgunj, were both more or less damaged, the former losing her funnels and her roof, which was blown over to the other side of the creek. A flat belonging to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Co. was landed high and dry by the force of the wind, and five other flats were more or less seriously damaged. Our correspondent counted three hundred wrecks of country boats in the neighbourhood of Serajgunj, and the loss of jute is said to be very large. The bungalows at Serajgunj are all destroyed; and several of them are said to have been blown bodily away.—*Englishman*, Sept. 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17. Str. Busheer. Ewert, Akyab; Sulina, Starkey, Rio de Janeiro; Syria, Barnard, London.—18. Queen of India, Edwards, Bombay.—19. Ker Maria, Bertin, Bourbon; Saint Mungo, Watson, Liverpool; Brockham, Napier, London; Rajah, Halliday, Liverpool; Cora, Coombs, Mauritius; str. Meinam, Guayain, Galle.—20. Marian Moore, Dickson, Bombay; str. Assyria, Howell, Bombay; Mary and Emma, Garcke, Muscat.—21. Str. China, Perrins, Suez; str. Scotia, Wicks, Camora and Port Blair; str. European, Abram, Bombay; British Scipio, Tulloch, Mauritius; Princess Dagmar, Lewis, Singapore.—22. Edith Warren, Clark, Liverpool; Houghton, Nacoda, Jedda; Conquistador, Laurio, Sicily Islands; St. Jean Baptiste, Puchen, Madras.—23. Magallanes, V'Galde, Cardiff; William McGilvery, Nickels, Monte Video.—24. Moeq Bailly, Gaston, Bourbon; Sir Robert Sale, Eales, Bombay; Calcutta, Hamilton, Mauritius; Eliza A. Kenney, Pitman, Singapore; Western Star, Nacoda, Jedda; Shand, Routledge, Port Louis.—25. Str. Killarney, O'Neill, Liverpool; British Sovereign, Davis, port not mentioned; Temasserim, Potts, Liverpool; Richard Rylands, Rio de Janeiro; Shelomith, Blaney, Jeddah; Hyderee, Ashton, Bombay; Cutch Merchant, Nacoda, Muscat.—26. Wellesley, Adley, Muscat; Rauee, Domingomutto, Jaffua.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Busheer.—Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. Fuiscurre, Mrs. Bourcke and child, and Mr. A. C. Meek.
Per Sulina.—Mrs. Starkey and infant.
Per Meinam.—Mrs. Greig, Mr. Margain, Mr. Cardoit, Mr. K. Puterne, and Mr. M. Ahiboy.
Per Cora.—Miss Coombs.

Per Scotia.—Mr. J. W. Hayles, Mr. Bunle, and Staff sergt. Connor.
Per Eliza A. Kenney.—Mrs. Pitman.
Per Killarney.—Mrs. O'Neill and two children.
Per Shelomith.—Mrs. Blaney and family, and Mrs. Carter.
Per Wellesley.—Mrs. Adley and three children.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17. Broughty Castle.—18. Strs. Abyssinia, Agia Sofia, and Winestead; British Navy, and Hooghly.—19. Strs. Elgin and Baghdad; Ville de Marseille, and a barque (showed T. D. C. W.).—20. Strs. Hindostan and Singapore; Ilva.—22. Strs. Burmah and Busheer; River Clyde, James Wishart.—23. Dilaree, Howden, Fatho Salem, Arundel Castle, and City of London.—25. Astronomer.—26. Str. Madras, Isabel Croom, Marie.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 12
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 12
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 8 to 111 12
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 14 to 104 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 5-16d. to Is. 11½d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	98 to —
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to 1405*
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	126 to 127
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	530 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	117 to 118x.d.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	— ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	195 to 198
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	24 to 30x.d.
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	75 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	112 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	350 to 355
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	800 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to —x.d.
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	440 to 445
Punjab Bank	100 ...	93 to 91x.d.
Simla Bank	500 ...	555 to 560x.d.
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	102 to 105
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Saltpetre, per ton	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

Madras.

A NAUGHTY LITTLE RAJAH.

The Pudukottah Administration Report is a very meagre and ridiculous report indeed. It is, we are told, for "Fusly 1280." The Rajah is in debt, and the country anything but flourishing. Most of the matters treated of in the report are of a very petty character. The Government Order thereon is for the most part a mere *résumé* or echo of the report. From the following paragraph however we learn something new, viz., that the way to please Government is to increase the expenditure of the P. W. department:—

The Government notice with satisfaction the increased expenditure incurred on public works during 1870-71, amounting to Rs. 24,659, against Rs. 5,645 in 1869-70. They will be prepared to consider favourably any scheme for the reorganisation and more efficient working of this department of the Pudukottah State.

The close of the Government order is about the funniest piece of writing we ever came across. Our readers will bear in mind that the following refers to—a "Rajah"!

The Rajah was regular in his attendance in the Appeal Court, and disposed satisfactorily of public business, but the Government regret that the Officiating Political Agent is unable to report favourably on the Rajah's personal conduct.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Officiating Chief Secretary.

If this sort of trifling goes on much longer we shall read of something like the following paragraph in a subsequent order thereon:—

"The Rajah took twenty-three pills and seven black draughts during the past year. The Government learn with satisfaction that the Rajah took the draughts without much trouble, but they must express their displeasure at the item which accompanies the apothecary's account, viz., 'fifty-six pots of strawberry jam, to enable the

Rajah to swallow his pills without tasting them.' Mr. Cadell, the officiating political agent, is requested to decrease the number of pots to the number of pills, unless the Rajah, to obtain more pots, should take an excessive quantity of pills, in which case Mr. Cadell is authorised to substitute castor oil for the pills, and to stop the supply of jam altogether. The Government are also glad to learn that the Rajah has decreased his staff of dancing girls from thirty-one to twenty-nine, and is in other ways improved as to the moral tone of his personal conduct. If he progresses at this present brilliant rate, the Government have reason to expect he will attain to years of discretion before he grows to be seventy-five years of age."

To speak seriously, is it quite the thing for Government to pass orders on the personal conduct of any one, much less a subject whom they entitle a king?—*Madras Athenæum*.

Miscellaneous.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—Six hundred thousand blank cartridges have arrived in Madras by the steamer *Himalaya*. They are intended for the use of the troops at the Camp of Exercise. The total amount sanctioned for the Camp is thirteen hundred thousand.

LITERARY.—It is said that scarcely half a dozen copies of the 1,000 copies printed of the late Mr. Charles Gover's *Folk Songs of Southern India* remain unsold. He was engaged shortly before his death in the translation and compilation of a second series of his songs.

DENGUE IN MADRAS.—It was proposed in the Madras Chamber of Commerce the other day to close the mercantile establishments of the city for a week, to give clerks and others who had been "down with dengue" a holiday in which to recruit their strength; but the proposal was not carried.

A LARGE WHITE SHARK CAUGHT AT MADRAS.—A fine specimen of the common white shark was captured on the evening of the 17th by some catamaran men, who, with the help of a number of soldiers of H.M. 21st Regiment, dragged it on shore opposite to the Band Beach, where it lay for some time the object of great interest to a large number of spectators. In length it measured eleven feet eleven inches, and about five feet eight inches in girth. The way in which the huge brute occasionally winked his right eye and opened his capacious jaws was very suggestive to the weak mortals that surrounded him.—*Madras Mail*.

CATTLE-POISONING.—The *Cochin Argus* tells us of the way in which a hungry pariah tried to get a meal. He saw a fat bullock belonging to a rich neighbour, and he longed to be tasting it. So he concealed some poison in a handful of grass, which he gave to the young bullock, whilst it was innocently grazing under the care of a cowherd. The very next morning he went to the owner's house to see if the bullock was dead, hoping to be permitted as usual to use it for food. The pariah was however found out in this instance and brought before a magistrate, to whom he confessed his crime. We believe this instance is not a solitary one. The crime is often committed just for the sake of the flesh and skin. Some years ago if a horse was sent from an up-country station, and had to pass through Nellore it was almost sure to be made away with by the chucklers.—*Madras Times*.

THE LATE MR. C. GOVER.—We regret to record the death, at the early age of thirty-five years, of Mr. C. E. Gover, sanitary inspector to the municipality of Madras, and author of several works on Indian folk lore. Mr. Gover (says the *Athenæum*) at the time of his death was, and for some time previously had been, engaged in the work of tabulating and completing the returns of the census of the Madras Presidency recently taken, and the zeal and energy he brought to bear in the discharge of this duty caused him to overwork himself, thereby aggravating a complaint he had for some time been suffering from. This, accompanied with an attack of dengue fever, was the immediate cause of his death. The municipality and Government have lost the services of an able officer in the decease of this gentleman. Who Mr. Gover's successor as sanitary inspector may be is not known. It is, however, generally supposed that some medical man will be selected for the appointment, and it is rumoured that the Government contemplate perpetrating a job by appointing the present health officer of Madras sanitary inspector to the municipality, in addition to the first named appointment which that gentleman holds.

A WARNING TO REUTER.—A good deal of anxiety has been felt in Madras during the last week with regard to the s.s. *J. Stevenson*, which sailed from Madras, bound for London, via the Suez Canal, about the middle of July, with several passengers on board from this city. A telegram from Reuter, received on Wednesday last, announced that the ship had been burnt off Lisbon. Later information from a private source stated that the passengers had arrived safely in London. And a still later telegram from Reuter informs us that the vessel has, also, arrived in London. The fire, it appears, which at first was thought to have destroyed the whole ship, extended only to a portion of the vessel. A second accident also befel her, viz., that of getting aground. We shall of course have to wait the receipt of full information from England before

we can know the particulars of this double disaster. There is one matter, however, in reference to it, which we may allude to here, viz., the dilatoriness on the part of the owners of the vessel, as well as on the part of Reuter, in forwarding immediate information of the mishap. No less a period than a whole fortnight from the time of the accident was allowed to elapse before intelligence of it was communicated to Madras. This is unpardonable neglect on the part of the owners, who owed it to all who had friends on board to make them acquainted, as speedily as possible, with the disaster which had befallen the vessel. On Reuter's part the neglect is unpardonable by the public of India, who, he may be assured, will not patiently submit to such treatment. In fact it is high time something was done with regard to our telegraph service. The public press pays Reuter enormously for telegrams, and yet are treated by him in the most indifferent manner in respect of both the number and kind of telegrams he sends us. Important public information is frequently altogether omitted by him in his messages to the Press, while messages to merchants and others are known often to contain such information, and which ultimately reach the public second-hand through those channels. The Press of India does not pay Reuter at an enormous rate to be so treated by him, and will not much longer, he may be assured, bear with these shortcomings. His last piece of negligence in reference to the *J. Stevenson* has created a great amount of indignation towards him, and we should not be surprised were immediate steps to be taken for securing a better agency than Reuter's has, for some time past at least, proved itself to be.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Str. Himalaya, —, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—20. Str. Dacca, —, Bombay and Southern Ports.—22. Nimrod, —, Covelong; str. Arabia, —, Rangoon and Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Himalaya.—Mr. D. Andrews, Mr. J. F. Fowler, Mr. W. D. Donald, Mr. Barry and child, Mr. E. R. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Chalou and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hallyburton and two children.

Per Dacca.—Messrs. Bates, Sartin, Miller, and Martin.
Per Arabia.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Col. W. P. and Mrs. Bend, Capt. Penny, Mr. Liddle, Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne and three children, Conductor Kelly and wife, Sub-Conductor Lynch, wife and five children, Store Sergeant Lyne, wife, and children, Fairburn, wife, and child, Clerk Danger, wife, and eight children. Hospital Assistant Martin, Mrs. Caddy and child. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Captain Hornaby.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16. Str. Columbian, —, Trincomalee.—17. Str. China, —, Calcutta.—18. Alumbagh, —, Calcutta; Codabux, —, Covelong; Lord Raglan, —, London.
19. Atlantique, —, Calcutta.—21. Dilbhair, —, London; str. Dacca, —, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, —, Bombay; Contiance, —, Marseilles.—24. Teazer, —, Chittagong; Nimrod, —, Calcutta.—26. Sarah Burneyat, —, London; Lady Melville, —, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 23, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1 11 9-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1 11 5-16 to 1 11 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11 1
" " at 3 months	1 10 1
" " at sight	1 11 1

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	23 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	...	12 to 12½ prem.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	...	7 to 7½
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...	1½ to 2 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	1854-55	...	
Ditto	1872	...	4 to 4½ p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12-6
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the bank in liquidation was held at the office of the liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on Friday last.

Mr. Spencer, senior, having been voted to the chair, Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator, read the notice convening the meeting. He said that the last meeting had been very inadequately attended, there being only two shareholders present, and they not forming a quorum, no regular business could be transacted. It was then mentioned by the liquidator that an endeavour would be made to get Government to pass a short Act, which would assist the liquidator in his efforts to wind up the bank and remedy some faults existing in the present Act and in the charter of the bank. A memorial signed by some

dozen shareholders was sent in to Government, and the liquidator himself saw several Government officials personally about the matter, but Government had decided not to grant their request, and the following reply had been received from them :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2,875, 2nd inst., wherein, under the circumstances mentioned, you request to be informed whether Government will assist the bank by passing a short Act to amend the present Act of Incorporation of the bank. In reply I am desired to state that Government are not inclined to take the action proposed.

F. R. S. WYLLIE.

Every possible plan had been tried to close up the liquidation, and, unless it were speedily done, there would be no other course than to put the bank under the High Court.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried :—

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz :—
“That in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the bank still outstanding, the sum of Rs. 51,635 be paid by the bank to Messrs. G. R. Wilson and William Watson, both residing in Bombay, gentlemen, on the sum of Rs. 10,000 being paid by Mr. William Rodgie, the liquidator of the bank, to the said G. R. Wilson and William Watson.”

Proposed by Mr. N. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz :—
“That the said sums of Rs. 51,635 and Rs. 10,000, making together the sum of Rs. 61,635, be held by the said G. R. Wilson and William Watson upon the trusts for the payment of all claims in respect of the outstanding debts and liabilities of the bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the 13th of January, 1874, and after that date for the benefit of Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that date, contained in a deed, the draft whereof has been produced and read to this meeting to be made between the bank of the first part, the said William Rodgie of the second part, and the said George Ramsay Wilson and William Watson of the third part.”

Mr. Langley then read the deed of agreement.

Proposed by Mr. Bhickajee, and seconded by Mr. Spencer, jun. :—
“That as soon as the said deed shall have been duly executed, and the said sums of Rs. 51,635 and Rs. 10,000 paid to the said George Ramsay Wilson and William Watson, the proper steps be forthwith taken for completing the liquidation of the bank and distributing the surplus assets thereof and dissolving the bank according to the provisions of section XCV. (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.”

This being all the business to be transacted, the meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 20.

STATION TALK.

DEOLALEE, Sept. 16.—After my peregrinations I now sit down to pen you a few lines, and endeavour to give you some news from this quiet little station. Last Monday the Brigadier-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General arrived here by the midday train. In the evening the Brigadier inspected the troops, numbering about twenty men in all, and then the bazaar. Next morning he rode out and paid a visit to the new hospital which is in course of construction, and I believe condemned the site chosen for the hospital establishment as being too distant. He thinks it ought to be built a little closer to the existing hospital. From thence he inspected the barracks, hospital, and other buildings, and pronounced the rations pretty good. The Brigadier-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General then left by the evening train for Khundwah to inspect the barracks at that station. They will return to Bombay immediately after. The weather is the general topic now everywhere—the great floods, lightning, and thunder. We in Deolalee also had a small share of it on Saturday night and mostly the whole of Sunday. The sky on Saturday was overcast with a sullen, leaden hue all day and oppressive heat; and at about 9 P.M. the wind commenced to blow a hurricane with drifting rain. So heavy was the rain that every house leaked. The hurricane continued till Sunday at three P.M., when it began to abate. During this time no less than four or five inches of rain must have fallen. It is now calm, as if nothing had happened, and the weather is everything that is desirable. Our general contractor is building an excellent shop and billiard-room to keep us amused. I wish a few more such enterprising spirits would take it into their heads and build private bungalows for non-military people to live in—the builder would not only confer a favour, but it would remunerate him well for his trouble.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of Bombay left Poona for Lanowlee on Wednesday, Sept. 28.

HEAVY RAIN AT PARDEE.—We learn that in two days, namely on the 14th and 15th Sept., nearly fourteen inches of rain fell at Pardee, in the Surat Collectorate. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

DENGUE FEVER IN KATTYWAR.—It is stated that dengue fever h of late made its appearance at Rajcote.

THE “MAGDALA.”—H.M.’s ship *Magdala* is to be brought over from Hog Island to be docked in the Government Dock near spring tides.

CHOLERA AT WOODWARA.—A correspondent informs us that cholera is at present seriously raging at Woodwara in the Surat collectorate. The Parsees of Western India go to this place every year to visit their principal fire-temple, which is situated there.

MUNICIPAL.—We understand that Government have asked the Municipal Commissioner to prepare lists of house-owners and occupiers who at present pay to the Municipality Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 annually on account of the various municipal rates.—*Argus*.

THE CONSUL FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE NETHERLANDS.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Charles Kapp as acting consul at Bombay for the German Empire and the Netherlands during the absence of Mr. Otto Nolke.

HEAVY RAIN AT SURAT.—We learn that during last week there was a heavy fall of rain at Surat, by which several buildings were completely destroyed.—A correspondent informs us that in consequence of the recent heavy rain at Surat the bajree and other crops have sustained great damage. The state of public health is good.

THE MHOW BARRACKS.—The upper storied barracks which were to be built at Mhow have been abandoned by Government, and the lucky contractor who had taken the contract from the engineer’s department at that station has, we hear, received fifty thousand rupees as compensation from the Sirkar.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 26.

CHOLERA AT DAMAUN.—A correspondent, writing from Damaun, states :—“Cholera is at present seriously raging here, and consequently there is much agitation in the community. The Governor personally attends on persons suffering from the epidemic, and administers medicines to them. He has issued an order to preserve cleanliness in the town.”

A LATE SOLICITOR SENT TO JAIL.—Mr. Edward Elliott, late a solicitor of the High Court, was on Friday last charged before Mr. Woodward with being drunk and disorderly, and was sentenced to seven days’ rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that Mr. Elliott’s name was a few months ago struck off the roll of solicitors by order of the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp.

BUSHIRE.—A news-letter from Bushire, dated Sept. 6, informs us that peace and tranquillity prevailed at that time in the Gulfs of Persia and Oman. The murderers of Sergeant Collins, R.E., an inspector of the Persian Telegraph Department, who was fired at by robbers and killed while travelling near Shiraz, have been captured and taken to Shiraz, where it is believed they will be executed.

LOCUSTS.—A correspondent of the *Jumi-Jamshed* states that young locusts have appeared near Limree in Jhalawar. Though these noxious insects have not committed much destruction of the crops, fears are entertained of their being more injurious hereafter.—A large number of locusts appeared the other day at Bhoomlee, near Bhownugger. The damage done to the crops was but slight.—A large number of locusts appeared the other day at Veeramgaum.

CHOLERA AT NEEMUCH.—We regret to hear that cholera in a severe form has broken out at Neemuch, chiefly among the men of the 59th Regiment there, who have been moved twice into camp; but the native troops also have been attacked. Medical aid was called for from Mhow, and Assistant Surgeon Turton, of the Royal Artillery, had proceeded to Neemuch by camel dak.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 30.

FLOODS AT NASSICK.—Last Sunday there was a heavy flood at Nassick. The river Gunga suddenly rose considerably, and the Biragees, a sect of Hindoos, who always stop on the banks of rivers, had located themselves on the banks of the Gunga, and at night when the floods came many of them were carried away as they slept, nearly fifty lives being lost. A flood of such an extent has not been known for the last fifty years.—*Argus*.

ABOLITION OF A TAX.—We have much pleasure in stating that the tax which has for some years past been raised upon houses in the cantonment bazaar at Poona has also been abolished, contemporaneously with the non-agricultural tax; the consequence of which measure is, that all the poorer classes of house owners in the bazaar are now in a perfect state of felicity, and are daily showering blessings upon the Cantonment Committee, its much respected secretary, Colonel Eveyard, and all concerned.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 20.

MEDICAL.—We understand that Dr. Hunter has been appointed to succeed Surgeon Shepherd as Physician and Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Weir has had medical charge of the institution since the departure of Surgeon Shepherd, and has given every satisfaction. His length of service, however, does not warrant the local Government in nominating him to this highly important charge. We are glad to mention that it is the *on du* that this accomplished young medical officer will receive an appointment commensurate with his claims and ability. The chair in the school of Anatomy has recently become vacant, and Dr. Sylvester, we learn, has recommended Dr. Weir as a candidate of great promise, and one that is likely to be able and popular in the lecture hall.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE RYOTS OF KUTCH.—The *Arya Mitra* hears that the dissatisfied ryots of the principality of Kutch are about to leave that place and migrate into British territory. Our contemporary advises these ryots not to do so, but that they should first try to conciliate their Prince and to obtain from him redress for their grievances. If they fail in this attempt, they should try to obtain the intervention of the British political officer at the Kutch durbar; and if they do not succeed in the latter attempt, they should seek redress by petitioning the paramount power.

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.—The recent floods in Guzerat have proved more destructive and ruinous than we were aware of. The latest accounts from Billimoria show that the town and eight or nine surrounding villages were almost entirely submerged under water, and that the inhabitants lost all their clothing and dry grain, and are now reduced to a state of starvation. We are glad to learn that to relieve the sufferings of the poor inhabitants of these villages. Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit have each contributed Rs. 300 towards forming a fund. Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee Billimoria has undertaken to collect funds for the purpose, and it is to be trusted that other gentlemen will follow the excellent example set by Messrs. Byramjee and Dinshaw. The Gaekwar of Baroda has caused the distribution of two seers of grain to each of the sufferers by the recent floods of Billimoria. Bai Maneckbaee Mortlabace has subscribed Rs. 100 to the fund started for the relief of the sufferers, and Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia Rs. 50.

FLOODS IN KHANDESH.—All the dharamashalas and houses on both banks of the river have been washed away, as have also the houses of Mussulmans beneath the Gadhi. The old habitations of Devapoor have been entirely obliterated. The gardens on the river side have been wiped out clean. This has been more or less the case in towns and villages all along the course of the Panjara. At the village of Nera several houses have been washed away; and out of about 1,000 inhabitants living at Kasumben not more than 200 have remained. Kheda has lost a number of houses. The Girna likewise is reported to have overflowed its banks, destroying hundreds of human beings and a large amount of property all along its course. The villages of Mehmabara and Bhadgam have suffered immensely, and many of the villages are reported to have shared the same fate. As this has been the case with its tributaries, we fear the main stream will have spread death and destruction far and wide over a large area, of which we have not yet heard. This is a calamity near our homes, and we trust our charity may not be found wanting on this occasion."—*Native Opinion.*

STOPPAGE ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Very little has been officially known about the real state of the floods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, but the *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives the following particulars:—"The whole country between Bombay and Surat has taken the appearance of a sea. The train, which left Bombay on Sunday morning for Ahmedabad, narrowly escaped coming to grief. It crossed the Par bridge at about 4.15 p.m., and, after three minutes more, the bridge was carried away. Thus 150 passengers were saved from premature death by the hand of Providence. The loss to the company is estimated at about 15 lacs of rupees, which appears to be a little exaggerated. The wooden culvert between Amulsar and Billimora has been carried away by the floods. The bridge on the Ambica river is shaking ominously, and the road between Marolee and Sacheen has been cut up fearfully. A large number of labourers, belonging to Mr. Cowasjee Banajee, contractor, were despatched the day before yesterday by special train to the damaged lines, and the work of repairing will be soon commenced. The force of flood in the Par river was so great that the iron work was driven away to a considerable distance. Several kites were sent from Bombay, which served to convey messages from one bank of the river to the other, the telegraph wire being interrupted."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Str. Cingalese, Black, Jeddah.—29. Str. Euphrates, Melville, Bussorah; Elizabeth, Narbitt, Rangoon.—22. City of Cashmere, Bryce, Clyde.—23. Str. Patna, Beys, Calcutta; str. Australia, Murray, China; Flor de Mar, Nacoda, Mozambique. 24. Str. Excelsior, Cowie, Calcutta; str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Kurrachee; str. Nubia, Hall, Suez.—26. Oreste, Marinovich, Trieste; Countess of Elgin, Nacoda, Jeddah.—28. Victoria Cross, Burns, Liverpool.—29. Str. Behar, Dundas, Hong Kong; Bristolian, Morgan, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. S. P. Growse, Mr. H. A. Coombs, Mr. F. S. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Proctor Sims and infant and two children, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. H. Bennett, Mr. R. Arch, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. S. R. Nicholas, Mr. S. Hogarth, Mr. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Hayfield and two infants, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. and Mrs. Grogan, and Mr. A. H. Browne. From Venice.—Mr. S. H. Jackson, Mr. and Miss Roberts, and Mr. E. Cordeaux. From Brindisi.—Mr. E. Gay, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. G. Neville, Mr. A. Godder, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. White, Mr. Russell, and Mr. P. Wilson. From Aden.—Major L. Estrange.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20. Str. Indus, Stewart, Aden and Suez; str. Mula, Hanna, Malabar Coast; Rona, Jeffery, Calcutta.—21. Str. Baroda, Remondison, Australia; str. Cingalese, Pack, Cochin; Davina, Leisk, Rangoon; J. P. Smith, Williams, Moulmein.—23. Str. Deccan, Soames, China, &c.—24. Balkamah, Richardson, Calcutta; Mahi, Nacoda, Tauricom.—26. Seadorth, Woodward, Calcutta.—28. Bertram Rigby, Rutter, Rangoon; str. Albatross, Webster, Bussorah.—29. Euxine, Harrington, Liverpool.—C. Mail str. Orissa, Shallard, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Stanley Scott and two infants, Mrs. Dampier and infant, Mr. Houghton, Mr. J. G. Krans, Mr. A. Gosling, Lieut. J. D. W. Dunn, Mr. Wm. Howlett, Asst. surg. W. C. Kiernander, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Benn and three children, Miss Caswell, Mrs. J. Rowbotham, Capt. and Mrs. Kirke, Mrs. Lowry, and Mr. S. Hanman. For Brindisi.—Dr. J. P. P. Shekleton, Mr. J. G. Charles, C.S., Mr. D. Murray, and Mr. Graham. For Venice.—Mrs. Murray, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, Mrs. Waddington and infant, and Mr. J. Stanfield. For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Humphrey and four children.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 30, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.
ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. Credit bills.
ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	89
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	7750
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2160
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2900 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 6900 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,067)	...	...	Rs. 837 1/2d. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	132
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 1925 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock			
(£20 paid up)	...	...	126 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2425 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1300
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	870
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 710 xd.
Ditto New issue (Rs. 10)	...	...	Rs. 21 1/2
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 2575 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 2000 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 101 1/2
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	" 101 1/2
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	" 111 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 104 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 111 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Piece	...	...	per 100 pieces 221 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 18.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods and Twist firmer. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.11; 4 ditto, Rs. 5.8, 40's Mule Twist, Rs. 11 1/2. Cotton quiet but steady; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 212; Omra, Rs. 227. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.

MEDICAL CIRCLES.—The following modification in the circles of medical superintendence of the Indian Medical Service is authorised:—The station of Indore and Sirdarpore are transferred from the Agra to the Saugor Circle.

SERVICES OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Baboo Hurrish Chunder during the progress of the recent operations in the country of the Loshais, the Governor general in Council has been pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction.

SCHOOLS.—NATIVE NORMAL.—Additional candidates being required for the Native Military Normal School, officers commanding native corps are requested to make application to the superintendent of army schools for the admission of one or two qualified men. Attention is directed to paras. 2 and 3 of the Native Army School Regulations regarding the necessary qualifications of candidates, and the mode of application for admission. Accepted candidates should be despatched from their regiments so as to arrive in Poona during the first week in January next.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—In reply to a letter of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated May 22 last, the Governor general in Council decides that no officer appointed by the Government of Bombay to be municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay shall be called upon to pay the contribution prescribed in the thirty-fifth section of the Civil Pension Code. This exemption must be held to be a substantial contribution by the Government to the municipal revenues of the city of Bombay, granted in consideration of the fact that the Government of Bombay retains the nomination and appointment of the municipal commissioner in its own hands.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BRANDRETH, A., is transfd. to the charge of the Lahore div. on being relieved by Mr. Melvill. Sept.

BUTRESS—LITTLE.—The following transfers are made with effect from Nov. 1, 1872:—G. R. Buttress, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 2nd to the 1st div., Central Provinces. E. Little, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, from the 1st div. Central Provinces, to the 4th div., N.W.P.

CAMPBELL, J., asst. superint. 1st grade, revenue survey dept., who has been offic. as dep. superint., 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive app. from Aug. 11, 1872, on the return from furl. of Major Richard Edward Oakes, dep. superint. of the 2nd grade.

CAMPBELL, J. S., received charge, on the afternoon of Sept. 5, of the office of Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, from P. S. Melvill, who will revert to his substantive app. of comr. and superint. of the Jul-lundhur div.

CLINE, G. W., LL.D., is app. to be asst. to the comptroller gen., v. F. M. Bland, resigned. Sept. 21.

HODGSON.—The servs. of Mr. C. Hodgson, temp. overseer, 1st grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, are dispensed with from the P.W.D.

LOVETT, Capt. B., R.E., is apptd. to the P.W.D. as exec. eng., 3rd grade. Sept. 21.

MELLOR, C. W., joint mag. and dep. coll., Bijnour, to offic. in the same capacity at Meerut. Sept. 21.

MERINGTON, C. E. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in charge of the sub div. of Chooadangah, is transfd. to the Sudder station of Nuddea. Sept. 18.

NEEDHAM, J. F., dep. mag. and dep. coll. in temp. charge of the sub div. of Meherpore, to have charge of the sub div. of Chooadangah. Sept. 18.

POCOCK, G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Meerut, during the absence of Major Fraser. Sept. 21.

RICKETS, G. H. M., C.B., dist. and sess. judge, to offic. as comr. of the Allahabad div., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Aug. 30.

ROBERTS, D. T., asst. mag. and coll., Ghazee-pore dist., to offic. in the same capacity to Budaon. Sept. 21. [Bijnour. Sept. 21.]

WHITE, E., asst. mag. and coll., Budaon, to offic. in the same capacity to WORSLEY, C. F., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. S. Drummond. Sept. 18.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 25.)

Mr. J. Monro to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. A. Smith to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, asst. mag. and coll., Monghyr, to have charge of the sub div. of Begoo-serai during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

Mr. J. G. Charles to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade from the 23rd inst.

Capt. W. G. Maitland, asst. comr., Seebaugor, to have charge of the sub div. of Jorehaut during the abs. on leave of Mr. P. T. Carnegy.

Mr. C. C. Wood, recently app. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Patna div., is posted temp. to Patna.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy, asst. comr. in charge of the sub div. of Jorehaut, in Seebaugor, for three months.

Mr. Waco will revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. in charge of the sub div. of Meherpore.

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 21.)

Rev. W. W. Phelps, a senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to retire from the service from July 16.

Rev. E. Jacob, M.A., app. by the Secy. of State a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at Bombay on Sept. 5.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has app. the Rev. E. Jacob, M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain, with effect from Sept. 10.

The services of the Rev. A. O. Hardy are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P., for temp. employt. at Allahabad. The notification of this dept. No. 257, dated Sept. 13, granting eighteen months' furlough to Mr. Hardy, will not be affected by these orders.

The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to promote the Rev. F. W. Robberds, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, with effect from Sept. 9.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer establishment in Bengal with effect from Sept. 1 last:—

Mr. P. B. Duell, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr., 1st grade, Patna dist.

Mr. H. Dewes, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr., 1st grade, Akra div.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, Purueah dist.

Mr. G. Potheary, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, asst. sec., Government of Bengal, in this dept.

Capt. J. P. Steel, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, asst. sec., Government of Bengal, in this dept.

Mr. A. F. Watson, exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade, supernum., on furlough.

Mr. J. Vernon, exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade, Upper Assam div.

Capt. J. May, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade, officg. exec. engr., Suram and Chumparun dists.

Mr. W. McCleery, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, Gya dist.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, in exec. charge, Chittagong dist.

The following appointments are made:—

Mr. W. McCleery, asst. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Balasore dist.

Mr. F. Bond, exec. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. of the Cuttack and Pooree dists. and Tributary Mehals.

Lieut. A. D. McArthur, asst. engr., to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Lieut. W. Sedgwick, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Eastern Soano div.

Lieut. W. Sedgwick, R.E., officg. exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to the Eastern Soano div.

Lieut. W. Sedgwick, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from this date.

MILITARY.

AKED, Capt. T., 96th foot, is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from Sept. 14, for the purpose of going through a course of army signalling.

DICK, Capt. A. A., staff corps, comdt. 11th Bengal cav., is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from Sept. 8, for the purpose of going through a course of army signalling.

EGERTON, Lieut. C. C., 76th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from May 30.

MOVEMENTS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 13.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered:—

Col. F. W. Swinhoe, to England, to join 22nd brig.

Lieut. col. A. H. Dawson, to Bombay, to join 18th brig.

Major W. W. Woodward, to Bombay, to join C batty. D brig. R.H.A.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Sept. 2:—Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, A-16th R.A.; Asst. surg. A. J. Clapp, M.D., R.A.; Sub lieut. G. H. B. Coats, 2nd bat. 1st foot; Lance corporal W. Jackson, 2nd bat. 1st foot; Private W. Kenny, 2nd bat. 1st foot; Private T. Stewart, 2nd bat. 1st foot; Lieut. H. N. M'Rae, 1st bat. 8th foot; Lieut. H. M. Wade, 1st bat. 8th foot; Hospital apprentice F. X. Peters, 1st bat. 8th foot; Corporal A. Westwood, 1st bat. 8th foot; Capt. G. J. Gordon, 2nd bat. 12th foot; Private S. Dee, 2nd bat. 12th foot; Private N. Roach, 2nd bat. 12th foot; Asst. surg. P. L. Kilroy, 2nd bat. 60th foot; Capt. J. M. Tingcombe, 72nd foot; Lance corporal J. Armstrong, barrack dept.; Private W. R. Turner, P.W.D.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, district and sessions judge of Mynpoory, for one year, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from Nov. 26 next. Mr. P. Wigram, officiating magistrate and collector, Bustee, for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Oct. 21 next. Mr. S. M. Moens, settlement officer, Bareilly, for two years, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Nov. 1. The Rev. R. C. Colquhoun, chaplain of Allahabad, for eighteen months, with effect from Aug. 18, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., director general of statistics to the Government of India, has an extension of leave for three months. Mr. J. Pesford, assistant magistrate and collector, for six weeks. Mr. J. S. Drummond, officiating magistrate and collector of Sarun, for one month. Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., commanding Sirhind division, to Simla and adjacent hills, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 28. Brevet lieut. col. A. C. Johnson, D battery A brigade R.H.A., to Murree, on private affairs, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. Capt. W. V. Brownlow, 5th lancers, to England, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs, for the purpose of retiring from the service. Lieut. and adjt. W. S. Darley, 1st battalion 5th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. E. W. H. Crofton, instructor of musketry, 2nd battalion 60th foot, to remain in Cashmere from Aug. 15 to Sept. 13, in extension of privilege leave. Major (local lieut. col.) C. Blewitt, 65th foot, to Simla, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Assistant Surgeon E. Eustace, 107th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Capt. C. H. P. Ducat, 109th foot, to Mussoorie, for six weeks, from date of leaving regi-

ment. Capt. M. Clement (1st squad. sub. 1st Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. 29th May. Lieut. G. F. Young (Quartermaster 30th N.I.), to Jhelum, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Frederick Schomberg Carr, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 5th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Lieut. Hugh Dela Motte Hervey, of the Bengal S.C., adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., 2nd regt. N.I., to act as asst. supt. of police in the Vizagapatam dist. Sept. 23.
 BAYLEY, Capt. W. C., acting asst. supt. of police, to act as supt. of police, Madras, during abs. of Capt. Guthrie on priv. leave. Sept. 23.
 BOYLE, J. A., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist. Sept. 23.
 CURRIE, G., M.D., to act as coroner of Madras during the abs. of Mr. Stanbrough on leave. Sept. 23.
 FERNANDEZ, S., to act as an addl. dep. coll. and mag. for general duties to South Canara until further orders—to join forthwith.
 MASTER, C. G., acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. W. F. Grabamo, the acting coll. and mag. and agent, on Aug. 31. Sept. 13.
 NEPEAN, Capt. H. A. T., Madras staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police in Vizagapatam during the abs. of Capt. Sheffield on leave. Sept. 23.
 RICHARDSON, H., dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, Godavery dist., to be registrar of the Godavery dist. Sept. 23.
 TOMLINSON, T. A., 2nd asst. supt. revenue survey, to act as 1st asst. supt. Sept. 23.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements have been made for the Madras Government schools:—

Mr. J. Bradshaw, M.A., head master provincial school at Mangalore, to act as inspector of schools 4th class, and to have charge of the 4th educational div. during Mr. Caldwell's absence on leave.

Mr. J. Moss, B.A., head master Govt. normal school at Vizagapatam, to act as head master provincial school at Mangalore during employment of Mr. Bradshaw on other duty.

Mr. G. Duncan, asst. master, Govt. normal school at Madras, to act as principal of the normal school during the abs. of Mr. Bickle on leave.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, to act as inspector of schools, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. Caldwell on leave.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—The services of Lieut. E. B., 2nd wing subalt., 2nd regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the judicial dept., for employt. in the police.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. F. H., having completed twenty years' service, to be major from Sept. 20.

BERNE—Order confirmed, by the Officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, directing Vet. surg. Berne, R.A., to continue to afford vet. aid to 16th lancers, during absence of Vet. surg. Hartigan, or until further orders. Sept. 4.

CADELL, Col. R., R.A., offic. deputy inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, conducted the duties of superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, in addition to his own, on Aug. 20 and 21. Sept. 13.

MCGRIGOR—The services of Major D. J. McGrigor, R.A., acting comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for appt. to a field baty. command.

MILLER, Capt. L., No. 5 company Madras volunteer guards, having overstayed his leave to Europe, his name is struck off the list of officers of the corps.

OUCHTERLONY, Capt. E. T., R.A., to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. A. J. MacLavery.

ROE, Col. P. B., 60th foot, is perm. to proceed to England (embarking from Bombay) on his resignation at his own request of the appt. of adjt. gen. of the Madras army, and will on arrival in England report himself to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

MEDICAL.

FOX—The services of Asst. surg. W. S. Fox, 28th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the public dept., for employment as civil surg. of Vellore.

RICKARD, Asst. surg. F. M., now at Madras, is directed to proceed forthwith to Trichinopoly, and report himself for duty to the dep. inspr. gen. Indian med. dept., southern dist. Sept. 23.

WHITTEN, Surg. G. E., M.B., to act as civil surg. and superint. of district jail of Vizagapatam, during employment of Surg. H. Adam on other duty.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. W. J. Cooke, S.C., commandant 22nd regt. N.I., for one year. Capt. L. Miller, No. 5 company Madras volunteer corps, having overstayed his leave, his name is struck off the list of officers of the corps. Lieut.-col. E. O. Leggatt, S.C., wing officer 3rd regt. light infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. G. S. Mainguy, A battery, 23rd brigade, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. W. A. Cheke, 1st wing subaltern 9th N.I., from Aug. 29, or date of departure for thirty days, Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BURKE, C. T., C.E., asst. engr., is app. to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapore, and received charge of the office from Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., on Sept. 7.

FERGUSON, J. D., received charge of the office of ex engr. for irrigation, Guzerat, from E. G. Davis, on the forenoon of Sept. 9.

GOLDIE, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., has been app. to act as ex. engr., Northern Concan, during the abs. of Major J. R. Maunsell, R.E., on privilege leave. Sept. 24.

HAMMICK, S., to be asst. to the coll. of Tanna. Sept. 21.

HOWARD, W. S., returned to duty in the P.W.D. on Sept. 14, and is app. ex. engr., Deesa and Mount Abo, from the date on which he may relieve Lt. Willans, R.E. Sept. 21.

LAMBERT, G. N. R., was apptd. to act as exec. eng., Fullalee div., from May 21 to June 3, and is also apptd. to act for Mr. Coghill, exec. eng., Fullalee div., during his absence, on duty, at Poona. On both occasions Mr. Lambert performed the duties in addition to his own.

MOORE, J. G., asst. comr. in Sind, has been permitted by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India to return to duty on Oct. 21 from Brindisi.

TATE, J., asst. eng., is apptd. to act as exec. eng., Begaree div., and received charge of the office from Mr. J. G. Single on July 8.

WATSON, H. E., performed the duties of 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in the Shikarpore collectorate in addition to his own as acting 1st and 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in that dist., from Aug. 27 to Dec. 7, 1869, and from April 12 to Aug. 16, 1870. Mr. Watson also held magisterial charge of the Sukkur and Shikarpore div. from Dec. 8, 1869, to March 18, 1870.

WHITWORTH, G. C., acted as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Broach from April 3 to Aug. 20, both days inclusive.

CUSTOMS AND OPIUM.

The following arrangements are made during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. E. Jacomb, acting dep. comr. of Customs and Opium.

Mr. H. L. Wright, senior asst. comr., to act as dep. comr.

Mr. T. M. Major, asst. comr. to act for Mr. Wright.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhowmuggry, asst. comr., to act for Mr. Major.

MILITARY.

BURGESS, Capt. H. M., R.A., and Lieut. W. B. Hemans, R.H.A., to be acting 3rd class commissaries of ordnance.

DICKSON—Mhow station order confd., dated Sept. 13, appg. Lieut. Dickson, 49th foot, station staff officer at Indore, v. Captain Yonge.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 19.)

The following promotions are made in the ordnance department:—

Sub Conductor (acting conductor) A. McDonald to be conductor, from Aug. 13, v. Joplin, reduced to sub conductor.

Sub Conductor G. Fergusson to be acting conductor, from Aug. 13, v. McDonald, promoted.

Lieut. E. A. Johnson, R.A., is app. to act as 2nd class comy. of ordnance, v. Capt. Spring, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Capt. J. Fagan, gen. list, adjt. 2nd cav., Sept. 16.

Capt. W. W. Haywood, gen. list, Sept. 18.

Apothy. D. Munday, subord. med. dept., Sept. 14.

FOR DUTY IN ENGLAND.

Under instructions from the Horse-guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with the troops on the voyage:—

Lieut. G. E. Rogers, 3rd hussars.

Lieut. D. F. B. Webster, 1st battalion 2nd foot.

Capt. G. Shirley, 49th foot.

Lieut. C. B. Bogue, 49th foot.

Lieut. E. T. Dickson, 49th foot.

Lieut. A. M. De la Voe, 56th foot.

Lieut. G. E. S. Cartwright, 83rd foot.

Lieut. H. Crawford, 108th foot.

General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation.

VOLUNTEERS FOR HIGHLAND REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—The Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Government, the same amount of compensation as is allowed to men volunteering into highland regiments being given to soldiers volunteering from one highland regiment to another. This cancels clause 2 para. 12 of G.O. 590, dated Nov. 28, 1863.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. E. Steele, deputy collector in Sind, is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to Europe, under supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Section 3. C. E. Chapman, deputy accountant general, Bombay, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for three months.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher standard: Lieut. W. B. Ferris, 10th foot (attached to 21st regiment N.I.). Lower Standard: No. 300, Private J. Partridge, 49th foot; No. 536, Private T. Cummins, 49th foot; No. 666, Private T. Maher, 49th foot; No. 929, Private T. Fitt, 49th foot; Lieut. H. R. P. Lindesay, 3rd battalion 60th rifles. Mr. C. Schneider has passed the prescribed examination in Marathee.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in September) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, A.B., M.B., Bombay medical establishment, assay master, Calcutta Mint, for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. G. F. Hogg, staff corps. Lieut. col. S. C. Milford, staff corps, to Australia, for two years, from date of departure in November next. Col. J. P. Nixon, staff corps, political agent, Meywar, to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe for two years. Asst. surg. W. C. Kiernander, Bombay medical establishment, for one year. Col. G. W. Patey, 56th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. (local capt.) E. Gunter, 59th foot, to remain in Poona, from Sept. 17 to Nov. 16, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. F. S. F. Stokes, 83rd foot, for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Sub Lieut. H. G. B. Sparks, 108th foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Vet. surg. M. F. Healey, 15th hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. H. W. Rooke, E battery D brigade R.H.A., from Nov. 13 to Feb. 13, 1873, on private affairs. Capt. J. R. J. Dawar, R.A. (unposted), from date of departure to England. Capt. F. S. F. Stokes, 83rd foot, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Lieut. C. G. Cookson, 15th hussars, to Bombay, from Sept. 14 to Sept. 28, in extension. Capt. R. T. Millett, No. 4 battery 6th brigade R.A., from Aug. 16 to Feb. 15 next, in England. Lieut. A. F. Makellar, D battery 18th brigade R.A., from Aug. 23 to Dec. 22, in England. Capt. W. F. Hume, adjutant 11th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Capt. W. B. Salmon, staff corps, for six months, from date of departure in October to the Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 18.

11th Hussars.—L. Thompson, gent., to be sub lieut., in success. to Lieut. J. S. Black, prom.; Ridingmr. W. Matthews retires upon half-pay; Oct. 19.

18th Hussars.—I. MacIvor, gent., to be sub lieut., in success. to Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 19.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. major B. Tydd, from the 23rd foot, to be surg., v. Surg. major E. Gilborne, prom. on the staff; Staff surg. A. D. Gulland, M.D., to be surg., v. Surg. major E. S. Protheroe, who retires upon half-pay; Staff Asst. surg. A. W. Duke, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. A. O. Applin, prom. on the staff; Oct. 19.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. F. H. Rich, from the seconded list, to be lieut. col. on the supernum. list; Lieut. J. D. Bowly is placed on the Temporary Reserved List; Lieut. W. T. Wilson resigns his commission; Oct. 19.

The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent:—H. W. Renny-Tailyour, J. T. Johnson, and W. F. N. Noel; July 23, 1870.

2nd Foot.—Capt. C. E. Ilderton, from the 68th foot, to be capt., v. R. A. Crawford, who exchanges; Oct. 19.

5th Foot.—Major G. Carden to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. C. Bartley, retired upon full pay; Capt. and Brevet major N. Macdonald to be major, v. Carden; Lieut. H. S. Williams to be capt., v. Brevet major Macdonald; Oct. 5.

14th Foot.—Lieut. D. J. Hawkins, from the 105th Foot, to be lieut., v. R. J. Morrison, who exchanges; Aug. 13. Lieut. C. D. Ferrier, from the 101st foot, to be lieut., v. W. C. Barne, retired on temp. half-pay; Oct. 19.

17th Foot.—H. M. Short, gent., to be sub lieut., in success. to Lieut. F. T. Blackley, retired; Oct. 19.

24th Foot.—Capt. A. C. Hallows retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Oct. 19.

25th Foot.—Sub Lieut. A. G. S. Beadnell, from the 2nd West India regt., to be sub lieut., in success. to Lieut. A. C. Newman, ret.; Oct. 19.

41st Foot.—Lieut. C. T. P. Champion-Crespigny retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Oct. 19.

65th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. E. C. R. Ward to be asst. surg., v. J. Williams, dec.; Oct. 19.

66th Foot.—Qrmr. T. G. Gilby retires upon half-pay; Oct. 19.

89th Foot.—Lieut. W. Sealy to be capt., v. J. A. Barstow, ret.; Sept. 11.

105th Foot.—Lieut. R. J. Morrison, from the 1st foot, to be lieut., v. D. J. Hawkins, who exchanges; Aug. 13.

108th Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Swaine, from the Ceylon Rifles, to be lieut., v. J. M'L. Urquhart, prom.; Qrmr. T. Hughes resigns his commission; Oct. 19.

109th Foot.—Sub Lieut. A. B. Hibgame, from the 9th foot, to be sub lieut., in success. to Lieut. J. S. Mordaunt, prom.; Oct. 19.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. A. Fyers, C.B., retires upon half-pay; Oct. 19. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. G. Clerk to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. B. F. Alexander, retired; Sept. 11.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Insp. gen. of hospitals T. Longmore, C.B., to be insp. gen. of hospitals; Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals R. J. O'Flaherty, C.B., to be insp.

gen. of hospitals, v. J. Paynter, C.B., who retires upon half-pay; Surg. major E. Gilborne, from the R.A., to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, v. R. J. O'Flaherty, C.B., prom.; Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, from the 20th hussars, to be staff surg., v. S. Alder, app. to the 23rd foot; Asst. surg. A. O. Applin, from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. A. D. Gulland, M.D., app. to the R.A.; Asst. surg. H. E. Maunsell, M.B., resigns his commission; Oct. 19.

BREVET.

Surg. major E. S. Protheroe, R.A., who retires upon half-pay, to have the hony. rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; Oct. 19.

To have the hony. rank of capt.:—Ridingmr. W. Matthews, retired upon half-pay, late 11th hussars; Qrmr. T. G. Gilby, retired upon half-pay, late 66th foot; Oct. 19.

The following alterations in date of rank and proms. to take place in accordance with the provs. of the 27th clause of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870:—

Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., col. of the 9th lancers, to rank as gen. from April 23 instead of May 6.

General Sir J. G. Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., col. of the 11th foot, to rank as general from May 6 instead of May 10.

General C. Gascoyne, col. of the 72nd foot, to rank as general from May 10 instead of May 23.

Lieut. gen. the Right Hon. W. R., Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., col. of the 38th foot, to be general; May 23.

Lieut. gen. T. M. Wilson to rank as lieut. gen. from April 23 instead of May 6.

Lieut. gen. G. Staunton, col. of the 92nd foot, to rank as lieut. gen. from April 23 instead of May 10.

Lieut. gen. C. Crutchley to rank as lieut. gen. from April 23 instead of May 23.

Major gen. M. K. Atherley to be lieut. gen.; May 6.

Major gen. Sir T. Chute, K.C.B., to be lieut. gen.; May 10.

Major gen. W. G. Brown to be lieut. gen.; May 23.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., half-pay, late 60th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Oct. 13.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Mazagon, Sept. 27, wife of W. Adams (High Court), son.

ALEXANDER—At Maldah, Sept. 21, wife of F. J. Alexander, Bengal C.S., son.

ANDERSON—At Kondapooram, Sept. 15, wife of E. W. Anderson, permanent way inspector, Madras Railway, son.

ANGELO—At Chunar, Sept. 16, wife of Capt. R. F. Angelo, daughter.

BASTON—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 19, wife of E. Baston, son.

BROOKS—At Colaba, Sept. 20, wife of J. Brooks, son.

BUTLER—At Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. C. J. Butler, daughter.

CANNY—At Kamptee, Sept. 19, wife of D. J. Canny, asst. surg. R.A., daughter.

COOK—At Palamcottah, Sept. 20, wife of Asst. surg. H. D. Cook, M.B., Madras Medical Service, acting Zillah surg. and supt. of jails, Tinnevely, daughter.

CRAWFORD—At Allahabad, Sept. 16, wife of E. J. Crawford, of the Govt. secretariat, daughter.

DISBROWE—At Bombay, Sept. 4, wife of Lieut. col. H. Disbrowe, son.

EAGLETON—At Calcutta, Sept. 20, wife of F. A. Eagleton, daughter.

FALLE—At Calcutta, Sept. 15, wife of J. V. Falle, son.

FLETCHER—In the Fort, Bombay, wife of C. T. D. Fletcher, daughter.

FORSTER—At Raneeunge, Bengal, Sept. 10, wife of W. Forster, M.E., of Hanley, Staffordshire, daughter.

FURNIWALL—At Simla, Sept. 18, wife of W. Furniwall, suptg. eng., Agra dist., Rajpootana State Railway, son.

FYE—At Calcutta, Sept. 15, the wife of W. C. Fye, son. [daughter.]

GRAVES—At Umballa, Sept. 20, wife of Asst. surg. W. Graves, R.H.A., son.

GUEST—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 4, wife of W. G. Guest, telegraph asst. G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

HALDEN—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, wife of H. Halden, daughter.

HARGER—At Jullunder, Sept. 16, wife of Capt. J. Harger, brig. major, of twins, boy and girl.

HALLER—At Bombay, Sept. 9, wife of C. A. Haller, signaller, Govt. telegraph dept., daughter.

HOLDING—At Cantpauddy, Vellore Railway Station, Sept. 16, wife of R. Holding, son.

JOHNSON—At Abbottabad, Sept. 10, wife of Surg. J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha regt., daughter.

JONES—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 8, wife of G. Jones, son.

LOWE—At Binney Lodge, Bangalore, Sept. 14, wife of Surg. Lowe, Madras sappers and miners, son.

MACAULAY—At Bancoorah, Sept. 18, wife of C. Macaulay, C.S., son.

MCLEOD—At Vellore, Sept. 20, wife of Capt. W. S. McLeod, supt. Central Jail, son.

MCDERMOTT—At Lahore, Sept. 11, wife of M. T. McDermott, postmaster of Loodiana, son.

MCINERY—At Doolial, near Jhelum, wife of M. McInery, sub engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, son.

PHELPS—At Ahmedabad, Sept. 4, wife of Capt. A. Phelps, Bombay army, daughter.

PRESTON—At Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, Sept. 16, wife of Capt. B. H. Preston, M.S.C., 33rd regt. M.N.I., son.

QUINNELL—At Gujrat, Sept. 18, wife of Dr. R. J. Quinnell, civil surg., son.

REED—At Mount Aboo, Sept. 6, wife of H. Reed, sub engr., P.W.D., son.

ROBERTSON—At Chuckrata, Sept. 21, wife of Lieut. P. F. Robertson, 92nd "Gordon Highlanders," daughter. [Rutherglen, son.
RUTHERGLEN—At Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, Sept. 27, wife of J. K. SHARPIN—At Byculla, Sept. 27, wife of Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., son.
SHAWCROSS—At Koordah, near Belnea, Sept. 14, wife of W. Shawcross, East Indian Railway, son.
SIMONS—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of J. L. Simons, son.
SINCLAIR—At Kolapoor, Sept. 25, Mrs. Sinclair, daughter.
WARNER—At Mussoorie, Sept. 20, wife of E. Warner, barrister-at-law, son.
WILCOX—At Byculla, Sept. 22, wife of H. R. Wilcox, C.E., of a daughter, prematurely.
WRIGHT—At Fort Buxar, in Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, Sept. 22, wife of Asst. surg. R. T. Wright, son.
YALDWYN—At Dehra Ismail Khan, Sept. 16, wife of Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BULL—CHAMPION.—At Landour, Sept. 20, H. Bull, D.P.W., to Martha, widow of the late G. H. Champion.
BULLMORE—DE BABICK.—At Pondicherry, Sept. 16, F. C. Bullmore, C.E., Carnatic Railway, youngest son of F. C. Bullmore, of Falmouth, to Angele, eldest daughter of the late A. de Babick, of Pondicherry.
DUFF—PEMBERTON.—At Bhaugulpore, Sept. 13, St. P. Baron Duff, of Moorwah Factory, Bhaugulpore, to Aimee C., youngest daughter of the late J. J. Pemberton, Revenue Surveyor.
HADDRELL—GODDARD.—At Egutpoora, Sept. 27, H. Haddrell, G.I.P. Railway, to Rose, daughter of S. Goddard, late of Liverpool.
MORRISON—SELLARS.—At Umballa, Sept. 7, W. Morrison, Kussowlie, to Hannah M. Sellars, of Derbyshire.
STOREY—MUNRO.—At Murree, Sept. 16, H. F. Storey, C.E., to Catherine I., youngest daughter of the late R. Munro, of Invergordon, Rosshire.
YEATMAN—MURPHY.—At Allahabad, Sept. 16, C. E. Yeatman, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P., to Mary A. F., daughter of Capt. D. Murphy, Quartermaster, H.M.'s 2-19th Regt.

DEATHS.

AUGIER—At Calcutta, Sept. 15, fourth daughter of J. Augier, mechanical engineer, aged 11 months.
BAINES—At Sealkote, Sept. 16, C. H. Baines, lieut. 5th royal Irish lancers, aged 23. [aged 22.
BOYLE—At Lucknow, Sept. 16, Julia H., wife of A. T. Boyle, 17th regt., CHAPMAN—At Mussoorie, Sept. 15, Sophia, wife of Capt. H. Chapman, 8th Bengal cav.
COMRIE—At Howrah, Sept. 20, infant daughter of Mr. Comrie, E.I.R.
COOKE—At Deori, in the Saugor dist., T. W., infant son of G. C. Cooke, exec. engr., D.P.W., aged 8 months.
COOKE—At Allahabad, Sept. 25, Mabel K., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cooke, aged 2 years.
CURTHS—At Bangalore, Sept. 19, P. B. L., son of H. R. and M. M. H. Curths, aged 14 months.
DREW—At Raneeekhet, Sept. 9, R. J. DeM. Drew, eldest son of the late Capt. C. M. Drew, H.M.'s 24th regt., aged 20 years.
FOXLEY—At Byculla, Sept. 19, E. Foxley, P.W.D., aged 32.
FRITH—At Meerut, Sept. 20, Lieut. col. J. Frith, R.H.A., aged 44.
HODSON—At Vizagapatam, Sept. 12, H. L. Hodson, aged 41.
HUTCHINSON—At Dalhousie, Sept. 17, Maude Montgomery, beloved child of Lieut. J. B. Hutchinson, aged 10 months and 20 days.
JOHNSON—At Abbottabad, Sept. 18, Charlotte F., wife of Surg. J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha regt., aged 24.
JORDAN—At Madras, Sept. 18, M. Jordan, supt. of the People's Park, aged 44.
KEATING—In the Medical College Hospital, Sept. 23, wife of T. E. Keating, printer, High Court.
LEACH—At Allahabad, Sept. 17, Pensioned hony. asst. surg. F. H. A. Leach.
LEVER—At Russelcondah, Sept. 4, Charlotte A., daughter of Ensign J. Lever, deputy asst. comy., D.P.W., aged 4 years.
LINDSAY—At Cawnpore, Sept. 23, Capt. A. Lindsay, 1st Bengal cav.
LINDSAY—At Woodville, Mussoorie, Sept. 18, Mathilde Alice, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Lindsay, 8th B.C., aged two years.
MANSFIELD—At Motbaree, Sept. 10, G. C. Mansfield, indigo planter, Chumparun, second son of the Rev. Dr. Mansfield, of St. John's Church, Brixton, London, S.W.
MERRITT—At Bandora, Sept. 22, Eva, daughter of J. H. Merritt, aged 2 years and 4 months.
MONRO—At Punjab, Sept. 9, Hugh Monro, officg. dist. supt. of police.
ORMAN—At Roorkee, Sept. 16, Major C. E. Orman, B.S.C., canton. mag. of Roorkee, aged 42.
ORR—At Yercaud, Sept. 17, Robert E., child of R. G. Orr, aged 13 months.
PALMER—At Madura, Sept. 16, Rendall A., the infant son of H. K. Palmer, M.D., American Mission, aged 8 months.
PYNE—At Shegaum, Sept. 15, Elizabeth, wife of J. Pyne, chief supt. Bombay water works, Sion, aged 55 years.
RUTLEDGE—At Kohat, Sept. 16, J. Rutledge, bandmaster, 2nd Sikh inf., aged 28 years 7 months.
TYTLER—At Simla, Sept. 10, Col. R. C. Tytler, Bengal inf., aged 53 years 11 months.
TURTON—At Lingasoozoor, Sept. 3, T. O. G., son of Major T. T. Turton, Hydrabad contingent, aged 9 months.
WATERS—At Bombay, Sept. 26, P. Waters, late guard on the G.I.P.R., aged 34 years, much regretted by his friends.
WHISH—At Paunchgunny, Sept. 16, Capt. F. A. Whish, supt.
WILCOX—At Byculla, Sept. 24, Elizabeth S., wife of H. R. Wilcox, C.E., aged 31 years 1 month, leaving a large family to lament her loss.
YORKE—At Tirumungalum, in the Madura dist., Sept. 19, Sarah W. A., infant daughter of W. Yorke, aged 6 months.

Home.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.

On last Wednesday afternoon the ancient Abbey of Westminster was once more filled with a crowd of mourners, the relations, friends, or companions in arms, who accompanied to its last resting-place the body of one of England's great men, Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late Constable of the Tower. The ceremony was arranged to take place at one o'clock, and cards of invitation had been issued by Sir John W. Kaye requesting those who did not follow the coffin from the residence to assemble at the Westminster Palace Hotel, where two rooms had been set apart for their reception. As early as eleven o'clock the hall of the hotel began to fill with officers of all grades, most of whom had been intimately acquainted with the late Field-Marshal during some portion of his long and honourable career. When the above mentioned hour drew near, the attendance of officers became so large that the rooms could scarcely hold them, and it was strange to listen to the scraps of conversation of men who had grown old and grey in the service, and whom a common interest thus united after an absence of many years. There names were uttered of men that have long since been numbered among the dead, and whose deeds were recorded on the walls of the time honoured Abbey.

The procession on the present occasion was not of a very imposing character outside, in consequence of the distance from which the coffin had to be conveyed. At about half-past eleven it left the residence at the extremity of Clapham-common, in an ordinary hearse, and followed by the family carriage, and those of Dr. Pollock, Messrs. Hudson, Thornton, Westwood, and Dr. Spitta. Near the Vauxhall Station there was in waiting a gun carriage belonging to the C Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, commanded by Lieut. A. Lorraine. Upon this the coffin was placed and covered by the Union Jack. At the same place the carriages of the Burmese Ambassadors, Field Marshal Sir Wm. Gomm, and Colonel Milman joined the others, and the procession then slowly moved on by Victoria Station, and Victoria-street to the Abbey. Those who had assembled at the Westminster Palace Hotel had crossed over to the west cloister door in Dean's-yard, and waited the arrival of the coffin.

The Abbey inside was but scantily filled. The admittance was by cards only, and as these had been dealt out with a sparing hand there was no great attendance. The immediate friends were admitted to the seats of the choir, those nearest the sacrum having been kept open for the gentlemen who composed the procession. Among those who awaited its arrival amidst the solemn silence, there was conspicuous the figure of another old hero and brother in arms, whose birth preceded that of the late Sir George by two years—Field-Marshal Sir William Gomm. The rails of the sacrum, the pulpit, and the entire pavement of the centre aisle were covered with black cloth, trimmed with white satin, and the bier was placed beneath the lantern, midway between the choir entrance and the altar rails. It was half-past one before a guard of honour, consisting of ten Yeomen of the Guard—commonly known by their ancient name of *buffetiers*—marched through the choir, and took up their station on each side of the bier. Shortly before that time his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell were also observed in the choir. At half-past one, while the subdued tones of the organ filled the Abbey, the procession advanced slowly in the following order:—

Ten Wardens of the Tower.

Twelve Officers of the 1st Surrey Volunteers.

Commanding Officer and Adjutant of the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia.

Commanding Officer and Adjutant of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia.

Lieut. Puckle.

Capt. Foster.

Captain R. Upton.

Capt. G. M. Brown.

Major McMahon.

Major Ewan Smith.

Lieut. colonel Delane.

Colonel Campbell.

Colonel Ouseley.

Major Burne, C.S.I.

Major general J. T. Boileau.

Colonel Henderson, C.B.

Colonel Mulock, C.B.

Lieut. col. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.

Major gen. Riddle, C.B.

Major gen. Brownrigg, C.B.

Major gen. Sir Fred. J. Goldamid, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Major gen. Sir A. S. Waugh.

Lieutenant general Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B.

Major gen. Sir Thos. Pears, K.C.B.

Lieutenant colonel Sir H. Havelock, Bart., C.B.

Lieut. general Sir J. L. Simmonds, K.C.B.

Col. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell.

The Chaplain-General of the Forces.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Traill.

Lieut. colonel H. P. Bishop.

Lieut. col. H. B. Timbrell.

Colonel W. A. Middleton, C.B.

Major gen. E. Kaye, C.B.

Major gen. J. H. Smythe, C.B.

Major gen. Hammond.

Major gen. Abbott.

Major gen. C. V. Cox, C.B.

Major gen. Sir David Wood, K.C.B.

Major gen. Sir W. Coghlan, K.C.B.

Lieut. gen. G. Campbell, C.B.

Lieut. gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., C.C.B.

Gen. Wyld, C.B.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., late Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, C.C.B., G.C.S.I., late Viceroy of India.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capt. W. J. Eastwick. Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart. E. McNaughten, Esq.
H. T. Prinsep, Esq. R. D. Mangles, Esq.
Sir Fred. Halliday, K.C.B. Major gen. Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B.
Sir R. Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. Gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, G.C.B.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Major gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.
Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.

Colonel Gawler, Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower.

Captain Greaves.

The Clergy and Choristers of the Abbey.

The Sword and Cocked Hat of the Deceased, carried on Velvet Cushion by his Personal Attendant.

The Orders of the Deceased, carried on Velvet Cushion by Major Handyside.

The Deceased Field-Marshal's Baton, carried on Velvet Cushion by Colonel Milman, Major of the Tower.

THREE PALL BEARERS.

Lieut.-General Sir Geo. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., C.B.

THE COFFIN,

Borne by

Twelve Soldiers

of the

Royal Artillery.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

Master M. Pollock. G. D. Pollock, Esq. J. H. Pollock, Esq.
F. L. Wollaston, Esq. G. F. Pollock, Esq.
Binney Key, Esq. Major G. Harcourt. Barclay Pollock, Esq.

Master Hugh Pollock. Master Evelyn Pollock.

Captain A. Harcourt. F. Pollock, Esq. H. Pollock, Esq.

C. D. Pollock, Esq. A. Pollock, Esq.

C. M. Pollock, Esq. H. Pollock, Esq.

Major-General F. R. Pollock. General A. Becher.

Colonel J. Becher. Dr. Spitta.

Duke of Cambridge. Adjutant-Gen. of Forces. Colonel Clifton.

F. H. Wollaston, Esq.

A. N. Wollaston, Esq.

R. Hudson, Esq. Colonel Campbell. H. Barclay, Esq.

P. Cazenove, Esq. J. Brand, Esq. J. Haig, Esq.

The Right Honourable Lord Hardinge.

Sir Albert W. Woods.

Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., M.D. J. T. Delane, Esq.

The Master of Merchant Taylor's Co.

J. R. Melville, Esq. Dr. Russell, LL.D. Mr. Alderman Allen.

J. H. Astell, Esq. Lestock R. Reid, Esq.

W. Dent, Esq. J. Westwood, Esq. C. B. Lowe, Esq.

Russell Ellice, Esq. E. Jones, Esq.

M. T. Smith, Esq. J. Thomson, Esq.

J. P. Allen, Esq. G. M. Craufurd, Esq.

While the procession slowly advanced towards the bier, the choir sang Croft's anthem, "I am the Resurrection," which was followed by "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by the same composer. Meanwhile the coffin had been placed on the bier, and the Union Jack replaced by a black velvet pall. The procession was so numerous that the rails of the sacrum had to be thrown open to admit those who could find no standing room at the side. When silence had been resumed, the Rev. Lord John Thynne read the opening sentences of the service, after which the choir sang the anthem, "We brought nothing" (Croft), and chanted the 90th Psalm. The Lessons were then read by the Venerable Archdeacon Jennings, assisted by the Rev. Canon Conway. When the first part of the service had been performed the party fell almost into the same order, and the coffin was lowered into the grave. The position of the grave is almost exactly opposite the nave pulpit, on the right hand side of the centre aisle, and the foot of the coffin rests against the head of the coffin of Lord Clyde, while it is close to the monuments of General Cholmondeley and Sir James Outram. The coffin is of polished oak, with brass mountings, and on the plate is the inscription:—

Field-Marshal Sir GEORGE POLLOCK, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Constable of the Tower.

Born 4th June, 1786. Died 6th Oct., 1872.

The choristers having placed themselves at the head of the coffin, the officers ranged themselves round the grave in a circle, with the Duke of Cambridge standing opposite the pulpit. The second part of the service was read by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the solemn words, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," being uttered amidst a deep and breathless silence. The choristers then sang Handel's beautiful chorale, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." At the close of the service the organist, Dr. Turler, played the Dead March in Saul, while those who had been kept back by the barriers flocked to the grave to have a last glimpse of the coffin, which was soon afterwards covered over.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR HANKIN, Madras Staff Corps, has been elected governor of the county gaol at Hertford.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—We extract from Mr. Girard de Quetteville's Indian Circular of 17th October the latest quoted exports of bullion to India by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, the exports were as follows: viz., per *Simla*, October, 10, 1872: Gold—Ceylon, £1,630; Madras, £5,000; Silver—Penang, £2,190; Singapore, £42,500.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—The Burmese Embassy have returned to the Grosvenor Hotel. It is understood they will remain in London until the return of the Queen to Windsor, when, after taking leave of her Majesty, they will proceed through France, Italy, and Egypt to India, where they will pay their respects to the Governor-General, and, finally, arrive in their own country about the beginning of next year.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—At the meeting on Thursday of the Oriental Bank Corporation, an interim dividend of 30s. per share was declared. The Chairman (Mr. James Blyth) stated that the corporation is a creditor of the firm of Gledstones and Co. to the extent of £67,000, but there is a prospect of recovery to the extent of £24,000, which will leave a loss of £43,000; but to meet that loss £50,000 has been deducted from the earnings of the bank. The Chairman also stated that the bank was never in a better position than at the present moment.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £631,900; to Bombay, £10,000; and to Madras, £8,100. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 43 per cent., above that price in full. Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 10½d. in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10¾d., on Bombay 1s. 10¾d., and on Madras 1s. 10¾d.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—The directors of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited) have issued their report for the half-year ending June 30, 1872, to be presented at the meeting on October 22. They state that the profit for the half-year amounts to £1,805. 6s. 7d., which, together with £19. 5s. 2d., the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £1,824. 11s. 9d. Out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the amounts paid up on the preference and original capital, the balance of £14. 16s. 4d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend to be payable on October 31 next.

DEATH OF THE SENIOR ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.—We regret to announce the death of Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., Senior Admiral of the Fleet, in his eighty-third year. The deceased baronet, who was the father of Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M.P. for the Isle of Wight, was the eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., who was the sixth son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald. Sir Thomas entered the service at an early age, and was made post captain by his father on the 23rd of April, 1806, when he was only about seventeen or eighteen years old, and was appointed Rear-Admiral November 23rd, 1841. He was Commander-in-Chief on the East India station from 1842 to 1846.

MESSRS. LEGGATT'S FAILURE.—An application was made on Oct. 15 to Mr. Registrar Brougham to register a resolution come to by the creditors under a petition of liquidation filed by Messrs. C. D. Leggatt, of 26, Austin-friars, East India merchants, trading under the style of Leggatt and Co. The firm had large business connections in Bombay. The liabilities are upwards of £100,000, against assets, £35,000. Mr. Hackwood (Linklaters, Hackwood, and Co.) now applied to register a resolution come to by the creditors of a meeting held on Sept. 30 last, by which it was resolved to wind up the estate under the arrangement clauses of the Act, and not in bankruptcy, and to appoint Mr. W. Hurlbatt, public account, Old Jewry, trustee, with a committee of inspection. Some trifling objections to the registration having been disposed of, his honour ordered the resolution to be registered.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief steamship *Euphrates*, Capt. St. George C. D'A. Irvine, embarked at Portsmouth on Oct. 14 the following officers for Bombay, and sailed in the latter part of the day, with orders to call in at Queenstown to embark there 999 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 staff-sergeants, 131 women, and 120 children. 18th Hussars.—Lieut. Bolton. Royal Engineers.—Lieuts. Gore, Brown, Cameron, Lloyd, Scott, and de Villamel; Assist.-Surg. Henn. Royal Artillery.—Major Griffin; Capt. Gillies and Taylor; Lieuts. Pengree, Ewing, Atchison, Lane, W. H. Frith, J. S. Frith, Smith, Truth, Watson, Casey, Brackenbury, Dawson, Layton, and Wymell Mayow. Her Majesty's Indian Army.—Assist.-Surg. Murphy, Reed, Watson, Lawrie, Wilson, Long, Mulvaney, Zorabs, Dutt, Booking, M'Gregor, and Duphtray. 76th Infantry.—Capt. Hodges. Royal Artillery.—Capt. Wheatley, wife, child, and servant; Lieut. Lloyd and wife. 2nd Battalion 19th Infantry.—Lieut. Tribe and wife. Bengal Establishment.—Sub-Conductor Gleeson, wife, and family. 51st Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Madden and wife; Majors Acton and Farrington; Surg. Kidd; Capt. Barnaby, Trydall (wife and child), Nugent, Græme, Wynne, Clements, White, and Franks; Lieuts. Kennett, Dunn, Seppings, Campbell, Harness, Smyth, Drury, Burnett, M'Gillicuddy, and Bennett.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—On Oct. 14 the half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the Bank's premises, Broad street, Mr. G. G. Nichol in the chair. The report having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving its adoption, said he had to perform on the present occasion a very pleasant and agreeable task, much more so than had fallen to his lot for many years past. He had to submit to them what, he had no doubt, they would consider a very satisfactory report indeed. [For a summary of the report see last number of the mail.] The profits for the six months were £117,265, and included the balance of last year £118,149. He could assure them that the whole of the profit was gained by the legitimate business of the bank—that is, in exchange and local business. He laid stress upon this, because he found that an impression prevailed that the profit had been made in an illegitimate manner. He could assure them that there was not a shilling of profit that was not made in the business of the bank. But they had the advantage of rather exceptional times as regarded the business of exchange, and it was only due to their managers to say that they had conducted the business with great ability and success. They must all feel that this was an exceptionally good year, and could scarcely hope to look upon it as an average one. The prospects of the current half-year showed every indication of a fair average one, but not equal to the present. The only loss they had sustained during the six months was through the failure of Messrs Gledstones, and that, he regretted to say, was rather a considerable one.

THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.—Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., will succeed the late Sir G. Pollock as Constable of the Tower. This distinguished veteran served in the 9th Foot on the expedition to the Helder in 1799, including the actions of the 19th September and 2nd October; on the coast of France and Spain in 1800, and in Hanover in 1805; in the expedition to Stralsund and siege of Copenhagen in 1807; Peninsular campaigns of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing in 1809. Proceeded again to the Peninsula in 1810, where he served on the quarter-master-general's staff during the remainder of the war, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes D'Onor, assault and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, action at Villa Muriel, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastain, battles of the Nivelle and Nive, and investment of Bayonne. Served also in the campaign of 1815; and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo as Quarter-master-General of the 5th Division. Was Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-Governor, and Member of Council in Jamaica in 1840-41, where he established the mountain barrack of Newcastle. Commanded the Northern District of England in 1842; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Mauritius from 1843 to 1849; Commander-in-Chief in India, and an Extraordinary Member of Council from January, 1851, to December, 1855. Sir William has received the Gold Cross and one Clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastain, and Nive, and the Silver War Medal, with six clasps, for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle, and is a Knight (2nd class) of St. Anne, of Russia.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Duke of Cambridge attended this Academy at Woolwich on Tuesday, Oct. 15, for the purpose of presenting to the gentlemen Cadets who had been successful at the recent examination their commissions and prizes. There were twelve in the Royal Engineers, and fifteen in the Royal Artillery. When presenting the Pollock medal to Mr. Godsall, the Duke feelingly alluded to the death of that distinguished officer to commemorate whose services in India the medal had been instituted. He said the last time they had assembled in that hall Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock presented the medal himself. He had now gone, and they all in common had to mourn the loss of an officer who was a credit to the nation. At the close of the distribution of prizes the Duke said it gave him great pleasure to be among them again that day. He was extremely satisfied at hearing so much good and so little bad in the reports. Under some disadvantage, the majority had obtained high credit. They would, no doubt, take advantage of the classes at Chatham and Woolwich. He especially urged upon them the importance of discipline and subordination, without which all science to soldiers was perfectly useless, and the army would become a mere rabble. He felt it the more important to instil this into their minds, not that he feared they would fall short of their comrades who had preceded them, but because in the present day subjects were freely and publicly discussed which were formerly never alluded to: and there might be a tendency among young officers to fancy that they might think for themselves and follow their own line, instead of yielding strict and unquestionable obedience to their superiors. He congratulated them upon the honourable position they had attained, and wished them a happy and prosperous career in the service of their country.

MILITARY.—The two brigades of Horse Artillery, vacant by the deaths of Sir George Pollock and Sir Patrick Montgomerie, will be filled by General Sir George Brooke, K.C.B., from the 25th Brigade, and General F. F. Whinyates, from the 17th Brigade. Sir George Brooke entered the army Sept. 17, 1808; became colonel-commandant July 21, 1851; colonel Sept. 10, 1852; major-general Nov. 28, 1854; lieutenant-general June 19, 1866; and general May 24, 1870. He served in Bundelcund during 1809-10;

throughout the Nepal war of 1815-16, including attacks upon Nallaghur, the Heights of Ramghur, and Fort Malown; siege of Hattrass in 1817; Mahratta war of 1817-18; siege and capture of Bhurtapore in 1825-26; Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; in the two first he commanded the whole of the artillery (medal and two clasps and C.B.), Punjab campaign of 1848-49, as brigadier commanding the horse artillery, including the affair of Ramnuggur, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps). He has also the Indian war medal with two clasps for the Nepal war and Bhurtapore. General Whinyates obtained his first commission July 6, 1813; became colonel and colonel-commandant Aug. 12, 1853; major-general Nov. 28, 1854; lieutenant-general July 14, 1867; and general Jan. 21, 1872. He served with Colonel Thompson's force in 1814; in the Army of Reserve, under General Hyslop, in 1815; in the 1st division of the Deccan Army, under Sir Thomas Hyslop, in 1817-18; in Sir J. Doveton's Division in pursuit of Bajecrow and Appa Saib; was present at the battle of Mahidpore (medal), Dec. 21, 1817; at the storming and capture of Talnair, Feb. 27, 1818; at the capture of the Fort of Jillypamnair; and at the siege of the fortress of Asseerghur.

THE MILITARY FUNDS.—We understand that a reference has been made to the Secretary of State for India as to the grade in which majors of the Ordnance Corps are to subscribe to the Military Funds. The Indian Government are of opinion that Article VI. of the Bengal Military Fund Rules should be made applicable to the several Presidencies. This Article provides that "members whose substantial regimental rank is higher than that in which they draw pay may subscribe in such higher substantial rank, on furnishing health certificates in the usual form, and paying the contributions of such higher rank from date of promotion thereto." There are, however, many difficulties in the way of this solution of the question. For, in the first place, the rules of the Madras and Bombay Military Funds contain no similar stipulation, and therefore to demand a health certificate from such members of those institutions as may desire to subscribe in the higher grade would be manifestly unjust, and contrary to the Act which transferred the funds to Government, and might be the occasion of serious hardship to the families of officers. Again, what would be the position of those officers who, being either unable or unwilling to produce the required health certificate, should return to England and come on the higher rate of British pay? The rule no longer applying to their case, would increased subscription and donation be demanded from them? If not, might they not insist upon subscribing according to their pay? And, if so, when they returned to India and claimed the benefit of the rule, would their increased subscriptions and donations be refunded, or would they have to lose all sums on that account in England? On every hand difficulties beset this mode of dealing with the question; and, as the matter now stands, we are at a loss to see what rigid rule can be laid down so as not to occasion hardship and injustice in some cases. There are, however, two equitable courses still open to the Secretary of State; the one is, to give the Ordnance Corps majors the pay of their rank, and thus settle the question for ever; the other, to allow them individually the option of subscribing either in the higher or lower grade. If the Council of India is not prepared to grant the former measure of complete justice, surely it is not too much to ask that no further wrong be inflicted on a body of officers whose only fault appears to be this—that they, being induced by the Queen's proclamation to volunteer for general service, ceased to be Indian officers, and thereby forfeited the protection of the Indian Council. —*Home News.*

India Office.

Oct. 19, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Palmer, Staff Corps; Surg. H. W. Spry.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. A. Cheke, Inf.; Col. G. F. Shakespear; Col. E. F. Burton.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. R. M. Bonner, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. R. Watson; Major gen. H. J. Barr.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. H. Tyler, 6 mo.; Capt. A. F. Jones, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. C. Symonds, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. T. Lane, Asst. apothecary D. Duffy.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Davidson, Surg. E. S. Cleveland, Lieut. W. H. Coaker, Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. McDiarmid.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Sheffield.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major H. T. W. Harper, Surg. major J. Miller.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE ON HALF-PAY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. B. Brander, Major A. J. Shuldham.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

PUMFRET—The wife of Capt. George Pumfrett, Paymaster 103rd Regt., of a son, at Farnham, Oct. 15.

MARRIAGES.

CAZALET—TRAVERSE.—Edward A. Cazalet to Mary E., daughter of Col. E. A. B. Traverse, Madras Staff Corps, at All Saints, South Hampstead, Oct. 10.

EASTBURN—ROBISON.—The Rev. Charles F. Eastburn to Adelaide F. I., daughter of Capt. H. Robison, H.E.I.C.S., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Oct. 16.

MORTIMER—JUDGE.—George F. W. Mortimer to Mary C., daughter of Joseph S. Judge, at St. Peter's, Kensington-park, Oct. 16.

POTTER—ANDREWS.—William H. Potter to Mary I., daughter of Robert Andrews, H.E.I.C.S., at St. John's, Hampstead, Oct. 10.

TASSELL—CHAPMAN.—James Tassell to Alice M., daughter of Col. George Chapman, Indian Army, at Kensington-park, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—Herbert D. Birch, son of Capt. W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, at Brighton, aged three months.

PINKNEY—Amy P., daughter of Major Pinkney, C.B., formerly Commissioner of Jhanel, at Putney, Oct. 13.

SMITH—The wife of General Sir H. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., at 79, Cadogan-place, Oct. 10, aged 75.

WARDLAW—The Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, D.D., at St. John's-wood, Oct. 9, aged 59.

WILLIAMS—The wife of Arthur H. Williams, Bombay Army, at Herne Bay, Oct. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. Maxima, Colombo.—12. Himalaya, Madras; Jane Rowland, Rangoon.—14. Inspector, Akyab.—15. Norma, Calcutta; Peleg, Rangoon.—16. Str. Marion, Taticoria; P. C. Merriman, Akyab; Annie Fleming, Calcutta.—17. Lady Clarendon, Calcutta; City of Lucknow, Calcutta; W. W. Smith, Cocanada; Stornoway, Bombay.—19. Strathelyde, Calcutta.—20. Queen of Australia, Seringapatam.—21. Tythonee, Calcutta; Grecian, Rangoon; Florence Dauvers, Rangoon; Hercules, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. Marianita, Galle.—10. Isabella Kerr, Galle.—11. Genii, Calcutta.—12. Prince Leopold, Rangoon; Nor-Western, Rangoon; West Australian, Bombay; Queensberry, Galle.—13. Bella Maria, Bombay.—14. Atlanta, Calcutta; str. Meuse, Port Said; Acacia, Bombay.—15. Chauramd, Calcutta; str. Neera, Bombay; Williams, Rangoon.—Oct. 16. Mahanada, Calcutta; Tortola, Galle.—18. Mooresfoot, Bombay; Ellerslie, Calcutta; Hannah Law, Bombay; Lady Belhaven, Bombay.—21. Str. Calcutta, Colombo; Ulysses, Penang; Ambassador, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Khe live, Oct. 17.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. Davis and two children, Mr. J. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. A. P. Orr, Mrs. V. Palmer, Mrs. Justice, Mrs. H. C. Dowker, Mrs. Adey, Mrs. Antram, Mr. E. F. Langdale, Miss F. M. Pyne, Mrs. Worsley, Miss Edwards, Capt. Doveton, Mrs. Warden and infant, Miss Warden, Col. Taylor and son, Col. A. C. Plowden, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mr. C. R. M. Walker, Capt. Peacock, Miss F. Kirkwood, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman and two infants, Mr. J. W. Spencer, Madame Serrings, Mr. W. F. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens and child, two Misses Hogarth, Capt. Dayrell, Mr. A. F. Lloyd, Mrs. Drawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Michew and child, Capt. Arthur, Mr. H. C. Boyes, Mrs. Burrows and infant, Mrs. Wells and two children, Miss Vining, and Mr. R. Macmillan. For ADEK.—Mrs. Kirk, and Mrs. and Miss Schneider. For SUEZ.—Mr. T. D. Edwards. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, Miss Gregory, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Shiers, a Lady, a Gentleman, Lieut. Col. Salisbury Ewart, Mr. T. S. Chapman, General Rickards, and Mr. P. F. Whyte, For MALTA.—Major gen. Sir F. Seymour, Lady Seymour, Mrs. Watson and three children, Mr. and Miss Vesey, Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruton and infant, four children, and governess, Mr. R. L. Lonsdale, Mr. T. B. Graves, Mrs. Inglefield, Capt. Wickham, Capt. and Mrs. Fellowes, two Misses Wemyss, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Syed Abdoolah, and Miss Brooks.

Per str. Malta, Oct. 25.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Lieut. Col. H. A. and Mrs. Bushe, Mr. Kleinkecht, Col. C. T. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Weber, Miss Davis, Mr. H. Baerman, and Capt. de Lautour. For ADEK.—Miss Miles. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Zewadurchi and two children, and Mr. R. Paul, and Mr. B. Brooke.

Per str. Malta, Oct. 29.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. E. Benedict, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Crispiancho, Col. and Mrs. Bunn and infant, Dr. Palmer, Mr. J. Huile, Mr. T. Greenhill, Lieut. col. and Mrs. G. C. Campbell, Mr. F. Matthew, and Mr. D. Macneil.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Danske Eay (?), from Mauritius, July 30, 37 S., 21 E.
Lady Anne, for Galle, Aug. 29, 10 N., 21 W.
Sydney Dacres, from Bombay, Sept. 11, 15 N., 28 W.
Ontario, from Rangoon, Sept. 12, 15 N., 25 W.
Blavanger, for Akyab, Sept. 18, 45 N., 11 W.
Spervier, for Mauritius, Aug. 9, 15 N., 26 W.
St. Lawrence, bound for Madras, 27 S., 26 W.
May Queen (ship), from Rangoon, Aug. 19, 35 S., 21 E.
City of Sparta, for Calcutta, Aug. 16, 12 N., 25 W.
Harvest, for Bombay, July 27, 11 N., 33 W.
Ontario, from Rangoon, Oct. 3, 35 N., 33 W.
May Queen, from Rangoon, Aug. 18, 35 N., 21 W.
Beadrift, from Colombo, Oct. 9, 41 N., 23 W.
Lenore, Rangoon to the United Kingdom, July 25, 15 S., 96 E.
City of Tangore, Rangoon to London, same day.

City of Paris, Bombay to the United Kingdom, Aug. 10, 1 N., 93 E.
Ivanhoe, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 11, 1 N., 94 E.
Stratton Audley, Calcutta to New York, Aug. 26.
City of Benares, Calcutta to London, Sept. 9, 23 S., 7 E.
Jason, Calcutta to London, Sept. 17, 4 S., 16 W.
Tythone (ship), Calcutta to London, Sept. 29, 24 N., 34 W.
Pride of Canada, Calcutta to Dundee, July 26, 3 N., 93 W.
Tantallon Castle, Calcutta to New York, Aug. 19, 26 S., 51 E.
J. F. Foster, Calcutta to New York, Aug. 21, 27 S., 49 E.
Lutterworth, Bassein to London, Aug. 29, 24 S., 40 E.
Pocahontas, Calcutta to Boston, Sept. 7, 36 S., 19 E.
Raleigh, Mauritius to Falmouth, Sept. 11, off the Cape of Good Hope.
City of Venice, Calcutta to London, same day.
Shepherd, Vizagapatam to London, Sept. 12, off Cape Agulhas.
Jason, Calcutta to London, Sept. 18, 25 S., 8 E.
Ida, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 2, 22 S., 62 E.
General Wyndham, Calcutta to New York, Aug. 30, off Bird Island.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Neva (s.), for Bombay, and the Parthia (s.), from New York, were in collision in the Channel on Oct. 15. The former put back to Liverpool with damage to bow, and will dock.
Falmouth, Oct. 17 (10.20 A.M.).—The Stornoway, Short, from Bombay to Liverpool, has put in here with loss of sails.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Roe, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, Major and Mrs. Muckenzie, Mr. E. A. Willoughby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blandy, Mr. Gladstone Turner, Major and Mrs. Manson, and Mr. J. Hay.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Romer, Miss Stankey, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. H. McDonnell, Mrs. C. C. Gordon, Mr. Adolph Andre, and Mr. Kellner.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Y. Sanderson, Mr. T. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Rylands, Mrs. V. Stuart, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Goby, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. S. Bird, and Mrs. Batchelor.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. and three Misses Clerk, Miss M. C. Nicholson, Mr. J. Ward, Miss Phillips, and two Misses Orr.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Mullens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. R. Wright, Mrs. F. Beer, Mrs. Willis and two Misses Willis, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, Miss Roe, Miss Cherry, Dr. C. H. Graham, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. A. D. Blagounno, Mr. F. Newton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Millie and infant.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sankey.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Morris, and Mr. J. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon, and Mr. F. E. Webb.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. W. S. Dickins, Sir J. and Lady Burgoyne, and Capt. J. D. Davies-Cooke.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Mrs. Gillson, Dr. and Mrs. James, and Staff surg. Laurance.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Walter Bey, and Miss Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pattison.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brewer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. E. Grosser, and Mr. H. Bramstedt.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Fox, and Mrs. Melville and two Misses Melville.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Brogan and child, Mr. S. Hoeg, Major gen. Sir A. and Lady Wilde, Mr. J. Da Costa, Mrs. and Miss Da Costa, Mr. T. Gant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. Deacon, Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lane, and Mr. H. L. Jenkins.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Thompson, Mr. E. Mosely, Mr. Vogel, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Godly, Mr. T. Grant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Capt. Sandeman, and Mr. A. W. Meurdoch.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchari, Mr. Amastaasiadi, and Mr. Avassiliadi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Ferry.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Barron, Mr. H. Cargill, Mrs. Laffan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and infant, Miss Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Beech.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. McCrean, Miss Poulter, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Soady, Capt. Bulkeley, Mrs. G. Moore, and Miss St. L. Atkins.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Bannister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinsep, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Barnicot, Mrs. and Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stell, Lieut. col. Davidson, Mrs. Joynt, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. F. Wyman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. Fittock, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Simeott, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Dawson, Col. and Mrs. Couper and Miss Couper, Mr. Siddons, Mr. R. Finch, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mr. C. C. Coles, Capt. W. H. Wilson, and Capt. James.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Capt. H. L. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. S. Cooper, and Capt. and Mrs. Smyly.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onkes, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, and Mr. W. Allingham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett and infant, Dr. Hughes, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. Morris, Miss Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Miss and Mr. Smith, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Bivar.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Baring, Miss Foulkes, Mr. Barle, and Mr. J. B. Saunders.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Bayley and infant, Earl Grosvenor, Marquis of Stafford, Viscount Lewisham, and Dr. Gould.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. W. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, Miss Balfour, and Capt. H. Gwynne-Holford.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Gordon, Mr. R. V. Mayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hall.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Holloway, Mr. F. G. Arbuthnot, and Mr. H. L. Arbuthnot.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. Bent.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Wulff.

VENICE TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Evers.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Ardesseer Byramjee Rapadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wylie, and Mr. Deighton.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mettius and child, Miss Mettius, Major and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Major and Mrs. Keny, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Ullick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. F. Buckland, Miss Buckland, Mr. W. Thomson, and Miss Burrows.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, and Mr. and Miss Shillingford.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester, Miss Bayley, Mr. Selby, Mr. Maryon Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Macfarlane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, and Mrs. Carver and child.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harcourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, Miss Graves, and Capt. W. Molyneux.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Mulleson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, Mr. P. E. Bendir, and Mr. Cosmo Innes.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. col. Babbage, Surg. and Mrs. Cockburn, and Col. R. G. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Irvine, Miss M. E. Nicholson, Mr. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. Touch, and two Misses Touch.

SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gribble.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lady Ida Lowe, Mr. W. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jay, and Mrs. Gordon and friend.
 VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Clarke and Miss Clarke.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Creagh.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

RUSSIAN AGGRANDISEMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is not disposed to enter upon any particular criticism of the march on Khiva, or to make any predictions therefrom except one: that the expedition will succeed. And its success will unquestionably do much to revive in England and in India the dread of Russian encroachment, and the account to which these conquests will be turned in the future policy of the conquerors. What they are undoubtedly good for is to increase the amount of pressure which any strong Power willing to fight may bring to bear on English counsels. A formidable position, a formidable attitude, often suffice to accomplish a nation's ends without absolute recourse to the sword. Though your enemy stand in your barn with a blazing torch in his hand, he need not be put to the painful expedient of using it, necessarily; he happens to have the torch, he is at the door of the barn with it, and that is enough for you. But apart from all this, the prophets with whom we began these remarks may behold in the present condition of Europe a remarkable justification of their predictions. Fate seems to be working strongly in favour of Russia. While she has been carrying out her designs far away from home, unchecked and unhindered, a great war between her neighbours has lifted her into a position from which she may almost dictate to the world. Her alliance is of the last importance to a great nation which can afford to pay any price for it. Nobody can imagine that France will remain in a state of vassalage to her conqueror, endure insult, abstain from an attempt to seize back her ravished provinces and the hoards of money which load her to the ground with debt, a day longer than she feels a renewal of her military strength, and can on any terms obtain the alliance of a Power like Russia. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to conceive that Russia will consent to the consolidation of German power on her borders—a power that may be made to extend from sea to sea, and shut her up in the north to freeze with all her long-cherished ambitions. Or if Germany choose to make a bargain that will leave Russia to fulfil her designs unhindered, she is still mistress of her fortunes, and is equally free to work out her "destiny." Which way the game may go is as yet uncertain; but so far as common intelligence casts any light into the future, it can hardly fail to be played to the aggrandizement of Russia. It may be said, no doubt, that England has some voice in the matter, as she certainly has an interest of the most vital kind; but what sort of voice? *Vox et præterea nihil* we fear. And it would be so immoral to share with Russia the new fortunes of the world, to go with rather than against her (which would please her best), that nothing, we suppose, is to be said on that score. In the language of the political authority we have quoted above, we have naught to do but watch and wait, hoping at least that when the hour of peril comes we shall be prepared for it—if not before. But whatever we may do, we can hardly doubt that Russia has now before her a clear, safe path to the aggrandizement she has worked for so well.

STRONG COATS.—Mr. Miller, the magistrate of the southern division of the town, had occasion the other day to remark, in a case of assault by a sailor against a police constable, that it was very hard Jack should be made to pay the price of the constable's coat, which was torn in the scuffle, owing to the flimsy texture of the garment. The cloth with which the coat was made was alpaca, which was so thin that it gave way even when no great violence was used. If the coats were made with stronger cloth, the damage would never have occurred.—*Englishman*, Sept. 25.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Oct. 24.

VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Nov. 1.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 3d. | 1 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional ½ oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 2d. | 1 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101½ 102
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1824-29	101½ 102
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-33	101½ 102
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	95½ 96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	95½ 96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-51	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	95½ 96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to
4½ per Cent. of 1870	£100.
4½ per Cent. of 1872	100½ 1
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	94 1
6½ per Cent. of 1859-60	105½ 1

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Madras	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d. to 15-16d.
Colombo	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 9-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	203 to 206
	India 5 per cent.	...	111½ to 111½
	India 4 per cent.	...	104½
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	...	96½
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	...	106
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	106
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	100½ to 101½
	" " " 1859	...	100½ to 102½
	" " " 1863	...	103½ to 103½
	" " " 1864	...	103½ to 103½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	102½ to 103½
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104½ to 101
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	22s. to 28s. pm.
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1899	...	...
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 105½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	28.0	104½ to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	108½
Stock	East Indian	100	106 to 107
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)	12	106 to 107
20	Ditto	6	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	93 to 95
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871)	100	106½
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	105½ to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	8	105½ to 106
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	105½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	7½ to 7½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15½ to 16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25½ to 26½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	96 to 99
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited)	100	177 to 180
	British Australian	all	8 to 8½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.)	all	11½ to 11½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited)	all	11 to 11
10	China Submarine (Limited)	all	9½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited)	all	104 to 104½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	11½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	6½ to 6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11½ to 12½
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Assam Tea Company	20	37 to 39
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New	4	1 to 1½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	21 to 23
50	East India Land (Limited)	0.7.0	100
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	1 to 1 dis.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8s.	49 to 51
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	2 dis. to par
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	...

Advertisements.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HEAD OFFICE.
65, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
In India ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
" Ceylon ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Malato.
" THE STRAITS ... Singapore, Penang.
" CHINA ... Hong Kong, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow.
" JAPAN ... Yokohama.

BANKERS. London Joint-Stock Bank.
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS PROCEEDING ABROAD CAN EFFECT ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms with the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, General Secretary for England, 52, King William-street, E.C.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Resident Secretary, 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
EDINBURGH—3, George-street.
DUBLIN—64, Upper Sackville-street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
With Branch Offices at
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM NORRIS NICHOLSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. John Jackson, M.D.
George Henry Brown, Esq. Jas. Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
The Hon. James Byng. Sir Macdonald Stephenson.
Henry Walford Green, Esq. Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.
Osgood Hanbury, jun., Esq.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

At the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 8th May, 1872, a Reduction of 50 per Cent. in the Premiums for the current year was declared by way of Annual Cash Bonus to the Policy-holders, as shown in the following examples:—

I.—ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.
20	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 8 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

II.—INDIAN (CIVIL) POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium.	Further Reduced Premium, if in Europe.
20	£1,000	£22 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	69 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

III.—INDIAN (MILITARY) POLICIES.

Age	Assured	Original	Reduced	Further Reduced
20	£1,000	£27 0 0	£23 10 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, October 7; Agra, October 5; Calcutta and Madras, October 4.

THE Madras papers seem to be at issue regarding the long promised Camp of Exercise at Bangalore. The *Spectator*, for instance, believes that the camp will not be held at all, because one of the British regiments told off for it, the 21st Foot, 2nd battalion, has just received orders to embark for England early in December, and a wing of the 1st battalion will have to take its place for the time being in Madras. The *Madras Times*, on the other hand, declares, in spite of all such statements, that the camp will really be held at Bangalore, the Indian Government having itself expressed a strong desire to carry out the programme, while General Norman and Colonel Lumsden will be especially deputed to attend the camp, and report upon the condition of the Madras Army, so far as that may be gathered from the doings in the camp itself. It is said that before leaving India Lord Napier of Ettrick drew up an able and exhaustive Minute on the Madras Army, but as yet nothing is known of its tenor.

ACCORDING to the *Madras Athenæum* the following troops, which are on their annual course of relief, and are passing through or by Bangalore, will be detained to take part in the Camp of Exercise to be held at that station in December next:—G Battery, 9th Brigade, R.A.; B Battery, 20th Brigade, R.A.; A Battery, 23rd Brigade, R.A.; H.M.'s 1st Battalion, 21st Fusiliers; H.M.'s 89th Foot; 4th Light Cavalry; 3 Companies Sappers and Miners; 23rd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, which is under orders for Bangalore from Quilon. The troops forming the garrison with those in the neighbourhood will also take part in the manœuvres. The Sappers are already engaged in surveying the ground outside Bangalore Cantonments.

BOMBAY has been doing honour to its eminent citizen Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Ready money, by presenting him with an address signed by over 2,000 fellow-citizens, who join in congratulating him on his knighthood. The address was presented

by Mr. Justice Gibbs, whose eloquent discourse on Sir Cowasjee's many acts of public spirit was warmly applauded by a large gathering of native and European gentlemen. A similar address from the inhabitants of Surat was next presented to the new Parsee Knight by his apparent countryman Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The ceremony, which came off in Sir Cowasjee's drawing-room, ended, it appears, in a general distribution of bouquets—a becoming return for the flowers of rhetoric which had fallen, no doubt in choice abundance, on the good knight's head.

THE Agricultural Reports for the fortnight ending September 25 are generally favourable. At every reporting station except Peshawar, rain had fallen more or less; too heavily indeed in Sattara, Cawnpore, and the Berárs, while floods have done much damage in Karáchi, Gujerát, and Khandesh. On the whole the autumn harvest promises well, though more rain is still wanted in parts of Lower Bengal. In Cuttack the early rice-crop has turned out poorly; things look better at Akyab, but at Thayatmyo more rain is wanted.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior has promised to lend the Indian Government a crore of rupees—about a million sterling—at 4 per cent. for the proposed railway from Gwalior to Agra. His Highness has also given General Daly leave to take for that purpose, free of charge, whatever suitable materials his country may furnish. Sindhia at any rate puts his retrograde neighbour Holkar to the blush.

LORD NORTHBROOK's railway ride up country has probably quickened the steps now taking by his Government to ensure the proper cooling of railway carriages in the hot weather. It is pleasing to learn that the Viceroy in Council has decreed that a certain proportion of first and second-class carriages in every train shall be fitted henceforth with some kind of cooling apparatus.

It seems that Major General McMurdo does not leave India for good until after the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise. He is to have the command of a division at Hassan Abdal. Generals Sir H. Tombs and Macdonald are also to have commands of divisions.

A SERIOUS disturbance is reported from Kashmír. The Sunnis and the Shias—the two chief Mohammedan sects—have had a terrible fight, and a large portion of Srinagar has been laid in ruins by burning.

THE *Times of India* gives a heart-rending account of the scenes witnessed on board an Arab slaver, lately captured near Ras-el-bad, in the Persian Gulf, by the boats of H.M.S. *Vulture*. Above and below the dhow swarmed with slaves like an ants' nest. "The hold, from which a most intolerable stench proceeded, was several inches deep in the foulest bilge-water and refuse." Down below were heaps of children and adults in every stage of small-pox and scrofula. Many of the poor wretches had to be carried on board the *Vulture*. Thirty-five in all were suffering from small-pox, of whom fifteen died before reaching Bombay. Forty more are said to have died before the capture, most of whom had been thrown overboard alive by the Arabs in order to prevent the disease from spreading. When even this dreadful remedy failed, the rest were left to take their chance together, sick and

well. Many of the children were of very tender years, and most of them bore marks of Arab cruelty in half-healed scars or bruises left by the lash or the stick.

FROM the Darbar at Ambála on the 17th October the telegraph carries us by one leap to the Darbar which Lord Northbrook held at Multán on the 25th. Among those present were the Nawáb of Bhawalpúr and several frontier chiefs. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception he had met with in the Punjab, and assured the independent chiefs that, so long as the security of our frontier remained undisturbed, the British Government had no desire to interfere with their independence. A good deal of virtue lies in that proviso about the undisturbed frontier.

THE death of the talented author of the "Folk Songs of Southern India" seems to have been hastened by domestic sorrows and overwork. From a Mastership in the Government Normal School at Madras, Mr. C. E. Gover rose in 1863 to be Principal of the Lawrence Asylum at Utakamund, in which post his services were cordially appreciated by the ruling powers. After serving for some time on the Municipal Board of Madras, he became last year Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality. When arrangements were making to take the Census, to Mr. Gover was entrusted the difficult task of collecting and compiling the needful statistics. In the early days of this year however three of his children died, one after another, of diphtheria, and, what with grief for their loss and the continued pressure of the work he had taken in hand, his health was so impaired that his friends advised him to accompany his wife and remaining children home. He determined however to finish his labours first. His family sailed home without him in July, and he remained behind to work on and die at last before he could take the furlough he had earned so well. Let us hope, with the Madras papers from which these particulars are gleaned, that the Government may have the power to do something handsome for the widow and children of one who worked himself to death in their service.

THE embassy from the Khan of Khiva to Lord Northbrook has once more drawn the attention of the English Press to the old subject of Russian progress in Central Asia. It seems to be generally agreed that the Indian Government could do no better than put off the envoy with some judicious, if unpalatable advice to his master about surrendering his Russian captives, and making for himself the best terms he can with the Russian general at Tashkand. In spite of Englishmen's not unnatural dislike to a policy of mere advice in view of Russia's steady advance to our North-West Indian frontier, it is hard to see what else the Viceroy could have done. We could hardly dispute the right of another Power to exact compensation for wrongs done to its subjects by a people with whom we have no sort of alliance. If Russia is determined to swallow one of the Khanats after another, the conquerors of one Indian province after another have no special call to prevent her from following their example, even if they felt quite certain that all such movements were only paving the way for an ultimate trial of strength between Russia and England in the Punjab. The only wonder indeed is that Khiva has so long been spared, lying as it does on the direct road from the Caspian to the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. Some people will doubtless take comfort in the reflection that Russian progress in Turkistan means the march of modern civilisation and the decline of Islam, although Mr. Vambéry for one estimates Russia's place among civilised nations as only a little higher than the Kirghiz, and decidedly lower than the Mohammedans of Khiva. It is not pleasant however to find so powerful a rival both in trade and politics drawing so near our Indian frontier, and adding one more to the anxieties that already beset us as an Asiatic Power. All that we can do meanwhile is to "trust in God and keep our powder dry;" in other words, to keep a watchful eye upon our Northern neighbour and a light but steady hand upon our Indian subjects. No foreign power will dream of invading India so long as, by a just but kindly rule and strict attention to our fleets and armies, we continue to prove our fitness to hold the country. As Sir H. Lawrence was fond of repeating, the true source of danger to our Indian empire lies in India itself.

IN his Report on Major Sladen's Expedition to Western Yunan, Dr. Anderson gives some interesting details regarding

the Panthay Mohammedans in that province. He was told that a thousand years ago a force of three thousand Arabs entered China at the prayer of its then Emperor, to aid in putting down a rebellion in his dominions. When they had done their work, they settled down in the Chinese country; most likely in the province of Yunan, which Marco Polo in the thirteenth century found to contain a large colony of Saracens. Dr. Anderson thinks that the Arab settlement in Yunan was strengthened early in the eighteenth century by a large influx of Turks from the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Shensi. Another writer however makes Shensi the seat of an Arab colony planted in the seventh century by Ibn Hamsa, Mahomet's maternal uncle; and the traditions of the people themselves, as cited by Dr. Anderson, seem to bear out the notion of a later Arab immigration from Shensi into Yunan.

WITH regard to the sources of the Irrawaddy Dr. Anderson expresses a reasonable regret that so little has yet been done by geographical explorers in that direction. Great allowance must however be made for the extreme repugnance always shown by the Burmese and other nations bordering on India to all attempts at a scientific survey of their respective countries. Perhaps we shall soon hear that one of Major Montgomerie's "Pandits" has started off in search of new light on the question whether the true source of the mighty Irrawaddy lies at the head of the eastern or the western branch of that river. According to Dr. Anderson the body of water below the junction of the two branches is greater than the western branch and another of only equal volume could supply.

WITH regard to the irrigation works of Madras, it is true that exact returns of their yearly revenue are not readily procurable. It appears that no separate and distinct charge is there made for water, the profits from which are included in the land-revenue, as yearly reassessed. But the rise in that revenue immediately after the construction of the water-works was "so great as to leave no doubt that the returns gave a large percentage on the cost of construction." Here again then Col. Chesney seems to be borne out by "R. E. F.," to whose letter we referred last week. In the Punjab however and the North-Western Provinces "an accurate and distinct account of income and expenditure has always been kept." All that is further needed there is the insertion in the Canal returns of the profit yearly accruing from enhancements of the land revenue. It would be well too if the Madras Government were to furnish separate returns of all profits derived from irrigation works in their province.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the petition lately presented to Parliament by Lieut. Colonel T. Eyre, formerly of the Bombay Cavalry, who in August 1858, soon after his return home on furlough, was "surprised and indignant beyond measure" at finding himself "permitted to retire," against his will, on the pension of a lieutenant-colonel. It appears from his own statement, for whose accuracy of course we cannot vouch, that this summary process was carried out in apparent disregard of the usual forms, on grounds of which he had no knowledge either then or afterwards, and that all his subsequent appeals for redress have been met with the comforting answer that it was "impossible for the authorities of the India Office to reopen petitioner's case." He now asks either for adequate compensation for a loss reckoned at £25,000, or for reinstatement in the service, or else for such an inquiry into his case as will enable him to substantiate his charges against the India Office. It is not for us to pass an opinion on a matter of which we have heard but one side; and it is hardly possible that the measure of which Colonel Eyre complains could have been rashly adopted on insufficient grounds. Still we own it to be a serious thing to doom an old officer of thirty-two years' service to retirement on a pension even of £400 a-year, without giving him any formal reason for such a step.

THE Whitworth breech-loading nine-pounder gun, made of steel squeezed together by powerful hydraulic pressure, has lately been fired at Southport, under all kinds of conditions, with remarkable success. Ten rounds of blind shell were first fired with a charge of 2½ lbs. of powder, at an elevation of ten degrees. At a range varying from 4300 to 4438 yards the deflection only once exceeded fourteen feet, while five times it ranged from three to nine feet only. In six rounds fired at forty de-

degrees of elevation with a charge of 2½ lbs., the deflection ranged from forty to fifty feet over a distance of more than 10,000 yards. At an elevation of three degrees, with 2½ lbs. of powder, the range varied from 928 to 2,030 yards, while the deflection at the latter range was only three feet. Further experiments brought out the wonderful tenacity of the Whitworth steel and the penetrating power of the guns. The firing with shrapnel at 2,000 yards gave on the whole satisfactory results. So did the tests for rapid firing, five rounds being discharged in forty-seven seconds. Fifteen rounds were then fired in 3 min. 36 sec., including thirty-four seconds lost from failure of the friction-tubes. Ten rounds were afterwards fired in 1 min. 43 sec. Various other experiments with case-shot at short and blind shell at long ranges were carried out with like success.

We observe with pleasure that the countenance shown in the city towards Captain Dickey's scheme for improving the old methods of crossing the Channel has already taken shape in the prospectus of an English Channel Steamship Company, headed by seven directors of good position and repute. The company's object is to acquire the sole right of using Captain Dickey's Patent, for the construction of double-steamers, to run in the first instance between England and the Continent. On the nature and advantages of the principle they seek to apply to the growing traffic across the Channel, we have already commented more than once. The chief recommendations of Captain Dickey's scheme may be thus briefly set forth. First, a form of vessel calculated to reduce to a minimum the pitching and rolling motion. Second, fine airy saloons on deck, and numerous cabins affording greatly increased comfort and accommodation to passengers. Third, special facilities for the shipping and landing of passengers' luggage without removal from the vans. Fourth, the vessel, owing to her light draft of water, will be able to use the existing harbours with great facility and safety. If to these advantages a sufficient rate of speed can only be added, we have little doubt that the proposed steamers will prove a commercial success. It is reckoned, we see, that steamers of the kind proposed can be built and equipped for service at an outlay of £75,000 each.

On his departure for Zanzibar to treat with its Sultan for the extinction of the Slave Trade in his neighbourhood, Sir Bartle Frere will be accompanied by the Rev. G. P. Badger, an excellent Arabic scholar, formerly employed by Sir J. Outram and Sir W. Coghlan; by Major Ewan Smith, who accompanied Sir F. Goldsmid on his recent mission to Teheran; and by Mr. Hill of the Foreign Office. Mr. Charles Grey of the India Office goes out as private secretary to Sir B. Frere. Other officers, appointed by Lord Northbrook, will join the mission at Aden or Zanzibar. Due steps will of course be taken to protect Dr. Livingstone from the ill-will of the slave-dealers, whose profits will be largely curtailed by the almost certain issue of Sir Bartle Frere's undertaking.

By a despatch of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 25th July, 1872, the following concessions have been granted to the subscribers to the Bengal Military Orphan Society and their families, from 1st April, 1872:—Subscriptions reduced 12½ per cent. (family contributions remaining unaltered). The pensions of female orphans, above eighteen years of age, on the European scale of £35 per annum, increased to £40 per annum. All other pensions under the old and new rules increased 10 per cent. The final grant to male orphans increased from £63 to £105 in England, or from Rs. 500 to Rs. 833.54 in India. The scale of pensions from 1st April, 1872, is fixed at the following rates:—

In England.		Per annum.	
Either sex, under six years of age	...	£33	0 0
Girls, six to eighteen	...	49	10 0
Girls, eighteen till marriage	...	40	0 0
Boys, six to nineteen	...	44	0 0
Female orphans readmitted, by resolution of 9th August, 1855, to pension of £30...	...	33	0 0
In India.		Per month.	
Either sex, under five years of age	...	Rs. 22	0 0
Girls, five till marriage	...	38	8 0
Boys, five till nineteen	...	28	8 0

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Dr. J. M. McKenzie, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at Dingwall, Oct. 9.
BENGAL.—Mr. W. T. Dodsworth, late Executive Engineer and Superintendent Land Measurements, Ganges Canal, at Landour, aged 57, Sept. 28. Mr. P. Qaid, Barrackmaster, at Peshawar, aged 49, Sept. 24.
MADRAS.—Major F. A. Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, at Southampton, Oct. 17, aged 41. Major G. Storey, Madras Army, at Ellora, St. Helier's, Jersey, Oct. 19, aged 74. Lieut. James Lancaster, of the European Veterans, and late of the Ordnance Department, at Madras, Sept. 26, aged 74.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Woodward, 40th Regiment, at Mhow, of hydrophobia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 26.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. Blair, Mr. McIver and two children, Mr. P. Crichton, Mrs. Murdoch, and Capt. and Mrs. Cathcart. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Javer and child, and Mr. Heywing. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Fowland. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. O. Vought. From HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Marshall. From PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Oldham and infant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. D'Oyley, Major Mackenzie, and Mr. S. Vaughan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Beulle, and Mr. Lear.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hicks, Lieut. Bailey, Mrs. Baddeley, Capt. Gubbins, Asst. Surg. Purcell, Asst. Surg. West, Capt. Wheeler's three children, Mrs. Wingfield and two children, Lieut. G. Stacy, Mr. Cookson, Major Bushby, Lieut. Lucas, Mr. J. Byrne, and Dr. G. Field. From HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Carroll and child, and Lieut. Bently, R.N. From GALLE.—Miss Spencer, Mr. W. Llewellyn.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, October 28, 1872.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION TO ZANZIBAR.

At last the English Government appears to have made up its slow mind to take decided measures for putting down the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. It is many years since the necessity for such a move was first pointed out by the officers of the Indian Government; but all the pleadings and remonstrances of men like Sir W. Coghlan continued to fall unheeded on the ears of our Foreign-office until public opinion in this country began to assert itself in the same direction. The question itself was complicated by our political engagements with the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose chief source of revenue was derived from the very traffic which English perseverance had succeeded in putting down on the opposite coast of Africa. By the treaty made with him ten or twelve years ago, we left him free to fill his treasury according to his own devices so long as he paid his tribute regularly to his former sovereign at Muscat: this payment of tribute being the one condition on which Zanzibar was transferred to the younger branch of the family which had theretofore ruled over both kingdoms.

Meanwhile the traffic in slaves has kept on growing apace, the Sultan himself caring little how they were procured, or whither taken, so long as a certain share both of the slaves and the profits fell to his own hands or those of his subjects. Dr. Livingstone however was not one of those who looked upon the negro as designed by Providence for the special duty of rendering forced service to men of other breeds. In the course of his wanderings on that side of Africa he saw enough of the cruelties inflicted and the harm done to lawful trade by the Arab dealers in negro flesh and blood, to warrant him in raising his voice against a traffic which most of his countrymen still profess to condemn. Happily, the public at home retained some sympathy with the cause so warmly advocated by Dr. Livingstone; and at last the subject forced itself on the notice of the Parliament and the English Ministry. An inquiry, conducted by a Royal Commission, was followed by the Report of a Select Committee. Livingstone's letters furnished Lord Stratheden and the Bishop of Winchester with themes for eloquent speeches last Session in the House of Lords. Lord Granville's assurance that the Government were really taking steps to put down the slave trade was confirmed by a like statement in the subsequent Speech from the Throne. But the taking of "steps intended to prepare the way for dealing effectually with" the traffic in question had been explained beforehand by Lord Granville to mean a roundabout diplomatic

process, in which France and several other Powers were to play their part. Meanwhile, fresh letters from Dr. Livingstone had stirred afresh the sympathies of his countrymen at home, and people grew impatient of measures "intended to prepare the way" for an issue which seemed attainable by simpler methods. What was the use, they asked, of seeking help from France or America in a matter which England, if she chose, might easily carry through by herself? To repeat our own remarks of August last, "it would not take many weeks or much money to make the Sultan understand that we mean to put a stop to the slave trade in Eastern Africa, and are willing to compensate him for some probable loss of revenue, by relieving him of his obligation to pay yearly tribute to the Sultan of Muscat."

Whether the Government has at length secured the help it looked for from abroad, or has finally determined to act without it, is more than we can say. But its line of action seems clearly indicated in the selection of Sir Bartle Frere to take charge of a special mission to Zanzibar. The choice of such an agent for such a purpose serves at any rate to show that the Anglo-Indian view of the question has at length been adopted by the English Government, and that a genuine effort will now be made to win over the Sultan of Zanzibar to some arrangement which may satisfy all concerned, except the gentlemen who live by turning freemen into slaves. Sir Bartle Frere has always been a foremost advocate of the policy recommended by Sir William Coghlan; a policy at once thorough, generous, and fair to all. If his appointment means anything, it means a readiness on our part to gain by peaceful means what some persons would rather gain by brute force. We may take it for granted that the envoy elect to Zanzibar is empowered to treat with the Sultan for a fair exchange of good offices. Sir Bartle Frere will no doubt impress upon the Sultan the policy of surrendering his duties on imported slaves, in return for his future freedom from the payment of yearly tribute to Muscat. It is said indeed that the Sultan himself has already hinted his willingness to make a bargain of this very nature; and it is certain that he has never paid with a good grace the tribute imposed upon him by existing treaties. His co-operation will be cheaply purchased by an arrangement which would release him from an irksome liability; and Sir Bartle Frere will no doubt convince him of the increased profits which his revenue may derive from the encouragement of lawful trade. Somebody of course will have to make good in his stead the money due by treaty to Muscat. It is not, in English eyes, a large sum, this matter of 10,000 crowns a-year, however important it may seem to the ruler of Muscat. But our honour is concerned in the paying of it, were it never so large; and the suppression of a trade which involves such horrors as those lately recorded in the *Times of India* would be worth an outlay of many times that sum. The scenes therein depicted lend a crowning ghastliness to the tales we had already heard from Dr. Livingstone and Bishop Wilberforce. From the reckless waste of life in every village beaten up for slaves, to the ruthless drowning of sick slaves like mere cattle on the way to their intended place of bondage, the Arab man-stealers are consistently cruel. Apart however from such considerations, the mere fact of ninety thousand free Africans being yearly torn from their homes, of whom seven or eight out of every ten die on shore or at sea of sickness and ill-treatment, is enough to warrant us in extending to the slave-dealers of Eastern Africa the principles which have spoiled the trade on the Eastern Coast. England will hardly begrudge a fresh outlay of a few thousands a-year in completion of a purpose to which she has already devoted many millions.

We may fairly however assume that India's share in the new arrangement will not be limited to the loan of one of her ablest statesmen as head of the mission which is early next month to start for Zanzibar. Last July Lord Granville touched upon the need of waiting to see, among other things, whether India would agree to share the cost of maintaining a Resident at that place; and the Bishop of Winchester proposed to divide between India and England the expense of bribing the ruler of

Zanzibar to forego his right to import slaves for the good of his own revenue. It may therefore be taken for granted that, in one way or another, India will have to pay for the honour of sending Sir B. Frere to bargain, in the name of the Foreign Office, for the suppression of slavery in Zanzibar. The Duke of Argyll has no doubt done his best to keep down the inevitable tax upon India's revenues; but, in these days of economy at any cost, his Grace may be deemed fortunate if England has agreed to halve with India all the expenses involved in the mission to Zanzibar.

Correspondence.

OCTROI.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"It is manifest, then, that there is nothing so chimerical as the idea of giving a country a government at variance with its nature, its tendencies, and its traditions. When the government does not emanate from the people itself, from its manners, its character, its faith, nay even from its prejudices, whatever the Chambers may construct beyond this base line is an illusion and certain to decay."—Louis Napoleon on the Parliamentary form of Government in France and in England, December, 1851.

SIR,—A friend in a letter dated 19th instant writes as follows:—

All the people in India, I think, are mad on octroi. I continued to keep it out of — as long as I was there, but since I left they have introduced it. The rich men on municipal committees like it better than any system of taxation which involves their paying Rs. 20, Rs. 30, Rs. 50, down in hard cash. I think that it is a system which when first introduced, if vigilantly watched, does well enough, but every day the control becomes less vigilant, and the native establishment, as they get to know each other, become greater adepts in extortion and embezzlement.

When the advocates of octroi in India compare their system with the French, they forget two things:—1. That in India the towns are *unwalled*, and it is therefore impossible to prevent smuggling; in fact, octroi becomes a reward for dishonesty, and the share of taxation, due from those who smuggle, has to be paid by the honest and helpless poor. 2. That our means of supervising and controlling our badly paid native agency are very small in comparison with what the French authorities possess; the majority of our European officers are very imperfectly acquainted with the language, slang, and tricks of the natives; they can be cheated with impunity.

The natives, who are entertained and badly paid by the Octroi Department, find their appointments very lucrative.

The officers of Government have no right to throw off their own shoulders the responsibility of permitting universal corruption, such as has been so graphically described by Sir Charles Trevelyan. English Governors have no right to leave municipalities to decide whether octroi should be levied or not. Most of us have received some education in the science of political economy, and we have no right to make over the helpless poor to the tender mercies of Municipal Baboos, who wish to save their own and their friends' pockets, and who are in fact under the dictation of the district officers; the latter dislike the trouble of collecting other taxes; and like the honour and glory of expending large sums of money, and of seeing their names in print under the guise of public benefactors.

Louis Napoleon in his admirable pamphlet pointed out that the French have never permitted their sovereigns to transfer their responsibility to their Prime Ministers; the English in India will sooner or later discover that the natives hold the Heads of Districts, the Heads of Provinces, and the Head of the Empire, responsible for all injustice and extortion committed under official permission. Nations living within 34 deg. of the Equator refuse to be subjected to the cruelty of *cold and naked Law*. They cry aloud for *justice*, and demand patriarchal government. The District Officer in India is considered responsible for securing equitable taxation, and its equitable collection, as well as for the administration of civil and criminal justice. It is just possible that in the performance of his duties he may be murdered, for who can understand the unfathomable wisdom of the Almighty? but what death can be more glorious than to be assassinated in the performance of one's duties, with the knowledge that one's departure from this life will be deplored by a million of immortal souls.—Your obedient servant,

T.

P.S.—The supplement to the *Gazette of India* is unfortunately printed in a very inconvenient form; they are frequently lost or mislaid in the public offices. The Secretary to Government in one of our Provinces and his clerks were unable to find in their office the Supplement of the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 14th of September, 1864, in which Trevelyan's masterly Report was reprinted.

Before Parliament meets again three documents should be reprinted by order of the Secretary of State for India and formed into a Blue-book, together with any other documents which may throw light on the important subject of octroi in India.

1st. Trevelyan's Town Duty Report of 1833, republished by the Viceroy on the 14th of September, 1864.

2nd. The Viceroy's own Minute of the 14th of September, 1864.

3rd. The Viceroy's own Minute of the 14th of November, 1868.

Oct. 25.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In this progressive age of man when the sunbeams of European enlightenment and Western civilisation have at length reached my country, so that many inhabitants of the burning plains of Hindostan come annually to England, perhaps a short jotting of a few items that have struck one of them—namely, myself, during my visit may not be badly accepted, particularly as I observe that the lucubrations of other foreigners resident here, such as Mr. Taine, the French literary gent, are tumultuously appreciated by the Metropolitan press of London.

I arrived in this Great Babylon September 20 last, in afternoon, and was soon lodged in a fashionable public-house of entertainment in the Strand vicinity. I same evening went immediately to submit my credentials and introduction documents to their respective recipients, by calling in a cab at their residences, and giving them to the handsome domestics. But of course I did not request admission. I sowed my seed in the mould and waited patiently to see if it would sprout. So I went back to my hotel admiring with all my heart on the road the splendid shops and streets lit up with gas and thronged like an ant-hill with crowds of human beings neatly dressed and cheerfully faced. I reflected that to leave this fairy-like scene for India, was like leaving paradise for hell, and must require the courage of Hercules, and I wonder not that European gentlemen in India are only anxious to procure the customary pension, and to come home before they die. I found a Mussulman native friend named Mahmoud Shah, who has resided long time in Europe, at Conway's establishment, waiting for me in the coffee-room. I asked him how he found the air and the water agree with him, and whether he did not experience distress in his constitution from the cold, but he assured me no! Both the air and the food are stronger and better here than in Hindostan. My mind was excessively comforted to hear that England was so wholesome.

Next day Mahmoud Shah and I went out to view the architectural and other curiosities. I was astonished to see so many European gentlemen, most of whom looked of the same sort as our collectors, assistant commissioners, &c., in India, hurrying ceaselessly to and fro on foot in the dirty mud, and with a thick fog in the air! Such dignified and influential looking English persons in Hindostan always ride about comfortably in buggies and do not walk. Mahmoud Shah explained to me that they do this through pride, because they wished to be recognised as great men in India. Here they are less than nothing. He had hardly said so, when I saw his Honour the late Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi, who would not speak to our rajahs and nawabs so noble he was without frowning haughtily at them, descending out of a mean looking omnibus and pay a few pence! He was very dirty in dress and humble in aspect and looked like a poor miserable clerk! If his Highness the Rajah of Puttialah should arrive and recognise he would bite his thumbs with shame and remorse! Another thing I remarked is the crowd of youthful ladies, fair and rosy, fashionably attired, that everywhere without fear are running busily about the streets. I asked Mahmoud Shah if these are the wives and daughters of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi and of other similar personages, but he informed me no! The caste of ladies in the streets is lower

than the men, because these are called the "breadwinners," and are engaged in menial and industrious pursuits. These females are very ingenious to make money, and some of them are so boldly countenanced that they cause photographic portraits of their own figures to be concocted, and then exhibit themselves handcoloured in the shop windows at 2s. each!

Another impression that has struck me since my arrival, is that all the gentlemen and ladies are extremely condescending and kind. In India they do not ask us to their houses, but behold No. 1 fruits of my introduction, letters came to hand, in shape of a scented chitty with "At home" written inside, also "Please come in Oriental costume." Accordingly I presented myself in the distinguished mansion. Ladies magnificently dressed with glittering jewels swarmed like ants on an anthill, and aristocratic noblemen addressed me without pride. Then there was dancing in another room. I had once peeped through a purdah in messroom at Benares, but this was the first time I see it distinctly first-class. Many reflections arising in my breast at this time. In the first place, how marvellous that these English people have no jealousy? In Hindostan, if a wife is discovered even to speak to a strange man, it is our custom to punish without ceremony. Here hymeneal females promiscuously embracing strange gentlemen with head on collar are coolly revolving round, husbands looking on gaping! Surely the English race is not concocted of the self-same materials as ours! I decide to accept the kind invitation of a fat talkative whiteheaded old gentleman, to visit the Royal learned Anthropological Society, in hopes, perhaps, to hear this curious problem explained. I will not now intrude upon your valuable space. If my humble impressions of England from a Hindostanee view, Mr. Editor, are acceptable, I another day am sending you another letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Conway's Boarding House, London, FAIZ ALI KHAN.

October 18, 1872.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—“Deeds not words” is a motto very appropriately adopted by one of your correspondents in reference to the above.

Absence from London prevented my seeing a notice issued by the so-called “Indian Army Defence Institution,” which appeared in the *Homeward Mail*, and to which my attention was called by one of the petitioners whose claim is in the hands of the Bonus Committee; I find the same or a similar one in *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 14th inst., and I feel that silence in respect to the above Institution is no longer possible.

I must, however, request you and your many interested and other readers to understand that what I am about to say or to write is said and written on my sole and personal responsibility, dictated by a sense of right and by what is due essentially to the spirit and intentions interpreted in and by the successive representations made by and on behalf of the late Hon. East India Company's Army officers.

I write simply as one of those who has a claim, though no doubt previous communications signed by me on behalf of the Bonus Committee will readily enough show that my acquaintance with the whole subject is of much older date than that of the Institution above referred to, and entitles me to speak that which must satisfy all who are interested in this important question.

Firstly then, let me say, without sarcasm, that the Indian Army needs no “Defence” of any sort, representative or otherwise; that for a trio or any number of gentlemen forming themselves into an Institution such as that indicated in the notice, and especially if any of them be retired officers, was to place themselves in an utterly false position, and that they do or would give to any direct action or proceedings on behalf of the petitioners a false, unfair and prejudicial character. It is but too well-known that the interests of the officers, as touching on the above question, have, so to speak, never been attacked by the Government, but that the latter deemed the whole system illegal and therefore only not recognisable. The Government so far, and not the Army, has all along, and notoriously been on what, I may, with all respect, term the defensive; and it is quite as well known to you and all your readers that we the petitioners have step by step substantially gained ground and conclusively shown that our representations are both consistent and well-founded. But we have only attained to this

point by adopting a course which alone can carry weight; that is, we have simply but perseveringly submitted our claims, in a patient and impartial tone and manner. We have never wanted to be *defended*, since all know well enough that on every occasion of the question being brought before the House of Commons a distinct acknowledgment of our claim being well-founded has been made by considerable majorities.

I will add that it is also well known that the same slow and silent action is proceeding, and has been proceeding uninterruptedly, and that the position in which we now stand through that dignified and only proper course adopted by the Bonus Committee justifies the anticipation of an early and satisfactory settlement of this question.

But I am bound to go further, and say that this supplementary body is in a certain sense, and if anything an impediment, and can only cause confusion, whilst it is in itself powerless and inoperative.

I have reason to believe that the forms of petition which they first sent to their subscribers proved informal, and were one and all returned as such from the immaculate Chamber, and as the major part of them came from India, it follows that through want of proper knowledge and care a whole twelve months' action (supposing action had resulted from the proceedings of the Institution) was utterly lost, and this is, or would be, more likely to damage the *locus standi* and prospects of a cause than even years of delay or seeming inaction.

It stands to reason that once the chief grievances of the Indian Army (as to promotion) had been so far redressed, and those relating to the above question alone left unsettled, the only thing which remained to be done was to confine all action to that one subject, and certainly no simpler, unmistakable, proper title could have been adopted or thought of than that of the "Bonus Committee," and it is equally certain that there has been and is now only *one* such committee, and that one really, effectually, and by proper right and precedence representing the petitioners; and, as I also know, the only one that has any power or influence for good.

Let me, then, ask those officers who have for a year past contributed the sums and subscriptions set down in the circular of the Institution above referred to, what good or effect have those contributions produced. What prominent or any really interested members of Parliament have they got to espouse their cause? Or is it the fact that they have lived and flourished under the borrowed light of the Bonus Committee, which alone was recognised and actively supported by that gallant veteran who departed this life in June last, well stricken in years, but yet in harness, and bent on seeing the action of the Bonus Committee crowned with success?

Let me tell all officers interested in this question that their interests are in the right worthy care of the Bonus Committee, and that if they desire to succeed they can only do so by supporting the action of *this* Committee, and not turn off to an unknown and endless road, indicating only *defence* where no defence is needed.

I observe in the notice under consideration a lurking desire on the part of the institution to make *arrangements* with the Bonus Committee; that is to say, they would desire an amalgamation. Let me say, firstly, that amalgamation of another sort is already the cause of any action having to be taken, and the Bonus Committee, consequently, and very naturally, object to adopting such a course; and, secondly, that it is not in any way called for or necessary, seeing that the Bonus Committee alone has prosecuted the question rightly, and has alone the support and countenance of a large number of M.P.'s.

If the gentlemen representing the Institution wish well for the cause, their best and only course is to resign their functions and leave it to the Bonus Committee to accomplish a task undertaken long before the Institution was formed or probably thought of.

By inserting this letter in your columns you will be rendering the body of interested petitioners a service.

I may take this opportunity of stating that the only address of the Bonus Committee is at 55, Parliament-street, S.W.—I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS PICTET,
Captain, Retired List, Madras Army.

London, Oct. 23, 1872.

[We insert this letter, which, even with the omissions made, is too long for the purpose. The writer seems to forget his own principle—"deeds, not words."—ED. A. I. M.]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF HAZARIBAGH.

The *Indian Daily News* hopes that the prolonged visit of Mr. Campbell to Hazaribagh will have one good effect, that of settling the future position to be held by this important plateau. It is less than 250 miles from the capital, and has an elevation of at least 1,800 feet. It is so rich in minerals that if the difficulties in the way of obtaining land were removed, it would soon become the centre of a great manufacturing industry. Its agricultural capabilities, again, are, to the full, as rich as its mineral resources. Were this healthy upland tract once connected by railway with the capital, we have no manner of doubt that it would speedily become a favourite and successful tea district, as well as a source of general supply for Calcutta. Just now, however, the great question is that which turns upon the development of its inexhaustible beds of iron and coal. On this subject the Public Works and Geological Departments have minuted and reported *ad nauseam*. Information has been collected, re-collected, revised, supplemented, and condensed, without being able to free itself from the thrall of red-tape. The Supreme Government has considered the subject, so has the local Executive, but, from some unexplained cause, years have slipped by, in re-doing work that was done well years ago, without a single step being taken to come to a practical decision. Under these circumstances, and remembering how much time and labour have already been devoted to the subject, the public have a right to expect that the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor will result in a decision one way or the other. The questions to be resolved are, admitting the necessity for India of such a centre, the superiority of Hazaribagh as a possible mining and manufacturing centre, to Beerbhoom on the one hand, or Kumaon on the other. Such industries require for their successful working a numerous staff of European skilled workmen, as overseers, foremen, superintendents, and even as leaders of gangs; and if established, would speedily cause to spring up a settlement similar in its composition, but more promising than that of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpore, or of the Eastern Bengal Railway, at Kanchraparah.

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

The *Bengalee* is glad to find that at least one Judge of the High Court has been impressed with the necessity of rigorously putting down the crime of perjury. We doubt whether in the ordinary intercourse of life the standard of veracity in Bengal falls short of the standard of veracity in England; but there cannot be the least doubt that the notion that all strategy is fair in the warfare of litigation is very extensively prevalent in this country. In Backergunge and Jessore especially perjury prevails to an extent which would go far to palliate Macaulay's libel on our national character. We may have a better set of judges and magistrates than those who preside over our Courts at present; we may have an abler and more upright bar. However much the judicial machinery may be improved, glaring miscarriages of justice will occur so long as our Courts constantly present the scandalous spectacle of one set of witnesses contradicting another point-blank. All judicial reforms will be useless, so long as perjury is not put down by the strong arm. By vigorous repression we do not of course mean increased penalties. The penalties provided for perjury in the Penal Code are strong enough, ranging from three years' rigorous imprisonment in simple cases to capital punishment in cases of the Titus Oates type, *i.e.*, when the perjurer falsely swears away a man's life. In fact we maintain that it is because judges inflict severe penalties for perjury that prosecutions for the offence are so rare, convictions by Sessions Courts still rarer, and the upholding of such convictions by the High Court rarest of all. There are many Sessions Judges, who think that three years' imprisonment is not too severe a punishment for a wretch who falsely denies his relationship to the party for whom he gives evidence. Men are naturally reluctant to prosecute such wretches. Magistrates hesitate to commit them, juries hesitate to convict them, and the High Court sets aside the convictions on the most trivial and technical grounds. If ordinary cases of perjury were more lightly punished, prosecutions and convictions for the offence would be far more numerous than at present. Section 193 of the Penal Code would cease to be a dead letter, and civil and criminal justice would be far better administered than at present. We cannot too strongly impress on judicial officers, the Legislature, and the Government that it is the *certainty of punishment, not its severity, which most effectually checks crime*. This maxim was the basis of Sir Samuel Romilly's law reforms, and it should be borne in mind by all judicial and magisterial officers when dealing with offences in which public sympathy is likely to be aroused on behalf of the accused. When grand larceny or the theft of property above twelvepence in value was a capital crime in England, juries used to perjure themselves wholesale

and deliver verdicts of acquittal, or conviction of petty larceny, in the face of overwhelming evidence as to the fact of theft, and the value of the stolen property.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that before the assumption of Indian rule by the Crown it was the fashion to regard things Indian as differing *toto celo* from things English. It is now the fashion to judge of a measure simply as it may recommend itself to an English statesman who, from a controlling and supervising authority, has become in theory the administrator of India. We are trying to do in India what we have failed to do at the Cape, in Australia, in Canada. General Jacob summarised the tendency of the Government by saying,—"You imagine that liberty means the same thing in all parts of the world, and that all mankind equally desire it. You could not make a greater mistake. Liberty with you means that you have a right to govern yourselves, and that it is tyranny to govern you. Liberty with an Asiatic means that he has a right to be governed, and that to make him govern himself is tyranny. If the people of India were your equals you would not be here—your mission is to govern them, and you must govern them well, or they will cut your throats!" Just so we must govern, and govern well; but the point at issue is whether we govern well by forcing on the people an endless succession of reforms of an approved English type. The natives of this country are not Englishmen, and never will be Englishmen. But even if they were Englishmen, experience, as well as the truest principles of policy, would unite to convince us that the government which would be best for Englishmen in England would be very far from being the best for Englishmen in India. By all means regularise and strengthen the Government in India; if indeed the English are to retain India at all, the Government must of necessity assume a more regular—scientific, if that word be preferred—form than was perhaps possible under the Company; but when we have admitted this, it does not follow that that only is scientific government which approves itself to Western notions. The Government has to retrace its steps, to recast its policy, and to regard Indian requirements as of more importance than English theories. It has lost much time, and has not yet begun to consolidate English rule in India, as an Indian system of government administered by Englishmen. In proportion as it succeeds will the natives more and more regard the English as the national rule, and adopt and cherish the institutions we establish. At present the simple fact that the natives regard the Queen's rule as more foreign than that of the Company is a proof that hitherto scientific government is a failure, not because it is not required, but because it has been deflected into a channel which carries it beyond the reach of native sympathies.

MAJORS OF ARTILLERY.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the late Royal warrant and the subsequent orders of the Indian Government, observes that the services of a Major of Royal Artillery in India are valued at exactly Rs. 533-10-0, while those of his brother in the Infantry are worth Rs. 819-3-0. Further, the Artillery man is not even a mounted man, though a full-blown Major; and he receives no horse-allowance under any circumstances. We can only suppose that the magnificent addition of Rs. 70 to his command allowances is intended, besides "improving his position," to pay for the temporary services of some old "screw" when he shall be called upon, as he certainly will be, being a Field officer, to perform a Field officer's duty. The position may be ridiculous to the wags of the Horse Guards, but it is serious enough to the Majors. It is well-known that service in India is most distasteful to all Artillery officers—and, for the matter of that, we grieve to say, to any officers now-a-days—but what Royal Artillery officer will now come out as a middle-aged man to serve in the East on a salary that a young assistant in a merchant's house in Bombay would turn up his nose at? Not one will come cheerfully, and small blame to them. The Secretary of State may rest assured that he is creating much ill-feeling, not only amongst the officers of the late Indian Artillery if it were possible, indeed, to intensify their indignation at his recent reductions of their so-called junior brigades, but amongst those of the old Royal Artillery, who, coming to this country for the first time, find themselves placed lower than their shipmates, perhaps, of the Infantry, with whom in all other countries they had ranked at least on an equality. We hear that it is reported from Woolwich there is great difficulty in getting young men to enter the Military Academy. No one can wonder at this when we consider that half the future service of all young Artillery officers must be passed in India, where they will be subjected to such treatment as we have endeavoured to set forth in this slight sketch.

THE PALLISER BOOT.—We understand that the reports from the various regiments, after a six months' trial of the boot proposed by Major Palliser, are very favourable. The Palliser boot is a combination of a shoe and a gaiter. Its peculiarity consists in the back part being made so as to fit well over the heel, while plenty of spare room is left over the instep for pulling the boot on and off. When the boot is on it is fastened round the instep like an ordinary shoe. A further trial on a much more extended scale will be made.

Bengal.

MR. COWAN AND MR. FORSYTH.

In a letter to the *Pioneer* Mr. Cowan writes as follows:—

In April last I was at Mussoorie, awaiting the final orders of the Government of India in my case. I received a letter from the Supreme Government, informing me that Mr. Douglas Forsyth had drawn up a narrative of the Kooka outbreak which had been laid *confidentially* before the Acting Viceroy, Lord Napier, whose attention was arrested by a statement made therein to the effect that Mr. Douglas Forsyth had sent orders to me to keep the prisoners for trial, which orders Mr. Cowan must have received some hours before he executed any. His Excellency remarked that this statement was not only opposed to the statement made by me in the official correspondence submitted by the Punjab Government, but was also opposed to the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's own version of the same incident in that correspondence—no mention of a letter to the above effect having been made in it—and explanations were called for. My reply was a distinct denial that any such orders had reached me previous to the executions. I then also for the first time learned that Mr. Douglas Forsyth, whom I believed to have fully approved of the action taken by me, had, in letters to Government, declared that he *deprecate* and *deplored* my conduct; and, in self-defence, I submitted to Government the following copy, written from recollection, as all my papers were at Loodiana, of a demi-official letter addressed to me by Mr. Douglas Forsyth on the 18th January, after the receipt by him of my report of the executions on the 17th:—

"MY DEAR COWAN,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done; you have acted admirably. I am coming out.—Yours sincerely,
18-1-72. T. D. FORSYTH."

On my return to Loodiana, some time afterwards, I discovered that the above was not a correct copy of Mr. Douglas Forsyth's letter, and I submitted to Government a correct copy, which was as follows:—

"MY DEAR COWAN,—I write a line to say that I *fully* approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out.
"18-1-72." (Signed) "T. D. FORSYTH."

The discrepancy, as will be seen, is trifling, and an unnecessary fuss has, I think, been made about it. In his letter to the *Times* Mr. William Forsyth asserts that the above letter was *written before* his brother knew that I had *disobeyed* his orders, *i.e.*, before he heard of the executions. This is simply at variance with fact. Mr. Douglas Forsyth has never attempted to deny that my report of the executions reached him some hours before he wrote the above letter, which contained his unqualified approval of them. In his letter to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, denying emphatically the use of the words erroneously attributed to him, Mr. Douglas Forsyth unquestionably wishes it to be understood that he did *not* approve of my action at Mulair Kotla. He has forgotten that in a letter written by him to his brother on the 26th January, nine days after the executions, he stated that *undoubtedly* the *prompt action taken by Mr. Cowan saved the province from a serious rising*. This letter was quoted by William Forsyth in a letter which he addressed to the *Times*, and which appeared in that journal on the 2nd March. It is quite certain that Mr. Douglas Forsyth *then* thought my conduct admirable. It is equally certain that it was not until the Government of India had expressed its disapprobation of my conduct that he began to deplore and deprecate the action taken by me.

I have to apologise for the length of this letter; but desire to make one more remark before finishing with this unpleasant subject. When two servants of Government commit the same offence, on what principle of justice is the *subordinate* chosen for exemplary punishment? On the 17th January, in the belief that a serious rising would thereby be prevented, I ordered the execution, without trial, of prisoners taken in open rebellion with arms in their hands. Twenty-four hours later, when the necessity for making an example no longer existed, Mr. Forsyth executed sixteen more prisoners, also without any form of trial. I am dismissed the service; Mr. Forsyth is merely reprimanded.

LAMBERT COWAN.

FINE ART SHOW AT SIMLA.

The total number of oil-paintings is 46; of water-colours, 148; of photographs and miscellaneous pictures, 39; giving a grand total of 233 pictures in all.

The judges have awarded prizes as follows:—

His Excellency the President's Prize for the best oil or water-colour painting by a resident in India—No. 92, Water-colour—"The Chiragh. Delhi Lake, near the Kootub"—Colonel Baigrie.

The Vice-President's Prize for the best water-colour painting—No. 69, "Salt Lake City"—Colonel Fane.

The Society's Prize for the best painting in oil—No. 1, "Near Rolleston, Staffordshire"—Mrs. Swiney, Madras.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's First Prize for the best production by a commissioned officer—No. 75, Water-colour, "Last Glimp of Sunset on the Snows from below the Bhoota Butee, Darjeeling"—Captain Pemberton, R.A.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize for the best production by a non-commissioned officer or soldier—No. 29, "So innocent arch, so cunning simple" (Tennyson's "Lilian")—Paymr. sergeant Swift, 20th Hussars.

The paintings in oil highly commended were:—

17. "Ordeal of Wild Sheep of the Punjab Salt Range"—Lieut. col. G. R. Brown.
25. "View on the Connon, Sutherlandshire"—Mrs. Swiney.
29. "View on the Trent, Staffordshire"—Mrs. Swiney.
30. "A View in the Forest, Murree"—Lieut. col. G. R. Brown.
32. "View in Allensmore Park, Herefordshire"—Mrs. Swiney.
35. "Junks in Hong Kong Harbour"—Lieut. col. Fane.

Water-colours highly commended by the judges:—

4. "Waterfall near Mussoorie"—Capt. Strahan.
21. "Rajpoot Girls at a Well"—Dr. de Fabeck.
28. "The West End, Puchmurree"—Col. Baigrie.
31. "View from Nardera, River Sutlej, in the Valley"—Sir R. Temple.
38. "View of Mentore, from the Italian Frontier"—Mrs. Stewart.
40. "Bit of Rungroom Road, near Darjeeling"—Capt. Pemberton.
43. "Darjeeling Wild Flowers and Orchids"—Mrs. Ambrose.
47. "Storm approaching over Tera Davi, Simla"—Capt. Strahan.
57. "Three Sketches on the Corniche Road"—Lady Tombs.
60. "The Little Falls, Puchmurree"—Capt. Baigrie.
62. "The Bee Water Falls, Puchmurree"—Capt. Baigrie.
70. "Sketch near Simla"—Capt. Strahan.
78. "Valley of the Sutlej for Summit of the Lesser Shalleo"—Sir R. Temple.
81. "Pool on the Ramgunga Nuddeo"—Col. Wright.
83. "Study of Himalayan Cypress and a Limestone Rock, Nag Pahar Shalleo Range"—Sir R. Temple.
91. "Group Loquats"—Mrs. Smith.
98. "Simla Season, 1872" (highly commended, considering the age of the artist)—Miss F. E. Wagentriber.

Paintings in oil commended:—

22. "Women going to a Native Marriage"—Mrs. Graham.
31. "Haunt of the Sind Ibex near the Frontier"—Captain Tanner.

Water-colours commended:—

21. "Rattan Pir, Kashmir"—Captain Holditch.
30. "Distant View of Mount Aboo from the North"—Capt. Strahan.
66. "Mammoth Tree at Crane's Flat, California"—Colonel Fane.
71. "Chinese Piratical Junk"—Colonel Fane.
72. "Group Mangoes"—Mrs. Smith.
109. "A Group of Nyneo Tal Flowers"—Miss A. J.
44. "After the Battle of Iukermann" (for composition only)—Mrs. Cummins.

The works of G. Lanseer, Esq., in oil:—

42. "Sketch for a larger picture of the Reception of H.H. the Maharajah by Earl Canning in 1861."
43. "Favourite—the winner of the first two cups given by H.E. the Viceroy, a study for picture painted for by W. W."
44. "Growler, the winner of many races; late the property of Mr. W. W."
45. "Portrait of a Lady."
46. "Pug—Mrs. Mount Turnbull's dog."

Water-colours:—

27. "Col. Gardener in the service of H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo."
35. "The best Head of the Season."
80. "The Goat."
90. "Best Shikaree of his Time, Yak Khan."
93. "Lassa."
95. "And his Coolie."
105. "Ferozepore Pass from Gulmurg."
117. "Camp Gulmurg."

Contributions of non-commissioned officers:—

5. "A Signal of Distress in the Offing, Bamborough Castle"—Corp. Worswick.
6. "Waiting for a Shot, Brazilian Forest"—Corp. Worswick.
11. "The Last from the Wreck"—Corp. Worswick.
37. "City of Chinsi, Etruria"—Corp. Worswick.
111. "Scene from The Last Days of Pompeii"—Corp. Villiers.
114. "Shoay Dogan Padoga, Rangoon"—Corp. Villiers.

The following are the names of those contributors whose works have been "highly commended" by the judges:—

Oils.—Mrs. Swiney and Colonel Rodney Browne.

Water-Colours.—Colonel Wright, Captain Strahan, Colonel Baigrie, Lady Tombs, Mrs. Ambrose, Captain Pemberton, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. De Fabeck, Miss Wagentriber, and Mrs. Smith.

The following are the names of those whose works have been commended by the judges:—

Oils.—Mrs. Graham and Captain Tanner.

Water-Colours.—Mrs. Smith, Colonel Walter Fane, Mrs. Graham, Captain Strahan, and Captain Holditch.

Miscellaneous.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. ELSON.—The total amount subscribed for Mrs. Elson, the widow of the heroic pilot Elson, is about Rs. 8,800. Mrs. Elson has proceeded home to her father, a clergyman of the Church of England.

THE KULU MINES.—Interesting information is published by our Lahore contemporary regarding the Kulu mines. The new lode in the Shigri mine proves to be one of very rich stibnite. The ore of the Uchich mine on assay turns out to contain both gold and silver.

FINANCIAL.—Mr. George Kellner, Military Accountant-General, proceeds home in March next on urgent private leave. His evidence before the Finance Committee will be very valuable, and may serve to dispel some of the financial mists by which that committee seem surrounded.

COMMISSARIAT.—We learn that Colonel Willes, the Commissary General, now at Simla, will descend from the hills by the beginning of October, and will proceed direct to Peshawur, and thence to inspect some of the Commissariat offices in other parts of the Punjab. He is expected to return to the Presidency by the 12th November.—*Indian Daily News.*

EDUCATIONAL.—A Calcutta paper learns that the conduct of primary education is to be committed to the charge of District Officers in Bengal; they will have committees and secretaries to help them, but the initiative will be with them. The Bengal Government has just given an extra grant of three lakhs a-year for primary schools; this, with the two lakhs already granted, makes a total expenditure of five lakhs on primary education.

THE LATE MR. FAGAN.—It is proposed to erect a memorial to the Rev. Fekrim C. Fagan, Civil Chaplain of Allahabad, who died lately of cholera. A stained glass window in Trinity Church, where he so long officiated, or the erection of alms-houses for widows in connection with the City Mission, an undertaking in which Mr. Fagan greatly interested himself, are suggested as suitable forms for the memorial.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta papers report a great prevalence of cholera amongst the shipping in Calcutta. During the last week there have been more admissions at the General Hospital from this epidemic than have previously occurred during such a short period in the whole of the hot season, and the greater portion of the unfortunate men have succumbed to this most fatal disease. As the whole of the patients appear to have come from the river, it is probable that the cause of the disease may, in some measure, be attributed to the men using the river water for drinking purposes.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that it is intended to hold a grand exhibition of arts and manufactures in Calcutta during the early part of next year, and promises to give further particulars as soon as the scheme is matured. Since a proposal to hold an exhibition was first made in our columns, all kinds of rumours have prevailed regarding the intention of the Supreme Government to take up the matter. We hope that the news contained in the Simla paper is something more than one of these rumours.

INDIAN MONEY ORDERS.—The Director-General of Post Offices in India has issued a circular stating that, under arrangements concluded with the Post Office of the United Kingdom, an exchange of Money Orders between England and India will begin on the 1st October, 1872. The offices established in India for the transaction of inland money order business will transact also the business of Overland Money Orders. No Overland Money Order is to exceed £10 or to contain the fraction of a penny. The amount chargeable in India for an order payable in the United Kingdom can be ascertained from any Money Order-office. The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange; for the present the scale of charge will be as follows:—

Amount of Order.				Cost of Order.		
£	s.	d.		Rs.	A.	P.
10	0	0	...	107	0	0
7	10	11	...	80	11	4
7	10	0	...	80	4	0
5	0	11	...	53	15	4
5	0	0	...	53	8	0
2	10	0	...	26	12	0

The sum chargeable for an intermediate amount can be obtained from the next higher amount in the above schedule by deducting from the "cost" at the rate of eight annas for every shilling and eight pie for every penny, by which the "amount" is reduced. For each order the remitter will be furnished with a receipt with all needful information printed on the back. Orders for remittances from the United Kingdom, payable in India, will be forwarded without charge for postage by the Postmaster, Bombay, to the Receiver in India; if there is no Money Order-office at his address, the Postmaster of Bombay, before issuing the order, will inquire of him as to the office at which payment can most conveniently be taken. These orders will be in the same form, and subject to the same rules with respect to payment, as ordinary Inland Money Orders, except that the receiver will not be required to give information respecting the address of the remitter in England, but simply to give name.

THE RECENT DEATHS AT MEERUT.—John Sabatier Frith was a Lieut.-Col. of 1868, he served with much credit throughout the Indian Mutiny, and his well-deserved reputation had won for him selection as the prospective successor of Col. Bidolph, Adjutant-General of Artillery in England. Lieut.-Colonel Frith was brother-in-law to Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi; he had long been suffering from illness, the result of climate, when the attack supervened which caused his death. The hon. William Murray Fraser, Major in the Bengal Staff Corps and District Superintendent of Police, was a son of the 15th Lord Saltoun of Abernethy, and brother to General Lord Saltoun 16th Baron; he had only recently returned from Mussoorie, to which place he repaired for the benefit of his health; his attack was sudden and followed in but a few hours by his death.

MISPLACED ECONOMY.—The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—A rather funny story of the economy enforced by the Bengal Government reaches us. We are told that hitherto four constables were employed to guard the lock-up in Mofussil jails; the Lieutenant-Governor, whom trifles light as air do not even escape, directed his attention to this item of jail charges, and ordered that only *two* constables should be engaged for the purpose. No sooner ordered than done, and the extra two constables were drafted to the General Police force. Their pay, it would seem, was not saved to the State. The new arrangement has not however worked well. We hear that some ten or twelve prisoners lately broke open the lock-up at Ranaghat and effected their escape. A similar contretemps has occurred in the Dinagore or Rungpore jail. The Inspector-General of jails accordingly urged the restoration of the *four* constables as heretofore. The Lieutenant-Governor has however ordered the employment of *three* instead of *four*!

THE CALCUTTA PROFESSORSHIP OF ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having, some time ago, expressed his views in regard to the abolition of one of the minor Professorships of the Calcutta Medical College, viz., that of Anatomy and Pathology, and to the transfer of the institution, the Principal (now on leave) as well as the Professors of the said College have severally recorded their minutes on the subject, expressing an opinion against the measure proposed. Dr. Fayer, in concurring with the views of Dr. Chevers, has expressed his regret that the local government should suggest the abolition of the Professorship of two important branches of medical science in an educational institution where the students are trained up on sound English principles. The learned Professor is said to have observed that the distinction of major and minor professorships is of Indian policy. No such distinction is made in the colleges at home. The Government of India, considering the question in all its bearings, has decided that the Professorship alluded to shall not be abolished.—*Indian Daily News.*

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN OUDH.—On Monday last there happened at Hurdai an event, the like of which had perhaps never happened there since the spot was marked on the crust of the earth. We are referring to an entertainment given by Mohammed Ikramullah Khan Bahadoor, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hurdai, to the European officers of the station, the principal feature of which was that men of different nationalities sat down together at the same table and partook of the elegant and *recherche* treat provided by the good host, and the mutual esteem and cordiality which seemed to mark their intercourse in this pleasant little social gathering. The following European and Mahomedan gentlemen had been invited: Mr. Gibson, Captain Prendergast, Dr. McReddie, Captain Tulloch, Mr. W. White, Mr. Russell, Mr. Fawcus, Mr. Prince, Syed Wassi Hyder, Talukdar of Bilgram, Syed Mohammed Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hurdai, Syed Mohammed Tahir, Talukdar of Bilgram, and M. Syed Hussain, of Canning College, Lucknow. The dancing and singing commenced at about eight o'clock, and at a little after nine the party sat down to supper. Neither the host nor his Mahomedan guests, of course, touched any wine, but they enjoyed the treat nevertheless, and the urbanity of the European guests kept the conversation flowing and free. Mr. Gibson's cordial manner and Ikramullah Khan's kindness and hospitality set every one free from the restraint which often makes merely formal entertainments so disagreeable.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE ZENANA SCHOOLS AT LUCKNOW.—We have been watching with some interest the excellent work that the Zenana Schools, attached to the Church Mission Society, have been doing at Lucknow, under the superintendence of Miss Hamilton, Miss Keane, and Miss D'Rozario. For the present the attention of these ladies has been concentrated upon girls' schools and especially upon the teaching of Bengali girls, whose parents are more willing and forward in encouraging female education than the members of the Hindustanee and Mahomedan community. Perhaps next to the Bengali, Mahomedan females appreciate education, and we understand that in not a few Mahomedan families have these ladies found access, but the doors of Hindu families are almost shut against them. There is a general aversion in the native communities against religious instruction, and if purely secular education be imparted, the number of Zenana pupils would undoubtedly increase. But as a rule native females have a greater liking for needle-work than education, and it frequently happens that when they have learnt how to make a pair of carpet shoes, cushions, socks, and the like, they cease to read. Constituted as native society is at present, it is no easy thing to create a desire for useful knowledge in the female

mind, and the work of educating and elevating Indian females must be slow and gradual, and carried on with great tact and sacrifice, and, above all, with that zeal and noble devotion which the ladies of the Church Mission Society are evincing in their work here.—*Lucknow Times*, Sept. 12.

FLYING FOXES.—The *Bengal Times* gives an account of a gentleman who keeps a flying fox. "Its mother was shot one evening about four months ago; and, as luck would have it, the young one, which was clinging to her, escaped uninjured. The gentleman in question took it home and tamed it. We saw it last night for the first time, and were much surprised and interested. The animal was quite free to fly where he liked, and the only accommodation provided for him was a bit of stick, on which a plantain was tied, hung up in a room. Here he sleeps all day, and at night takes up his quarters inside 'X's' mosquito curtains. He can do a few tricks, such as turning somersaults, but he strongly objects to any one reading in his presence, and does all he can to prevent it by flying to the person and crawling on to the book. He plays with one just like a kitten. We were much surprised at the way in which he answered to his name when called by his master who had only to say, 'Jack, come here,' and he would fly to him, and hang, head downwards, of course, on 'X's' waistcoat, and then climb up and lick his face. This all took place at night, and on the table there was a powerful lamp burning, but 'Jack' did not seem to mind it. He is always suspicious of strangers, and flies to them at once and smells them all over. He never bites, though provided with very formidable rows of teeth. It is wonderful to observe the way in which he gets about by the use of the two large hooks on his wings, but when put on the ground it is painful to see how helpless he is. When bathed he uses his wings almost as human beings use a towel. He is extremely restless, his head and ears never being still, and his sense of smell as well as hearing seem very acute. He appears to have no desire to fly away, though he could do so, if he liked, at any moment. Sometimes at night he cries, and our friend assures us that when he does so he attracts a great number of flying foxes, which regularly fester the verandah, and he tells us that it is most curious to see them all hanging wherever they can get a firm hold."

A LECTURE ON HINDUISM.—Baboo Raj Narain Bose at a recent meeting of the National Society delivered a lecture on the "Superiority of Hinduism to other Prevailing Religions." He thus summed up the merits of Hinduism:—1. That the name of the Hindu religion is not derived from that of any man as that of Christianity, Mahomedanism, or Buddhism is. This shows its Catholic character. 2. That it does not acknowledge a mediator between the object of devotion and the worshipper. The Hindu worshipping Shiva, or Vishnu, or Doorga as the Supreme Being, recognises no mediator between him and the object of his worship. The idea of *Nabee* or prophet is peculiar to the Semetic religions. 3. That the Hindu worships God as the Soul of the Soul, as nearer and dearer to him than he is to himself. This idea pervades the whole of Hinduism from the Upanishads to the songs of the Baools. 4. That the idea of holding intimate communion with God even at the time of worldly business demanding the utmost attention of man is peculiar to the Hindu religion. 5. That the Scriptures of other nations inculcate the practice of piety and virtue for the sake of eternal happiness, while Hinduism maintains that we should worship God for the sake of God alone, and practise virtue for the sake of virtue. 6. That the Hindu Scriptures inculcate universal benevolence, while other Scriptures have only man in view. 7. That the idea of a future state entertained by the Hindu religion is superior to other religions, as it allows an expiatory process to sinners by means of transmigration, while Christianity and Mahomedanism maintain an Eternal Heaven, and an Eternal Hell. The Hindu doctrine of a Future State is also superior to that of other religions, inasmuch as it maintains higher states of existence in consonance to the law of progress prevalent in Nature. 8. Hinduism is pre-eminently tolerant to all other religions, and believes that each man will obtain salvation if he follows his own religion. 9. That Hinduism maintains inferior stages of religious belief in its own bosom in harmony with the nature of man who cannot but pass through several stages of religious development before being able to grasp the Supreme Being. 10. That the Hindu maintains that religion should guide every action of life. It has been truly said "that the Hindu eats, drinks, and sleeps religiously." 11. That the Hindu religion is of a very comprehensive character as grasping within its embrace all human knowledge, all civil polity, and all domestic economy, impenetrating every concern of human life with the sublime influence of religion. 12. The extreme antiquity of the Hindu religion as coeval with the existence of man, thereby showing that there is much in it which can secure a permanent hold over his mind.

A SAD STORY.—The following are the particulars of the sad accident by which Mr. McFarlane of Meean Meer lost his life on the road from Dalhousie. On Thursday, the 19th Sept., he with his wife and two children left Dalhousie for the plains. He was riding a quiet safe little horse. Mrs. McFarlane and the children were in a doolie. Mr. McFarlane left Dalhousie in a weak state of health, and was probably riding loosely. At a part of the road below Doola-suffer, the first kahar chowkie, about six and-a-half miles from Dal-

house, they met two Ghoorkha soldiers from Bukhloh, who gave Mr. McFarlane a military salute. The sudden movement made the horse shy, and Mr. McFarlane fell heavily head foremost on the road. He staggered up, but slipped over the edge of the khud and rolled down a very short distance, some eight or ten feet. He then recovered and scrambled up the bank on to the road, and actually mounted the pony again and rode forward a little distance. Mrs. McFarlane however saw that he was in great pain, and immediately got out of the doolie, gave the children in charge to two kahars and assisted him into the doolie. She then turned the stirrup over the saddle and mounted and rode on, but about ten minutes after, on hearing a noise from the doolie, dismounted and went to look at him. We should mention that during all this time and all the rest of the journey a heavy storm of rain was pouring down, and all the party were soaking wet. Mr. McFarlane had got worse, and said that he was dying, and asked her to carry him on sharp to the next bungalow, so that he might die in a bed. They hurried on to Mamool, and all that weary seven miles his wife ran at the side of the doolie on foot in the rain, wading the Nainee Khud torrent waist deep. On reaching the Mamool bungalow Dr. Chesney, of the 4th Ghoorkhas, was at once sent for, and speedily arrived, but all assistance was in vain. It was found that the base of his skull was fractured and driven in upon the brain, which was much lacerated; he was besides much cut about the head, a very deep gash being right on the top. He died about seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. It was at first intended to bring his body to Dalhousie to be buried, but the weather continued very bad, and it was arranged that the funeral should take place at Bukhloh. The clergyman of Dalhousie, Mr. Lewin, was sent for, and the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. The unhappy occurrence elicited the greatest sympathy from all in the station. The Ghoorkhas especially besought permission to attend the funeral, and Colonel Tytler selected one hundred men with their officers to attend. At their earnest request they were permitted also to lower the body into the grave. Colonel Tytler and Major Turton being chief mourners. The whole station were present at this funeral;—he is the first European who lies in Bukhloh cemetery.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Str. Mohratta, Withers, Mouline; str. Timsah, Hogg, Cardiff; str. Dalhousie, Crawford, Liverpool; Canada, Cooper, Singapore; Allumbach, Lowe, Macleod; Atlantic, Grinnard, Madras;—30. Str. Busheer, Ewert, Kyouk Phyon; Latona, Hunt, Mauritius; Lady Rowena, Liverpool; Sarah Hignett, Barwell, Liverpool; Aphrodite, Kennedy, Liverpool. Oct. 1. Gustave, Barquissan, Singapore;—2. Nimrod, Lawry, Madras; Punjab, Ensell, Jeddah;—3. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Mouline; Mary Anne, —, Muscat; Said Mahomed Saha, —, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Canada.—Mrs. Cooper and family.
Per Mohratta.—Mrs. Sconce, Mr. E. Crutchley, Miss Keys, Mrs. and Miss Bennett and child.
Per Dalhousie.—Mr. M. Manner.
Per Timsah.—Mr. N. Normand.
Per Abyssinia.—J. J. Crawley, Capt. Dizie, F. Martin, S. M. Manook, M. A. Domagan, E. Dizie, and Elechill.
Per Nimrod.—Mrs. Lawry and four children.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26. Str. Madras, Isabel Croom, Marie.—27. Persian Empire.—Oct. 1. British Envoy, Waterloo, Franoise Cade.—Str. Satara, Rajmahal, Ghazepore.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	111 2 to 111 4
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	103 10 to 103 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11 5-10d. to 1s. 11d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 11 9-10d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	95 to 99
Assam Tea Company ...	200	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	145 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	126 to 127
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 290
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	36 to 38
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	117 to 118x.d.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 725 to 730
India and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	195 to 198
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	24 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	71 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218	245 to 250
Exportable Coal Company ...	250	142 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	170 to —
Hawrah Docking Company ...	500	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	345 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	800 to 825x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	108 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78

Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	440 to 445
Punjab Bank ...	100	93 to 94x.d.
Sindh Bank ...	500	500 to 505
Tinoot Indigo ...	200	93 to 100
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	27 to 28

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £9 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calcutta, Oct. 25.—(By Telegram).—7 lb. Shillings, Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.5; 40's Mule Twist, As. 5.9; Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.; Four per cent. Government Securities, 10½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 1870, 10½; ditto, 1872, 10½; Five-and-a-half ditto, 11½. Freight to London, 4s. to 6s.

Madras.

DR. CORNISH has been directed by the Government of Madras to take charge of the completion of the census-returms which were in course of preparation by the late Mr. Gover.

PERAMBORE.—The 17th Regiment N.I. at Perambore are suffering fearfully from dengue. The officers, with many members of their families, have been attacked.—Colonel Batten, Captain Lampen, Captain Butler, and Lieutenant Powis.

THE 2-21ST FUSILIERS.—The *Madras Athenaeum* hears that the 2-21st Fusiliers are likely to leave Madras for England earlier than was anticipated. The battalion is now under orders to leave Bombay by the fourth troopship, which is arranged to sail on the 11th December from that port.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—We have every reason to believe that the proposed Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, this cold season, will not be held, partly on account of the 2nd battalion H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers having been ordered to leave Madras for England in November, instead of, as was originally intended, in March next.—*Madras Mail*.

CORPORAL ALLEN.—We regret to state that by latest accounts Corporal Allen, of the 1-21st Fusiliers, who was so cruelly shot by a private of the same regiment, is gradually and quietly sinking, with no particular expression of pain. He is not expected to live through the day. His intellect is perfectly clear.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 1.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CORPORAL.—We learn that on Saturday night a private of the 1-21st Fusiliers, named P'pe, attempted to shoot Corporal James as he lay in bed asleep. Fortunately a soldier who was lying awake heard a noise, and jumping out of bed struck up the rifle just in time, and the ball struck the roof of the barrack-room.

SIR MADHAVA RAO.—We mentioned in our issue of yesterday that Sir Madhava Rao was likely to be made Dewan at Indore. According to a Western Coast paper not only is he likely to go, but also his relations, Ragoonath Row, Jaganath Row, and Ramnatha Row, are to accompany him to fill high posts at that State. It is also reported that Sungra Soob Iyen, Deputy Peishcar, Patchepa Naidu, Theravem Pillay, and Mel Elutha Pillay are to be sent for by Sir Madhava Rao after his reaching Indore. We wonder whether Holkar will be glad to see such a gathering.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 5.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT JAMES LANCASTER.—We regret to record the death, which took place on Thursday last, at his residence, Vepery High Road, of Lieutenant James Lancaster, of the Invalid Establishment. We believe that the deceased was suffering from dengue, which terminated in his death. His remains were buried last evening in St. Mary's burial-ground with military honours. The late Lieutenant Lancaster served in the expedition against China, and was present at the capture of Shanghai, 19th June, 1842, storm of Ching-Keang-foo, 21st July, 1842, and operations before Nankin, August, 1842, and received a medal for China.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Sept. 28.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT BANGALORE.—One of those brutal outrages, only too common of late among European troops in India, was committed at Bangalore on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock. A private of the 1-21st Fusiliers, who had been attending a performance at the theatre, on returning to his barrack-room, deliberately loaded his rifle and shot at a corporal who was in bed asleep. The sleeping man was not more than three or four feet from the rifle, and the marvel is that he was not killed on the spot. The bullet entered near the bottom of the spine and passed out by the hip. Half the bullet was found in the man's shirt; the other half has gone. The poor man is most severely wounded, but the medical officers, we are glad to hear, are hopeful that he will recover. Three or four days must elapse before a definite opinion can be pronounced on his case. It was thought desirable, however, on Sunday afternoon, to take the wounded man's deposition. No reason is assigned for this diabolical outrage. The prisoner on being apprehended showed signs of having been drinking, but he was not drunk or incapable of knowing what he was doing. His general character is good, and he has been in the regiment a long time.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 25.

MYSORE.—The affairs in the palace of Mysore appear to be assuming a threatening aspect. Some of the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah of Mysore have been removed from the palace, and the Maharanees have taken much offence at this. The controller of the Royal household is very unpopular with the Maharanees.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—The *Madras Mail* understands that his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, at present intends paying a visit to Bangalore, on the 20th January, and that he will in all probability be the guest of Colonel Pearce, his brother-in-law, his Excellency having, when Captain Napier, R.E., married (1st) Miss Pearce, the daughter of Dr. Pearce, the Inspector-General of the Madras Medical Department. It is probable, however, that the countermanning of the orders for the Camp of Exercise, which is believed have been resolved upon by Government, may cause his Excellency to postpone his visit to Mysore.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—A Rangoon paper has the following paragraph:—"We understand, on excellent authority, that the Burmese Embassy has not been permitted to discuss any subject connected with public business, or with the political relations between Upper Burma and the Government of India. They have been treated precisely as they were formally told by the Chief Commissioner before their departure that they would be treated. They have been received with the hospitality and consideration due to the representatives of a friendly monarch, while they have been informed that all discussions on matters relating to the conduct of affairs between the two countries must be carried on through the prescribed channels of communication. As a natural result of this policy the Embassy is now about to proceed to Calcutta, a step which they would have done well to have taken in the first instance. If they had been better advised the whole of the net expenses of this mission, the only result of which has been to gratify the ambition of a few interested persons, would have been saved to the tax-payers of Upper Burma, who are already leaving the country in large numbers to avoid the extortion of the King's tax collectors."

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MADRAS.—The *Madras Athlete* says:—"The two P.M. mail train of the 28th September slipped a few of her carriages off the line near the foot of Balpally Ghaut, a station about ninety-seven miles from Madras on the N. W. Line. Some of the passengers were injured, and were conveyed to Tirupatty, about fourteen miles off, for medical aid. In consequence of the accident the train reached Codoor at two A.M. yesterday, whereas she ought to have been at this place between six and seven o'clock the evening previous. It appears, as far as we can gather, that the engine driver finding that he could not take the whole of the carriages up the incline on account of the rails being slippery, owing to the rains, left a portion of them on the main line, and took the rest on into Balpally Ghaut siding. He had hardly unhooked his engine from these carriages in order to return to fetch the remainder which he had left on the main line, when the carriages in the siding rolled down the incline, and dashed with terrific force into the other carriages, throwing many of them off the line. We did not receive our Bombay newspapers on Sunday till five or six hours after the time for their usual delivery. A painful excitement pervaded Madras yesterday evening on account of the accident."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Str. Coromandel, —, London.—23. Str. Yeddo, —, London.—29. Str. Ellora, —, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Str. Delhi, —, Suez.—2. Str. Arcot, Hutchison, Calcutta.—3. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Bertha, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Coromandel.—For Calcutta.—Capt. Dean, Mr. Harkness, Mr. Kallinger, Mr. Hilcott, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Freer, and Mr. C. C. Beveridge. For Madras.—Mr. Walsh, Mr. Havannah, and Mr. Bruce.

Per str. Yeddo.—From London.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Rigg. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Misses Bellen, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Haulbert, Col. Daglas, Mr. and Miss Doveton, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Meadlin, and Mr. Hart.

Per Arcot.—Rev. J. B. Barton, and Mr. J. Mills.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25. Lady Melville, —, Calcutta.—23. Dunphail Castle, —, London; str. Coromandel, Calcutta.—29. Str. Ellora, —, Suez; Hero, —, London.—Oct. 2. Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—Mrs. J. W. Gordon, and two Misses Gordon. For Vizagapatam.—Capt. and Mrs. Sprilio. For Rangoon.—Col. Dobbin, and Mr. J. Martin. For Birlipatam.—Mr. H. Halsh.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

DHULIA, Sept. 23.—Out of all the villages that suffered by the late inundation, Koosomba seems to have been the worst off, owing to its being unfortunately on rather low ground compared with the other villages on the Panjra river. This village is, or rather was, about seven koss from Dhulia (fourteen English miles), and appears to have been built in a fork of the Panjra, for that river ran to the

west and north of the village. A nulla used to run to the south, while considerable *bagayet* (irrigated) land skirted the east. The Panjra river, on which the village was built, is supposed to take its rise somewhere between the Sailbaree and Umlee ranges of the Syadree, and passes through the Pimpulnair and Nizampoor Pergunnas of Khandeish, towards the districts of Dhulia, Sindkeira, and Amulnair. In Nizampoor its stream is considerably augmented by the waters of the Khan, after which, unitely, they form a no inconsiderable stream. During the monsoon it is by no means an unusual occurrence for the river to rise, owing to its being fed by mountain streams and torrents from the Syadree range, but in the memory of the oldest living inhabitant it was never known to rise as it did. It had been raining, they tell me, the whole of Saturday, the 14th September; not a regular honest down-pour, but a confounded, mean, and skulking drizzle, as if ashamed of itself, that kept everything dirty, muddy, and disagreeable. The inhabitants had all retired to rest, hoping for a bright day that would bring sunshine and happiness with it; but, alas for human hopes, there was no to-morrow for many who had laid down that sorrowful night, for the river rose stealthily about twelve o'clock, and before the frightened inhabitants were fairly aroused from their sleep the water had crept up to their doors, sapping the walls and foundations. The scene now was something fearful, and baffles all attempts at description. Amid the crashing in of falling houses, the groans of men, and the shrieks of women and children, were borne along the waters, accompanied by the snortings of terrified and maddened bullocks and buffaloes—shadows of men could be made out in the gloomy darkness hurriedly attempting to cross the nulla to the south of the village, some with women clinging to them, some carrying children, and others attempting to help their aged and tottering relatives through the now violent and rapid current; while the cattle attempted to follow, mutely appealing for help from man. A great number of the people escaped thus, but in a few minutes the low-lying bagayet land to the east was submerged, cutting off communication to that side, and the whole village was very soon hemmed in like an island. Some of the wretched inhabitants now commenced to climb the tall trees, while others sought shelter in one or two of the houses that were built in the highest part of the village; but this time, they say, a shock was felt that made the stoutest and bravest of them quake. Although it was impossible to see anything, owing to the darkness of the night, all knew instinctively what it was. The dreaded "bore" had come down with a noise like thunder, sweeping away in its headlong avalanche-like career the once flourishing town of Koosomba, and out of nearly 600 houses, about a dozen, in ruins, only remain now, with heaps of stones embedded here and there showing wherever the houses once stood, the woodwork, &c., being completely washed away, many of the inhabitants even washed away in their beds, while the surging waters engulfed and carried away others; people could not save anything, everything having been washed away in the darkness and confusion. The survivors are utterly destitute. Those that took refuge in the trees and higher houses have the mournful recollection of seeing their friends and houses, &c., washed away without being able to stretch out a helping hand. All that night nothing was to be heard but the lap lap of the dark and treacherous waters, keeping time to the mournful wailing of the wind, that played a sad requiem of the departed spirits of fifty or sixty of God's human creatures, who only a short three or four hours previously were endowed with life and strength. Next morning some two hundred people were missing, and the countenances of the survivors paled to think that among the corpses being rescued from the oozy and slimy mud on the banks of the river and in the adjoining fields there might happen to be a near and dear relative. The lamentations were loud and deep, one had lost a father, another a wife, a child, a sister, a dear brother: good God! could the sum of human misery go further? Friends, relatives, cattle, houses, stores of grain and food, property, fields, crops—gone, all gone.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

KATTYWAR.—Capt. F. T. Fortenth, of the Bombay staff corps, has been appointed to act as boundary settlement officer at Kattywar.

DR. WILSON.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Wilson intends shortly to proceed to Calcutta, to visit some hills not far from that city, which are now inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Kavaraws. The hills referred to are prominently mentioned in the Hindu Purans.—*Argus*, Sept. 21.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Our Mhow correspondent informs us of the death of Lieut. Woodward, of the 40th Regiment, from hydrophobia. An order was issued soon after his death that every prowling ownerless dog in the bazaar should be destroyed, but the "tender hearted" Banians sent every cur they could catch to Indore, so that they might be out of harm's way!—*Bombay Gazette*.

EDUCATIONAL.—We (*Anglo-Catholic*) learn that a proposal is under consideration to amalgamate the Bombay Education Society with the Diocesan Board of Education. In that case we have every confidence that Bishop Douglas will insist on the funds belonging to the institution "for the poor" being secured for its benefit exclusively, and not diverted in the way lately attempted.!

FINANCIAL.—We understand that Col. G. Ashburner, on general duty at Poona, has been nominated to fill one of the vacancies in the Financial Department, caused by the recent retirement of General Barr and the new arrangements which are at once to come into force in the Audit Department.

THE DOG TRADE IN POONA.—The latest thing out in Poona is, we are informed, the buying up of all the dogs in camp. No less than 200 were purchased from European regiments in garrison in one day by an individual who averred that he was commissioned by the Rajah to buy as many as he possibly could. Our sincere thanks we heartily bestow upon this real benefactor to the community at large for thus ridding us of the canine nuisance, but for what purpose they are purchased we cannot imagine—meat is not dear—and our butchers have not struck for higher wages.—*Deccan Herald.*

FLOODS IN GUZERAT.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw Manekjee Petit have each forwarded Rs. 300 to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Billimora, to enable him to form a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent heavy floods in Billimora, and several surrounding villages. The destruction caused to the property of the poor inhabitants, more particularly their clothing and grain, is heavy. The relief that will be rendered to them by funds raised in Bombay will be opportune and acceptable. The good example of the two gentlemen above named will, we hope, be speedily followed by others.—*Times of India.*

ENORMOUS FAILURE OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—It is stated that Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, a well-known Parsee merchant of this city, who was engaged in large transactions with China and other places, has stopped payment, and left for Damaun. The liabilities are roundly stated at two crores. It is stated that several local banks and Marwarrie merchants will sustain a heavy loss in consequence of the insolvency. It was rumoured in the bazaar on Thursday that Mr. Ruttonjee had, with a view to avoid disgrace, committed suicide by poisoning at Damaun. We are assured that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.—Mr. Grey, the Collector of Belgaum, is about to go on furlough to England. The importance of not moving an officer from his station, before he has become thoroughly acquainted with the locality, is proved in Mr. Grey's case. He had been more than seven years Collector of Belgaum, and in that time has been able to accomplish many good things for Belgaum, and he has carefully studied the wants of the people under his charge, and his municipal administration has been eminently popular. This is saying a very great deal in his favour, and we learn from a correspondent that "Belgaum sincerely regrets the approaching departure of Mr. Grey, and hopes that his absence will be only temporary."

THE "WRONG SIDE OUT."—The congregation in the cathedral yesterday had an opportunity of witnessing the latest freak of that "best abused" of all Government Departments, the P. W. D., which even when at work upon a holy edifice must have its little joke. The congregation could not but notice that three of the stained-glass windows which were recently sent out from home had been placed in the chancel, and many may probably have admired the flood of party-coloured light which streamed through the stained glass; but most people must have also noticed that there was a something wrong about the panes. The fact is that the genius of the P. W. D. has decided that it would be more for the "general good" that the outside public should have a good view of the figures and inscriptions of the windows than that this should be accorded to the worshippers in the cathedral, a decision which the congregation are scarcely likely to endorse.—*Bombay Gazette.* Oct. 7.

RE-MARRIAGE OF THE KAPOLI BANIAN WIDOW.—On Thursday afternoon the nuptials of the Kapoli Banian widow Shamkoover and Pragjee Laljee were celebrated at the house of Mr. Jewraj Peerbhoy in Grant-road, in the presence of a large number of Reformers. It will be remembered that some time since the two came down to Bombay for the purpose of being married, and that some of the caste hearing of their intention carried off the widow perforce, and kept her confined for some time. Ultimately she was released, and sent off to Broach from the Bandora Railway Station. Her intended husband, however, received intimation of her whereabouts, and, with the assistance of Mr. Mathooradass Khetsey and the other reformed Banias, succeeded in rescuing her from her place of confinement at Broach, where she was kept under the surveillance of her late husband's relations. They arrived in Bombay on the 24th, and arrangements were at once made for the celebration of the marriage, which was performed with much éclat.—*Times of India.* Sept. 30.

MR. R. H. VINCENT.—We are sorry to say that Bombay is about to be deprived of the valuable and efficient services of Mr. R. H. Vincent, who has been acting as Deputy Commissioner of Police since the departure for England of Mr. Edgington. He has been appointed to act as District Police Superintendent at Nassick during the absence on leave of Major Scott, and we understand that he will start to-day to assume his new duties. Mr. Vincent's exertions in unravelling the infamous Admedabad conspiracy case make not one of the least services which he rendered to the community during his brief incumbency amongst us. Mr. Vincent's appointment appears in Thursday's *Government Gazette*. We are glad to learn that his withdrawal from Bombay is only temporary. As there is a *jatra* or annual fair at Nassick during the present month,

at which thousands of Hindoo pilgrims gather together, the services of an energetic and active officer were urgently required for the preservation of peace and order, and Mr. Vincent was selected for the post. Mr. Vincent having received peremptory orders from Government to proceed to Nassick, he left Bombay by the morning train on Wednesday last. Mr. Mills, one of the senior Superintendents, has been placed in charge of Mr. Vincent's office as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Mills was, up to the time of his assuming charge of his new duties, engaged in arranging and tabulating the census figures taken in February last, which laborious work he has just satisfactorily completed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

KHELAT.—Referring to Khelat affairs the *Bombay Gazette's* Jacobabad correspondent writes—"The Khan of Khelat has now seen through his folly. Major Harrison, on reaching Bagwannah, midway between this and Khelat, informed his Highness that he was leaving for British territory and that he could no longer put up with the annoyance he has been giving the Sirkar. His Highness seemed to be under the impression that the Commissioner was merely threatening him and did not mean to do one-half of what he said; but no sooner did he know that the Political Agent was making towards Jacobabad than he sent messengers to beg him to return to his capital and to assure him that he would do all he had promised. After despatching his messengers he himself followed, and on meeting Major Harrison entreated him to return. The Khan and the Political Agent then both hastened to Khelat to ratify the treaty the Wuzzeer had entered into. His Highness has dismissed all his late advisers and taken on those that were in favour before. The Wuzzeer has met with a very good reception and has assumed his duties. The Khan has made every reparation for the injury and insult done to the Wuzzeer's family and will shortly marry the Minister's daughter. The Khandahar merchants have received a recoupment of the losses in money. The Sardars have one and all received back all their land and hereditary rights. The Khan of Khelat has promised to afford every security to the merchants."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30. Str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee; Geraldine Paget, Duke, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Str. Leith, Barnetson, Liverpool; Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Cochin; Attila, Stephenson, Newcastle.—3. Str. Hindoostan, Roskill, Suez; str. Lumley Castle, Brown, London.—4. Str. Baghdad, Templeton, Calcutta; John and Mary, Padua, Cochin.—5. Str. Mula, Hanna, Alipoly.—6. Str. Himalaya, Heasman, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Dignan, Mrs. Woodbury and two children, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Race, Mr. and Mrs. Penman, Mr. Otto, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Clucher, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Allan and infant, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. C. Spence, and Mr. J. Robertson. From Venice.—Mr. Wollaston, Mr. Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. Beale. From Brindisi.—Mr. Masotti, Mr. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Bell, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Izat, Mr. Hantelman, Mr. Mathers, Mr. Russell, and Miss Dalglish. From Suez.—Mr. Sypson, and Mr. Lopez. From Aden.—Mr. de Costa.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30. Str. Orissa, Shallard, Aden and Suez; str. Excelsior, Cowie, Cochin; Inkerman, Kirk, Calcutta; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Colombo.—Oct. 1. Str. Arabia, Cibaora, Genoa, &c.; Mossrose, Smith, Rangoon.—2. Str. Colla, Jaffrey, Liverpool; Mount Washington, Tutcomb, Calcutta.—3. Eastern Light, McFee, Rangoon; Countess of Elgin, Nacoda, Calcutta; Fattel, Raheman, Nacoda, Calcutta; Flor de Mar, Nacoda, Dien.—4. Str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee.—5. Patna, Beyts, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—7. Str. Australia, Murray, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Major Bushby, Mr. D. L. Jones, Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Wingfield, child and infant, Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. F. J. Bailey, Mrs. Lighthouse, Capt. Gabbins, Sub-Asst. Surgeon Purcell, Sub-Asst. Surg. G. B. West, Mr. G. Field, and Capt. Wheeler's three children. For Brindisi.—Mr. W. H. D'Arcy, Mrs. D. B. Lumsden and child. For Gibraltar.—Mr. J. A. Henriques, Mr. F. A. Henriques, and Mr. P. Bacellar. For Venice.—Mrs. J. Murdock, Mrs. Melver, child and infant, Lieut.-col. C. B. Blair, and Mr. E. S. Fraser. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard. For Aden.—Captain Morris and Lieut. Astell.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. Credit bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. Debits.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	...	...	...	per Tola 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 25 (Afternoon).—(By Telegram.)—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.11; 8 1/2 ditto, Rs. 5.8; market firm. 40's Mule Twist, Rs. 11 1/2. Cotton steady; Dhollera, Rs. 21 1/2; Oomra, Rs. 22 1/2. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11 9-16d. Freight commencing to load, 47s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BYRNE, E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch. Oct. 2.

COTTON, Capt. F. F., R.E., exec. engr., Irrigation Depot, is transfd. from the Eastern Soane to the Arrah div., which he joined on Sept. 16.

DEMPSTER, T. E., recently app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Chota Nagpore div., is posted to Hazareebaugh. Oct. 2.

DONOVAN, J., is app. to the P.W.D. as a temporary measure.

FALCON, A. B., to offic. temp. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls. from the date of Mr. J. Monro's making over charge of the offices of mag. and coll. of Jessore. Oct. 2.

FIELD.—*Punjab Gazette* Order, dated Sept. 7, transfg. Mr. F. Field, extra asst. comr., from Shahpore to the Jhang dist., is cancelled. Sept. 26.

FRASER, A. H. L., asst. comr., transfd. from Jabalpur to Seoni, assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on Sept. 13.

HARDY, Rev. A. O., M.A., to offic. as civil chaplain of Allahabad as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Sept. 10.

KNIVETT, C., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Bareilly, to offic. as dist. supt. during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Earle.

LOWIS, J. M., is reapp. to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore from Sept. 23.

MCNEILE, Capt. J. M., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, app. to offic. as superint. engr., Orissa Circle, ass. charge of that office on Sept. 14.

MARRIOTT, A., dist. superint. of police, assumed charge of the police of the Damoh dist. from Mr. H. E. M. Impey, offic. dist. superint., on Sept. 3.

MURRAY, T. J., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub div. of City Moorsheadabad, v. Bradbury on special duty. Oct. 2.

NAYLOR, F. A., offic. dist. superint. of police, transfd. from Balaghat to Chanda, made over charge of the police of the former dist. to Mr. Insp. A. Franke on Sept. 18.

OLDHAM, W. B., is reapp. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st FEMBERTON, Capt. E. A., asst. comr., Nimar, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., of that dist., as a temp. arrangement, on Major Loch, dep. comr., proc. on furlough. Sept. 28.

POLLEN, F., asst. mag., Boolundshur, to act as superint. of the jail at that station, during the absence on leave of Dr. Hutchinson, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prison Act XXVI. of 1870.

PRATT—VINES.—The following dist. superints. of police are transfd. viz.:—Mr. W. D. Pratt, from Pubna to Bogra; Mr. E. A. Vines, from Bogra to Pubna (order dated Oct. 2).

RATTRAY, H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Artareah in Purneah. Oct. 2.

ROBERTSON, E. S., joint mag. and dep. coll., Allygurh, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Turner. Sept. 2.

ST. JOHN.—Notific. No. 1840P, dated Aug. 23, placing the servs. of Major O. B. C. St. John, R.E., at the disp. of the mil. dept., is cano. The servs. of Major St. John are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 1.

SMART, J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Lower Assam div. to the Patna dist. Oct. 2.

SMEATON, R., settlement officer, to be an asst. mag. and coll. at Allygurh during the abs. of Mr. E. S. Robertson, in add. to his own duties. Sept. 28.

TROWARD, T., asst. comr. in the Punjab, is reapp. asst. comr. 3rd class, and posted in the Gurzaon dist. Oct. 2.

VERNER, W. H., is reapp. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. Oct. 2.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. (Gazette of India, Sept. 28.)

Mr. T. H. Biggs, asst. to the acct. gen., Bombay, is app. to offic., on his return from leave, as an asst. to the acct. gen., Madras.

Mr. H. A. Mangles is app. to offic. as head comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency during the abs. of Mr. H. D. Sandeman on priv. leave.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. Mr. Mangles received charge of the offices of comptroller gen. and head comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency from Mr. Sandeman, and made over charge of the office of acct. gen., Bengal, to Mr. T. W. Biss, and Mr. Biss made over charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bengal, to Mr. J. Taylor.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart received charge of the office of personal asst. to the financial member of the Gov. gen.'s Council on the forenoon of the 25th inst.

Mr. C. J. Rivet-Carnac is app. to offic. as an asst. to the acct. gen., N.W.P.

MILITARY.

ADAMSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 31, directing Capt. D. Adamson to resume his substantive appt. of 1st squad. sub. 4th Bengal cav., and continue to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Lieut. C. E. Harenc, offic. 1st squad. sub., on detachment duty.

ALCOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 3, app. Capt. G. B. P. Alcock, attached to 13th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. G. B. Stevens, proc. on court-martial duty.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A. D., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 8th to the 42nd N.I., for duty. Sept. 21.

FOSBERY, Major G. V., v.c., 34th N.I., is perm. to remain at Simla, on duty, from Sept. 1, for the purpose of going through a course of army signalling.

GIBSON.—Allahabad brigade order confd., dated June 12, attaching Lieut. E. E. Gibson, Bengal staff corps, to the 33rd N.I., for duty.

GORDON, Lieut. col. T. E., offic. 1st asst. adjt. gen., to be 1st asst. adjt. gen., in succession to Col. G. E. Holmes, whose tenure of service on the staff will expire on Oct. 16.

GUBBINS, Lieut. C. E., 106th L.I., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 11th N.I., on prob., v. McNair, app. qumr. Sept. 7.

LESLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 29, app. Lieut. (local capt.) F. M. Leslie to act as interp., 63rd foot, during the absence on leave of Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall.

LOVETT.—The servs. of 2nd Capt. (local major) B. Lovett, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 18. This cancels G.G.O. No. 908 of Aug. 29, placing the servs. of Major Lovett at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

MINTO.—Gwalior station order confd., dated Sept. 9, app. Capt. J. C. Minto, offic. wing officer, 6th N.I., to act as station staff officer, at Moorar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Capt. G. B. Wolseley, offic. brig. major.

MURRAY, Capt. G., Madras staff corps, wing subalt. 21st Madras N.I., is perm. to remain at Simla, on duty, from Aug. 10, for the purpose of going through a course of army signalling.

REID.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 4, app. Lieut. J. Reid to act as interp., 1st battalion, 14th foot, during the absence on leave of Lieut. H. H. Young.

STAFFORD.—With reference to G.G.O. 944, dated Sept. 10, Brig. gen. W. J. F. Stafford is posted to the Eastern Frontier District, with effect from the date on which Brig. gen. G. Bouchier, c.b., vacates.

TRYON, Capt. J., 39th foot, is perm. to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Sept. 12.

WESTERN, Lieut. J. H., to be capt., R.E., from June 8.

WILLIAMS, Capt. B., Bengal staff corps, adjt. 6th Bengal cav., to be 2nd in command and squad. officer, v. H. L. Millott.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Regtl. order, dated Aug. 17, nominating the undermentioned officers as a Committee of Paymastership, in place of those detailed in regimental order No. 7, dated June 29 (confirmed in G.O.C.C., July 15, p. 318):—

Capt. M. H. Hale, president.

Capt. W. Beers and Capt. W. H. Salwey, members.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promd. to the rank of major, from the date specified:—

Capt. F. Allen; Sept. 20.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promd. to the rank of capt. from the date specified:—

Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. J. Nuthall; Aug. 6.

The following prom. by brevet is made, from the date specified:—

Brevet—to be Captain.

Lieut. G. Nolan, unattached list; Sept. 14.

Capt. H. S. Moules, of the gen. list, inf., is permitted to proceed to sea, on m.c., for two months.

The undermentioned officers are promd. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of clause 8 of the Royal warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. A. B. Little, Bombay staff corps; Feb. 26.

Lieut. col. H. T. Macpherson, c.b., v.c., Bengal staff corps; March 13.

Lieut. col. H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal staff corps; April 9.

Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, Bengal staff corps; June 13.

Memo.—This cancels the proms. of the above officers, as notified.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Assistant Surgeon.—J. G. G. Grant, Esq., M.D.

To be Honorary Veterinary Surgeon.—Mr. J. Sherriff, M.R.C.V.S.

To be Honorary Riding Master.—Mr. R. J. Arnold.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Transferring Capt. W. E. Chambers, offic. wing subaltern, 5th inf., on relief, to the 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, as offic. wing subaltern.

Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 1st infantry, Hyderabad contingent, dated Aug. 1, directing Capt. A. C. Havelock, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. R. J. McGhee, adjt., to act as 2nd in comd.; and Lieut. A. C. LeQuene, wing subaltern, to act, in addition, as adjt., consequent on the reversion of Major T. T. Turton to the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. :—
 Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab cav.
 Capt. B. Williams, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., 6th Bengal cav., to be 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, v. Major H. L. Millett.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Peshawar Mountain Battery.—Capt. J. Charles, comdt., No. 4 or garrison company of Art., to be comdt., v. Major (brevet lieutenant col.) J. Hills, v.c., app. to the R.H.A.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lieut. E. J. DeLaurer, 1st sub., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. F. R. DeBude, retired.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Capt. H. F. Showers, B.S.C., to be 1st wing sub., v. Capt. A. P. Broome.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 28.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieutenant col.) H. H. Lyster, V.C., S.C., to be lieutenant col. from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. C. Tytler, Bengal inf., deceased.

Cadre of the late 72nd N.I.—Capt. (major in S.C.) C. F. Sharpe to be major from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Tytler, Bengal infantry, deceased.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in S.C.) F. C. Anderson to be lieutenant col. from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. (major in S.C.) H. H. Lyster, V.C., removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels.

Cadre of the late 71st N.I.—Capt. (major in S.C.) W. G. Davies to be major from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. (major in S.C.) H. H. Lyster, V.C. removed from the list of regtl. lieutenant colonels.

Infantry.—Major G. T. Jones, to be lieutenant col. from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. F. C. Anderson, S.C., removed from the list of regtl. lieutenant colonels.

Cadre of the late 35th N.I.—Capt. J. M. Stewart to be major from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. F. C. Anderson, S.C., removed from the list of regtl. lieutenant colonels.

Capt. J. Roberts, Bengal S.C., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major from Sept. 27, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 2001, dated Sept. 21, that part of G.G.O. No. 908 of Aug. 29, placing the servs. of 2nd Capt. (local major) O. B. C. St. John, at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., is cancelled.

MEDICAL.

BOWSER, Dr. H. C., to be civil med. officer of Jessore.

CALTHROP, Asst. surg. C.W., M.D., offic. professor of anatomy and materia medica, Lahore Medical School, received charge on Sept. 3 of the duties of civil surg., Lahore, in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. major J. B. Scriven, proc. on leave.

CANDY.—Lahore div. order confd., dated July 30, directing Asst. surg. J. Candy, M.D., 109th foot, to take over medical charge of the convalescent depot, Dalhousie, as a temp. measure.

CHALMERS, C. B., dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, of the med. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £156 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of para. 37 of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, with effect from Sept. 30, 1871.

CLIFTON, Dr. J., offic. civil surg., Etawah, to offic. as superint. and med. officer of the jail at that station, with effect from July 6, and to be invested with the necessary powers under the Prison Act.

COURTNEY.—Dinapore station order confirmed, dated Aug. 10, directing Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to do duty with 2nd N.I.

COWIE.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Sept. 2, directing Surg. A. J. Cowie to proceed to Bhaugulpore, and assume medical charge of the 37th N.I.

DALZIEL.—The undermentioned officer of the med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of surg. major from the date specified. Sept. 20.

DICKSON.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated Aug. 14, directing Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., attached to 3rd N.I., to proceed to Roorkee, for duty with Bengal sappers and miners.

DUNCAN.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Sept. 7, directing Asst. surg. W. Duncan, M.B., to proceed to Chunar, to take med. charge of the garrison, and to hold charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from Sept. 10.

EVATT.—Jubbulpore station order confirmed, dated July 27, directing Asst. surg. G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., 2nd batt. 25th foot, to assume med. charge of the garrison cells and brigade staff.

GRANT, Surg. N. J., 9th Bengal cavalry, to offic. in med. charge, v. Amesbury, proc. on furl., dated Sept. 13.

HUTCHESON.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Aug. 30, directing Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., to proceed to Jubbulpore, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. dept., on being relieved of the med. charge of the Chunar garrison by Asst. surg. W. Duncan, M.B.

MACAW.—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Aug. 23, directing Staff Asst. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to proceed to Kussowlie, for duty with the convalescent depot at that station, to relieve Asst. surg. W. Nash, M.D., 72nd highlanders, who will rejoin his regt. at Umballa.

MAGGREGOR, Dr. J., civil surg., Mynpoory, to offic. as superint. of vaccination, Benares div. Sept. 28.

MACMULLEN, Dr. R., asst. surg. H.M.'s 106th foot, to the civil med. charge of Jhansie, as a temp. arrangement. Sept. 21.

PATTERSON.—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Aug. 21, directing Asst. surg. T. W. Patterson, 1st batt. 11th foot, on leave at Kussowlie, to do duty at the convalescent depot, as a temp. measure, with effect from Aug. 14.

SCOTT.—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Aug. 26, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. A. Scott, C batty. F brig. R.H.A., to proceed to Jullunder, at the public expense, for duty with 54th foot, as a temp. measure.

STEWART.—The servs. of Asst. Surg. W. D. Stewart, civil asst. surg. of Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, military department. Oct. 2.

TOMKINS, Surg. A. P., supt. of the Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as civil surg. at that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surg. H. S. Smith. Sept. 21.

TUSON, Surg. J. E., M.D., is reappointed to offic. in med. charge 2nd N.I., v. Thornton, offic. in another app.; dated Aug. 29.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

With reference to G.O. No. 435, quoted below, the C. in C. desires that all officers will make themselves duly acquainted with the provisions of the "Indian Evidence Act of 1872 :—"

Copies of "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872," will be supplied to officers commanding regiments and batteries of artillery.

It will be seen under section 1 that the above Act applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court including Courts-martial.

The "Indian Evidence Act, 1872," is to be placed before every court-martial from Sept. 1 next, on which date it comes into force.

STAFF—EXAMINATIONS.

In continuance of G.O. 69 of 1866, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, No. 567, dated July 23, from the Secretary to Government Military Department to the Adjutant General :—

"With reference to G.G.O. No. 187 of February 27, 1866, I am directed to request that, to avoid any possibility of apprehension as respects its *4th paragraph, the Right hon. the Commander in Chief may be moved to notify that, though admission to the senior department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College is still open to commissioned officers under the rank of field officers, thus affording an opportunity for study in many of the essential branches of military training, it is to be clearly understood that officers availing themselves of the benefits of the institution must not consider that the completion of the course of study there gives them any kind of claim on the Government for employment in the Public Works Department, or other Civil Department under the Government of India."

CONSULAR.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. R. Cooke as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden and Norway at Akyab.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.—With a view to prevent misapprehension, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the provisions of G.O. 57 of 1872, directing officers entitled to free passages, who obtain leave from and after Sept. 1, to await the first troopship of the season, do not apply to the extreme cases provided for in G.O. 321 of 1869.

GRATUITIES TO SOLDIERS.—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has prohibited the payment in India of the gratuities authorised in G.G.O. No. 581 of Aug. 30, 1871, for well-conducted soldiers on their discharge from the service. These gratuities are payable under instructions from the War-office to soldiers on their final discharge in England. Those discharged in India will be paid only on the receipt of instructions from home.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed on the 2nd September, 1872, the tests specified agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864 :—High proficiency in Hindco—Capt. A. C. Toker, 18th N.I. High proficiency in Bengalee—Lieut. col. G. F. Carnegie, Bengal staff corps. Higher Standard in Hindustanee—Capt. J. G. Macleod, general list infantry; Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie, 41st foot; Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, 63rd foot; Lieut. F. G. Maltby, 105th foot.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following to be entered as para. 160a, Transport Regulations, Part II. :—"160a.—Where, under existing rules, an officer travelling on duty by rail is entitled to a free passage for his wife and family when accompanying him, but is compelled, on account of sickness or other sufficient cause, to leave them behind, the free passage by rail may be granted to them at such subsequent date as they may be able to join him. The passage will be given on the application of the officer concerned, who must state that his family was living with him at the time he himself left, and state also why they were unable to accompany him."

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. W. H. S. Earle, district superintendent of police, Bareilly, privilege leave for fifteen days, from Oct. 18. Rev. E. Godfrey, M.A., chaplain of Landour, for two years, from Nov. 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. T. H. Biggs, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay, for one month, in extension. Mr. C. E. C. Merington, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Nuddea, for twelve months. The leave to Surg. J. Ince, M.D., civil surgeon, Rawulpindi, is cancelled at his own request. The leave to Lieut. E. R. Elles, R.A., Peshawar Mountain Battery, is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. M. M. Bowie, deputy commissioner, Sambulpur, privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 1.

* 4. No staff appointment in any department can be guaranteed to those who pass either standard. But as a rule those who qualify will be appointed to the Public Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, if they desire it, and if there are vacancies in the department; and provided there are no objections to their taking a staff appointment. It must be distinctly understood, however, that all officers of the British Army appointed to the Public Works Department from the College must enter the Staff Corps.

Major the Hon. W. M. Fraser, district superintendent of police, Meerut, privilege leave for one month. Capt. C. A. Dodd, superintendent of Government Press, and Curator of Government Books, N.W.P., privilege leave for one month.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general Court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1872, No. 1,320, Private Andrew Connel, of the 107th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Insubordination, in having, at Dum-Dum, on the 31st July, 1872, used insubordinate language towards Sergeant William Long, of the same regiment, his superior officer, in substance, and to the effect following—that is to say, “You b——— why have I been ordered to shift again?” 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dum-Dum, on the 31st July, 1872, when ordered into confinement for the offence stated in the first charge, used violence against Sergeant William Long, of the same regiment, by striking him twice with a water bottle, the said Sergt. Long being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court finds that the prisoner, No. 1390, Private Andrew Connell, 107th regiment, is guilty of both the charges.—The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 1390, Private Andrew Connell, 107th regiment, to suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen years. The sentence has been approved and confirmed—the first five years to be carried out in India.—At a general Court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, No. 1544, Private James Venables, 1st batt. 8th (the King's) regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—Having, at Cawnpore, on Aug. 6, failed to appear at the place of parade for bathing appointed by his commanding officer. 2nd. Having, at Cawnpore, on the 6th of August, 1872, been drunk. 3rd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 6th of August, 1872, used violence against No. 863, Corporal Edward Martin, 1st battalion, 8th (the King's) regiment, by throwing an earthen water vessel at him, and striking him on the head therewith, the said Corporal Edward Martin being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court finds that the prisoner, No. 1544, Private James Venables, of the 1st battalion, 8th (the King's) regiment, is guilty of all the charges. The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 1544, Private James Venables, of the 1st battalion 8th (the King's) regiment, to suffer penal servitude for a term of five years, and to be fined £1 sterling. The sentence has been approved and confirmed, and is to be carried out in India.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. H. Smith, C.B. (A brigade, R.H.A.), to remain at Umballa, on urgent private affairs, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. Capt. and local major B. Lovett, R.E., to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. A. Robinson, 16th lancers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. G. R. H. White, 1st battalion, 8th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. J. K. Dooner, 2nd battalion, 12th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Qrmr. J. Fallon, 1st battalion, 17th foot, to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from Oct. 16, to Nov. 15, in extension. Lieut. C. S. Cumberland, 39th foot, to remain at Calcutta, from Oct. 13 to Nov. 13, in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Capt. W. O. Barnard, 96th foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Sept. 27 to Dec. 27, in extension. Lieut. col. J. Williamson (commandant 26th N.I.), to Murree, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Plowden, attached to the 45th N.I., to Nynee Tal, from Aug. 26 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, 1st wing subaltern 34th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie from Sept. 3 to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, adjutant 4th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squadron subaltern and officiating adjutant 5th Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, attached to the 24th N.I., to Dalhousie, from Sept. 2 to Nov. 1. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. H. K. Innes, C.B., to remain at Landour, on private affairs, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 20, in extension of privilege leave. Second capt. (local major) B. Lovett, of the royal engineers, executive engineer, 3rd grade, D.P.W., for two years. Major A. R. Bayly, Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, Jhelum Bridge division, D.P.W., has furlough in India for four months, from June 29. With reference to G.O. by the C. in C. dated Sept. 11, the leave to Ceylon for three months granted to Lieut. col. H. King, Bengal staff corps, commandant 13th (The Shekhawatte) regiment of N.I., dated May 31, is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

JONES, H. D. M., Tahsildar of Oosoor, in the same dist., to be sub registrar of Oosoor. Sept. 27.
LYS, Rev. F. G., M.A., acting chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, to have also charge of Palaveram, with retrospective effect, from the date on which he assumed charge of the chaplaincy. Sept. 27.
MAGRATH, Hon. Capt. and dep. comr. C. D., is reapp. to the commissariat dept., from Sept. 13, the date of his arrival at Kampte, from Europe.
McMURRAY, J. W., coll.'s Sheristadar, Vizagapatam dist., to act. as dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury in that dist., until the arrival of D. Purushotamaia from Cocanada. Sept. 16.
WRIGHT, J. O., acting registrar of the Diocese of Madras, assumed charge of the office from Dr. Murphy on Sept. 14.

MILITARY.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Col. W. G. Owen, inf., comdt. 8th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on Sept. 16.

Capt. J. W. Hindle, staff corps, excc. engr., 3rd grade, arrived at Bombay on Sept. 18.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movement is ordered:—

K company sappers and miners from Dowlaishweram to Secunderabad.

The movement of the I company sappers and miners, from Bangalore to Secunderabad, notified in G.O.C. No. 201, dated August 16, is cancelled.

MEDICAL.

BROCKMAN, Asst. surg. E. F., to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College during the abs. of Dr. Urquhart on leave, or till further orders.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in September) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Hulleston, staff corps, officiating wing officer 21th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Madras. Col. F. H. Scott, staff corps, for one year, on private affairs, to embark from Madras or Bombay after Oct. 21. Col. J. White, staff corps, doing general duty at Bangalore, for one year, on private affairs, to embark from Madras.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in September) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from or after Oct. 1 next. Mr. J. A. Davies, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Bellary, for one month. Mr. H. Stanbrough, health officer for the town of Madras, and acting coroner of Madras, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 12. Rev. R. Murphy, LL.B., registrar of the diocese of Madras, for two years.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CORDEAUX, E., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge at Sholapore during Mr. Lyon's absence on leave. Oct. 3.

DOIG, S., asst. engr., Irrigation Branch, is app. to act as exec. engr., Eastern Narra, during Capt. Smith's abs. on special duty, and received charge of the office from Capt. J. F. Smith, R.E., on May 7.

ENTEE, M. C., acted as dist. dep. coll. of Khandeish from June 14 to Aug. 15.
FORBES.—Erratum.—In the Notification dated Aug. 31 last, published in the *Government Gazette* of Sept. 5, regarding Mr. H. D. E. Forbes' prom. to the rank of asst. supt. revenue survey, Gujerat, for “January 20, 1872,” read Jan. 22, 1872.”

FORTEATH, Capt. F. T., Bombay staff corps, is app. to act as boundary settlement officer in Kattywar. Oct. 3.

HAMMICK, S., to continue to act as asst. judge and sess. judge, and as asst. agent for Sirdars at Poona, during Mr. Cordeaux's absence. Oct. 3.

HEARN, M., to be supt. of the hill station of Panchgunny. Oct. 3.

JACOB, P., superny. asst. coll. and magr., frontier police at Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the supt. of police at Surat from July 29 to Aug. 3.

MACLEOD, G., to act as dep. coll., frontier, Upper Sind, v. Mr. C. E. Steele, on sick leave. Oct. 3.

SINGLE, J. G., asst. engr., was app. to act as exec. engr., Begaree div., from July 2 to July 7, both days inclusive.

VINCENT, R. H., acting dep. comr. of police, Bombay, to act as dist. supt. of police at Nassick, during the absence on leave of Major S. Scott. Oct. 3.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Davis is app. to the command of the steamer *Satellite*, with effect from July 1, v. Mr. Fletcher, pensioned.

Mr. A. Campbell is confd. in the command of the gun boat *Hugh Rose*, with effect from May 18.

MILITARY.

BARTHOLOMEW.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, S.C. Sept. 20.

BRAY, Lieut. G. F. C., 96th regt., is app. to offic. as depy. adjt. gen. of the army. Oct. 3.

BROWN.—Aden brig. order confd., dated July 17, directing Capt. Brown, 5th N.L.I., to perform the duties of interpreter to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

CHAMBERS, Capt. R. M., 6th regt. N.I., performed the duties of wing officer in addition to his own, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 16, during absence of Major Dodd on committee duty to Kulladghoe.

HARRIS.—The undermentioned officer retd. to duty by perm. of the Secy. of State for India, on Sept. 24. Capt. H. W. Harris, 3rd squad. officer, 1st light cavalry.

HOBART, Lieut. B. R., 66th foot, is reported to have passed in Hindustani by the higher standard test.

MACLACHLAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, by the officer commanding R.A. in Sind, app. Lieut. K. F. MacLachlan to act as adjt. R.A. Sind. dist., during the abs. on sick leave of Capt. J. R. J. Dewar, or until further orders.

STOCKLEY.—Kirkee Station order confd., dated Sept. 19, app. Captain Stockley, R.A., station officer, as a tempy. measure.
TOOLE, Capt. M., unatt., Deolaleo depot, to be qmrr. during the trooping season; dated Sept. 15. Oct. 2.
WARREN, Major A., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona. No. 609.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Referring to G.O.'s Nos. 536 and 578 of 1872, the app. to the ordnance dept. and transfer to the unattached list of No. 778 Corporal F. Gordon, 6th brig. R.A., are cancelled.

No. 2,091 Gunner U. Danu, 6th brig. R.A., employed in the ordnance dept., is transf. to the unattached list, and prom. to sergt., with effect from Aug. 1.

No. 1,798 Corporal N. Power, 6th brig. R.A., employed in the ordnance dept., is transf. to the unattached list, and prom. to sergt., with effect from Sept. 2.

POSTINGS, &c.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of R.A. officers have been made:—

An exchange of brigades between Lieut. col. G. A. Wilkinson, 3rd brig., and Lieut. col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., 9th brig., has been sanctioned.

Lieut. H. P. Dawson, 6th brig., has been transf. to No. 5 batty. 7th brig.

Asst. surr. R. P. Ferguson, E batty. 9th brig., has been app. to C batty. F brig. R.H.A.

Asst. surr. G. Traynor has been posted to E batty. 9th brig.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Qmrr. B. Ashbee, 23rd (reduced) brig., has been transf. to 9th brig. R.A.

Sergt. E. Stanley, unattached list, P.W.D., is remanded to 6th brig. R.A., in the rank of gunner, for misconduct.

THE RELIEFS FOR 1872-73.

[The following is a revised statement of the above reliefs.—*Vide A.I.M.*, Aug. 28, page 830.]

The reliefs for 1872-73 in this presidency will be carried out on the dates specified, as follows:—

Head quarters and 2nd squadrons 3rd hussars march from Ahmadnagar Dec. 2, via Adjunta and Asirghar, arriving at Mhow Jan. 4, 1873.

15th hussars leave Mhow Nov. 11, march via Goona, Gwalior, and Agra, arriving at Meerut Jan. 10, 1873.

C D R.H.A. leaves Ahmadnagar for Bombay Nov. 6, for embarkation, per *Jumna*, Nov. 14.

E D R.H.A. leaves Mhow for Bombay Nov. 2, for embarkation, per *Jumna*, Nov. 14.

1-6th R.A. leaves Mhow for Bombay, en route to Aden, Jan. 28, 1873.

2-6th R.A. leaves Bombay Jan. 17, 1873, arriving at Mhow Jan. 27.

No. 4 and 5-6th R.A. embark at Aden for Bombay Feb. 21, 1873.

6-6th R.A. leaves Bombay for Aden about Feb. 8, 1873.

D-9th R.A. marches from Nusseerabad on Nov. 16, via Mhow, Asirghar, and Adjunta, arriving at Kirkee Feb. 4, 1873.

E-18th R.A. leaves Kirkee Dec. 2, via Ahmadnagar, Adjunta, Asseerghar, and Mhow, arriving at Nusseerabad about Feb. 20, 1873.

60th rifles to embark at Aden in *Serapis*, for England Nov. 30.

2nd company sappers and miners embark at Aden about March 28, 1873, for Bombay, en route to Kirkee.

5th company leaves Kirkee for Aden about March 15, 1873.

2nd regt. N.I., Poona, embark at Bombay by wings for Aden about Nov. 15 and Dec. 28, arriving about Nov. 25 and Jan. 8.

5th regt. N.I. embark by wings at Aden about Nov. 29 and Jan. 13, for Vingorla, arriving at Beigum about Dec. 21 and Feb. 5.

7th regt. N.I. leaves Dharwar about Dec. 2 for Rajcote. Wing to Tanna about Dec. 17, marching to Vingorla for embarkation.

12th regt. N.I.—Belgaum to Dharwar, marching by wings Nov. 29 and Jan. 13, so as to relieve the wings of the 7th N.I.

15th regt. N.I.—Wing from Tanna by rail to Maumar about Feb. 3, arriving at Malligum about Feb. 7.

17th regt. N.I. by wings from Dhoolia Nov. 8 and Dec. 21, marching to Challisgaum, and proceed thence by rail to Poona, arriving about Nov. 13 and Dec. 26, 1872.

MEDICAL.

DREW, Asst. surr. E., is transf. from D battery 18th brigade to the un-manned 19th brigade R.A. No. 619.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

With reference to G.O.C. Nos. 448 and 543 of 1872, intimation has been received that H.M.'s troopship *Jumna* will proceed direct from Suez to Cannanore with the 43rd foot on her first outward voyage, arriving at Bombay on Nov. 4.

Also that the following alterations have been made in the despatch of corps and batteries to England on the homeward voyages:—

D brigade R.H.A. (except A battery) to embark in the first troopship, with 20th hussars, on Nov. 15.

A battery D brigade R.H.A. and H.M.'s 105th foot for Aden, to embark in the second troopship on Nov. 22. H.M.'s 3rd battalion 60th rifles to embark in this vessel at Aden on relief by the 105th foot.

H.M.'s 2nd batt. 24th foot to embark in the third troopship on Dec. 4.

H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st foot to embark in the fourth troopship on Dec. 11.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Otto Nolke. H.E. is also pleased to recognise Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Otto Nolke.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868 (in September), to Europe, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. Lyon, acting senior assistant judge and session judge at Sholapore, privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself thereof. Mr. G. M. Macpherson, acting judge and session judge of Khandeish, for eight months, from Sept. 30, together with subsidiary leave for twenty-five days, from Sept. 5. The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. S. Muller, assistant conservator of forests, Northern division, on Oct. 2, is extended to thirty days, viz., from Oct. 1 to Oct. 30 inclusive.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in September) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major Sir J. Louis, Bart., cadre 3rd Bombay European regt., for eighteen months. Lieut. T. J. Baiby, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Asst. surg. W. W. Tomlinson, 9th foot, to remain in England, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, on private affairs. Capt. J. H. Kirke, 2nd battalion 19th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. W. R. Knox, 56th foot, from date of departure, pending retirement. Lieut. F. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, from date of departure. Capt. W. H. Ross, brigade major, Poona, for thirty days, from Oct. 1, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate. Staff surg. J. Parr, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension, to remain at Mhow. Capt. H. C. Morse, officiating adjutant 9th N.I., from Oct. 21 to Nov. 9, on private affairs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—At Calcutta, Sept. 24, wife of S. K. Barnes, son.
CORRIE—At Murree, Sept. 23, wife of Major Corrie, H.M.'s 11th regt., son.
CROWE—At Akyab, Sept. 11, wife of H. J. A. Crowe, daughter.
CUBITT—At Dacca, Sept. 20, wife of Capt. W. G. Cubitt, son.
DAVIES—At Oakover, Simla, Sept. 25, wife of the Hon. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, son.
EDGEELL—At Bangalore, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. Edgell, 21st fus., daughter.
ELLWOOD—At Lucknow, Sept. 30, wife of Rev. J. P. Ellwood, C.M.S., son.
EWART—At Delhi, Sept. 26, wife of Capt. H. S. Ewart, B.S.C., district supt. of police, daughter.
FISHER—At Almorah, Sept. 25, wife of Major J. Fisher, daughter. [son.
GILBERT—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, wife of A. W. Gilbert, Lahore, son.
GILDEA—At Poonamallee, wife of Major Gildea, 21st Fusiliers, daughter.
GILLESPIE—At Poona, Sept. 28, wife of Capt. Gillespie, 49th P.C.W. regt.
GREEN—At Puri, Orissa, Sept. 24, wife of W. R. Green, Bengal police, son.
HICKEY—At Cawnpore, Sept. 28, wife of R. W. Hickey, superintendent S.P.G. Orphanage, son.
HOME—At Kussowlie, Sept. 14, wife of Major R. Home, R.E., daughter.
HUNTER—At Aden, Sept. 21, wife of Lieut. F. M. Hunter, assistant political resident, daughter.
JUDGE—At Lucknow, Sept. 25, wife of Conductor J. Judge, in charge of military prison, son. [lines, son.
MOORE—At Lucknow, Sept. 30, wife of Rev. T. Moore, chaplain, civil NANABHAI—At Old Sonapore-street, Bombay, Oct. 5, wife of Mr. Nanabhai Sadanandjee Kali, son.
PAWSON—At Bangalore, Sept. 28, wife of J. Pawson, R.H.A., son.
SHEEHAN—At Meera Meer, Sept. 18, wife of M. Sheehan, inspector S.P. and D. Railway, son.
SKINNER—At Mozufferpore, Sept. 25, wife of Capt. R. M. Skinner, son.
STEPHENSON—At 17, Royd-street, Calcutta, Sept. 28, wife of Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's, son.
STULPNAGEL—At Lahore, Sept. 25, wife of C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph.D., son.
WHITLEY—At Ranchi, Sept. 19, wife of Rev. J. C. Whitley, daughter.
WHITAKER—At the Municipal Offices, Esplanade, Oct. 6, wife of W. Whitaker, chief engr., Fire Brigade, son.

MARRIAGES.

BERTELSEN—FRENCH.—At Calcutta, Sept. 26, V. W. Bertelsen, Bengal police, to Ada C., fourth daughter of H. G. French, late of Meer-gunge.
DAVIDSON—HUNT.—At Colaba, Sept. 26, Lieut. col. A. Davidson, [R.E., to Ellen A., youngest daughter of Rev. W. Hunt, vicar of Trinity Church, Wotton-1-Mare.
JACKSON—ROBERTSON.—At Byculla Church, Sept. 28, J. Jackson, Robert Money Institution, to Elizabeth S. Robertson.
WALTERS—HOLBROW.—At Sealkote, Sept. 25, A. Walters, Punjab Forest Dept., to Alice E., daughter of the late Col. J. Holbrow, Bengal army.

DEATHS.

BAKER—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, H. Baker, of Bhaugulpore, aged 51.
CARGIN—At Agra, Sept. 25, S. J. W., infant and second son of J. and M. Cargin, barrack master. [Dunbar, aged 35.
DUNBAR—At Jullundur, Sept. 19, Charlotte A., relict of the late J. FORSTER—At Delhi, Sept. 30, Mary G., child of Captain and Mrs. Forster, aged 11 months.
HAYES—At Purneah, Sept. 21, Hilda M. M., only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hayes, aged 11 months.
HITCHINS—At Howrah, Sept. 22, Marianna, widow of late E. Hitchins, sub-deputy opium agent, Mootiharee, Chumpanan.
JONES—At Salem Railway station, Sept. 27, Adelaide C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones, aged 3 years.
LARKIN—At Khaupoor, I. V. S. Railway, Sept. 17, Marian, only daughter of Sergeant M. Larkin, R.E., aged 10 months.
MARK—At Calcutta, Sept. 30, Caroline A., wife of H. Mark, aged 36.
POLLOCK—At Agra, Sept. 29, Grace E. B., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pollock, aged 7 months.
QUAID—At Peshawur, Sept. 24, P. Quaid, Barrackmaster, aged 49.

Home.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent examination for Direct Commissions in the Household Brigade:—

No. in Order of Merit.	No. in Exami- nation.	Name.	Total of Marks.
QUEEN'S CADETS.			
1	47	Forster, John Burton	7063
2	5	Stopford, Eyre Evans	6171
3	35	Hawkes, Henry Montagu Pakington	5311
4	9	Robertson, Duncan Peter	4597
5	38	Kelham, Henry Robert	4178
6	24	Skinner, Louis Hayes Hartshorne Petit	4137
7	12	Spring, William Edward Day	4071
8	45	Lee, Edward	3968
9	41	Goldfrap, Henry Compton Sewell	3334
INDIAN CADETS.			
1	29	Durand, Algernon G. A.	6918
2	43	Shuckburgh, Henry J.	6895
3	11	Drury, Francis M.	3770
4	22	Young, Keith H. St. G.	3724
5	34	Thornhill, Henry B.	3505

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.—The President of the Indian Army Defence Institution begs to notify that the petitions received by him will be presented during the next Session, when arrangements have been concluded for bringing the Bonus question before Parliament. It was not deemed expedient that they should be presented at the end of the last Session, when it was decided that the questions could not be brought forward.

DEATH OF COLONEL PALMER, 60TH RIFLES.—We have to announce the death of Col. F. R. Palmer, C.B., half pay, late in command of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, which occurred at Villa d'Eester, Lago de Como, Italy, on the 18th inst., at the age of sixty-three. Col. Palmer, who only retired in April last, obtained his commission as ensign March 15, 1833; became lieutenant April 24, 1835; captain March 11, 1842; major June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel June 22, 1858; and colonel June 22, 1863. He served with the 60th Rifles in the campaign of 1857-58 against the mutineers in India, including the siege operations before Delhi, from Aug. 22; assault and capture of the city, with the final attack on and occupation of the palace. Commanded the 1st battalion throughout the campaign in Rohilund, including the action of Bugawalla and Nugena, relief of Moradabad, action on the Dojura, assault and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore, defeat of the rebels, and relief of the garrison; capture of the Fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and the destruction of the Fort of the Mahomdee (C.B., medal with clasp). He commanded the 2nd battalion throughout the campaign of 1860 in China (medal with two clasps for Taku Forts and Peking). A reward for distinguished service has fallen vacant by the death of Colonel F. R. Palmer.

WILL OF A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.—The will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Fortescue, formerly of Calcutta, and late of No. 10, Eaton-square, and who died on the 7th ult., was proved, on the 5th inst., by Henry Bruce Armstrong and Alexander Erskine Holmes, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator directs the three bonds for £2,000 each entered into by him on the occasion of the marriages of his nieces, Frances Elizabeth (Lady Boston), Mrs. Geraldine Tynte, and Mrs. Eulalie Emily Agg Gardner, and also the bond for £6,000 given by him on the marriage of his niece, Marie Antoinette, Lady de Saumarez, to be paid by his executors. To his wife, Louisa Margaret, he leaves a legacy of £2,500 and all his furniture and plate (except that with his crest engraved, which, after her decease, is bequeathed specifically), and the income of the residue of his property for life, in addition to £1,000 per annum secured to her by their marriage settlement; to Eliza Ford, during the joint lives of herself and testator's wife, an annuity of £250 per annum, and after the decease of his wife an annuity of £400 per annum. After the death of his wife the testator gives to his niece, Adelaide Grace Northey, £2,000; to his niece, Geraldine Tynte, £4,000; and the residue of his estate is directed to be divided into eleven shares, six of which he gives to his said niece, Geraldine Tynte, three and a-half to his niece, Lady de Saumarez, and the remaining one and a-half to his niece Eulalie Emily Agg Gardner. By the codicil the testator leaves an annuity of £20 to his housekeeper, Mary Baker. The testator expresses in the will his wish and desire that his estate should be wound up and the duties paid in England, and not in Ireland, and that English solicitors should be employed for this purpose.

CURIOUS DEATH OF AN INDIAN.—On Thursday evening Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest on the body of Arab Nannoo Meeya Salem, aged about fifty years, agent and representative of the Nabob of Rhadempore for prosecuting his claims in this country, who was

found dead, lying on the pavement in front of his house, 33, Burlington-road, Westbournia, on the morning of Tuesday last. In the absence of any relatives of the deceased, the first witness called was a Hindoo gentleman of high caste and legal standing in Bombay, who handed in his card, bearing the name of Vasudeva Jagannath Kirtikar. He said he was a pleader from India, now residing in England, on a mission for his Excellency the Nabob of Rhadempore. The deceased also represented his Excellency, and was entrusted with the charge of all papers connected with the cause of his Excellency the Nabob now being pursued in this country. He had known deceased about nine years, and last saw him alive at half-past eleven on Monday night, at his residence in the Burlington-road, when he was in perfect good health. Witness resided in the same house, and at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the landlady knocked at his door, and said that one of the gentlemen had fallen from his window and was dead. Not understanding her, and thinking it was an alarm of fire, he got up, dressed, and went downstairs, and saw deceased in a room leading to the area. A medical gentleman was then present. Seeing a wound on his head, and also blood, witness did not go into the room, but he saw enough to tell him he was dead. Deceased was dressed, with the exception of his shoes. Although differing in religion, he and deceased were on friendly terms. He was not a man who would commit suicide, or he would have committed it in the night, and not have waited until daylight and after he was dressed. Besides, he carried a weapon, and would have undoubtedly preferred certain and sudden death to the possibility of a lingering one by throwing himself out of window. Witness afterwards went into deceased's bedroom, which was on the top floor, and found the window open. The height of the window from the floor was very small, and it was his opinion that deceased had fallen out by accident. After further evidence, the jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Death from accidentally falling from a window."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—M.M.'s iron screw Indian relief troopship *Crocodile*, Captain George H. Parkin, sailed on Saturday, 19th Oct., for Queenstown, en route for Bombay. She embarked five staff-sergeants, one sergeant's wife and one child, 445 rank and file of various regiments and corps, fifty-seven women, and seventy-nine children. At Queenstown she will embark eight staff-sergeants, five staff-sergeants' wives, 1,001 rank-and-file, and 110 women, and 136 children. The following officers take passage in the *Crocodile*, for service at the various military stations in India:—Major Thompson, 1st Battalion 17th Foot; Staff Surgeon Titteson; Surgeon Woodfull, R.A.; Major Doris, 109th; Major Warren, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, and wife; Captain Ready, 66th Regiment; Captain Deshon, R.H.A., and wife; Quartermaster Casey, 4th Hussars, and wife; Lieutenant Tupper, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, and wife; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ormley, 41st Foot; Lieut. Buckell, R.H.A., and wife; Staff-Assistent Surgeon Kilsay; Lieut. Gordon, 58th Foot; Lieutenant Thornton, 49th Foot; Lieut. Sullivan, R.A., and wife; Lieut. Bourke, R.A., and wife; Lieut. Campbell, 51st Foot; Lieut. Biggs, 106th Foot; Lieut. Harris, 106th Foot; Lieut. Stockham, 43rd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Gupta, Indian Army; Ensign Jackson, Indian Army, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Togo; Staff-Surgeon Kellett; Paymaster Simpson, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, wife, and daughter; Staff-Assistent Surgeon Samber and wife; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon Turner; Captain Yeldham, 18th Hussars, wife, and child; Paymaster Bailey, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, wife, and daughter; Lieut. Russell, R.A., and wife; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon O'Flynn and wife; Lieut. Hart, R.E., and wife; Lieut. Dean Pitt, R.A.; Lieut. Mackintire, 108th Foot; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon Slaughter; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon Browne; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon Bushe; Sub-Lieut. Boddam, 1st Batt. 17th Foot; Sub-Lieut. Milne, 72nd Foot; Sub-Lieut. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon T. Holmes; Major L'Estrange, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, wife, and three children; Staff-Assistent-Surgeon White, wife, and two children; Captain Stockwell, 72nd Foot; Captain Wright, 83rd Foot; Captain Morrison, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot; Lieut. Chisholm, 59th Foot; Lieut. Moberly, 40th Foot; Lieut. Reynolds, 106th Foot; Lieut. Todd, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Stoyte, 59th Foot; Lieut. Kitton, 106th Foot, wife, child; Lieut. Cushe, 92nd Foot; Lieut. Starr, 108th Foot; Lieut. Pickering, 48th Foot, and wife; Lieut. Christie, 65th Foot, and wife; Lieut. Reilly, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Lieut. King, 58th Foot; Lieut. Lawder, 96th Foot; and Lieut. Cresswell, R.E.

India Office.

Oct. 26, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. Graham, F. Grant (Uncov.), R. A. Stenlake (Uncov.), R. F. Stein (Uncov.), J. A. Willmore (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. McWatters and E. C. Caldwell (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Gregory (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Duthoit, 2 mo., 21 days; P. Hurley, 3 mo.; W. H. Hudson, 3 mo.; and T. Spurr (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. O. B. Irvine, 8 mo.; and W. E. A. James (Uncov.), 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. R. Ovans, 2 mo. 13 days; and W. T. Cole (Uncov.), 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. Stewart, 6 mo.; Capt. H. B. Swiney, 6 mo.; Surg. major J. Irving.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. D. Spedding, H. S. Beadon, W. H. Pattison (Uncov.), P. J. Bruff (Uncov.), H. Luker (Uncov.), G. Mann (Uncov.), R. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), P. Cosserrat (Uncov.), R. A. Lloyd (Uncov.), K. Deighton (Uncov.), and C. Jennings (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. C. Hope, A. C. Trevor, and R. H. Mason (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. W. Clarke, Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, Capt. H. C. Cumberlege, Sub Conductor W. Arnold, and Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson.

Madras Estab.—Surg. H. J. Beach, Col. H. Hoseason, Capt. C. H. Grace, Lieut. C. Cunningham, and Surg. A. A. Renton.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. J. Blanc, Capt. A. W. Macnaghton, Major C. F. Keays, Capt. H. T. Christie, Capt. E. M. V. James, and Surg. E. A. Lawrence.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, C.S.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—The wife of Lieut. Blair, 102nd Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Aldershot, Oct. 21.

GILLAM—The wife of Frank Gillam, of Calcutta, of a son, at Lee Rent, Oct. 23.

HUNTER—The wife of R. W. Hunter, Bombay C.S., of a daughter, at Brighton, Oct. 11.

MCCAUSLAND—The wife of Capt. McCausland, R.A., of a son, at Sandhurst, Oct. 18.

RIPLEY—The wife of Colonel William Ripley, Bengal Retired List, of a daughter, at Sharow, October 18.

ROBERTS—The wife of G. D. Roberts, late of Madras, of a son, at Leamington, Oct. 18.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—GRESHAM—Thomas Allen, C.E., Bombay Presidency, to Jemima, daughter of Jonathan Gresham, at St. Paul's, Upper Norwood, Oct. 24.

COCKBURN—RADCLIFFE—Robert A., son of Surg. major R. Cockburn, Bengal Medical Service, to Mabel R., daughter of Capt. Charles W. Radcliffe, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, Oct. 17.

EASTBOURN—ROBISON—Rev. Chas. F. Eastbourn, to Adelaide F. S., daughter of Capt. H. Robison, H.E.I.C.S., late of Melbourne, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Oct. 16.

MACDONALD—POLLOCK—Charles Pollock, merchant, Bombay, to Ella L., daughter of the Rev. John Pollock, M.A., at Prince's-street, Glasgow, Oct. 22.

STROVER—GUTTRIDGE—William W. Stover, son of Major N. M. Stover, Indian Army, to Charlotte C., daughter of W. E. Guttridge, at St. Martin's Church, Stamford, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

FENTON—Major F. Arthur Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, at Southampton, Oct. 17, aged 41.

FRANCIS—The wife of Thomas Francis, of Norwood and Calcutta, at Carlton Villa, Addiscombe, Oct. 22, aged 53.

GARDINER—Thomas H., son of Thomas Gardiner, H.E.I.C.S., at Brighton, Oct. 16, aged 25.

MCKENZIE—Dr. John M. McKenzie, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., son of George McKenzie, at Dingwall, Oct. 9.

STORY—Major George Story, Madras Army, at Ellora, St. Helier's, Jersey, Oct. 19, aged 74.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. Cutty Sark, Shanghai.—19. Lady Hincks, Tuticorin; Umar, Rangoon; Bengist, Maulmain.—20. Atlantic, Rangoon; E. F. Gabain, Akyab; Amphill, Mauritius.—21. Una, Colombo; Jane Avery, Madras; Golden Fleece, Colombo; Rialto, Akyab; Lord Canning, Rangoon.—22. Nimrod, Cocanada; Peudragon, Rangoon.—23. Queen of Ceylon, Madras; Mutlah, Mauritius; Svea, Rangoon; Feronia, Calcutta; Amarapora, Rangoon.—24. Durham, Calcutta; Alice, Rangoon; Seadrift, Colombo; Armanilla, Bassein; Celestial Empire, Bombay; Arizona, Akyab; Andaman, Akyab; Wilsta Warf, Akyab; Ontario, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15. William Clowes, Galle.—17. Barbadian, Galle; Index, Galle; Hilarion, Galle; Genitor, Rangoon.—18. Shive Bloom, Bombay; Luigi C., Galle; Dunedin, Aden; Peter Stuart, Calcutta.—19. Octavia, Bombay; Scindian, Madras, &c.;

Lizzie H., Calcutta; Blair Athol, Bombay.—20. Les Piots, Bombay.—21. Pia, Port Said; Bride of Lorne, Bombay.—22. Planet, Bombay; Pembrokehire, Bombay; Ardgowan, Calcutta; Gloria, Rangoon; Michele Picasso, Gall; Thunderbolt, Bombay.—23. Str. Neera, Bombay; Franz Schubert, Bombay; Wilhelm Aberg, Galle.—24. Str. Rinaldo, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Calcutta.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Capt. Holsham and two children, Mr. C. B. Roberts, Miss Ewing, Miss Selby, and Mrs. Hudson. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wilberforce Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pick, Mr. M. Saunders, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Miss P. W. Lenz, Mr. Kane, Miss Urquhart, Miss Ely, Miss Henderson, Miss Mackenzie, three Misses Strouze, Miss A. K. Coghorn, Miss Wanton, Miss Hassell. For MADRAS.—Capt. Pownen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. W. Martin, Mr. A. Lindsay, Mrs. Robins, and Mr. A. Maiden.

Per str. Rinaldo, Oct. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Sartoris, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Corbett and infant, Mrs. Lane, Miss Lane, Miss E. Lane, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, Miss Ross, Mr. Mann, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. E. Mann, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Norton, Mr. F. Fox, and Mr. Large.

Per str. Xantho, Oct. 25.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymer, Miss Down, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Kennard, Mr. — Kennard, Mr. F. W. Kennard, and Mr. Rickaby. For MADRAS.—Col. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Mahaj, and Miss Booth. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. — Bray, Mrs. Bray, Miss Ritcher, Mrs. Goldie, Miss Akroyd, Mr. J. Tullford, Miss Whisslaw, Mrs. Hobbs, Rev. St. Dalmas, Dr. Barry, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Perkins and three children, and Mr. Pearce. For RANGOON.—Mr. McDermot.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 24.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wilcox and two children, two Misses Willis, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Miss Roe, Dr. C. H. Graham, Mrs. Ayres, Mr. A. D. Blagomen, Miss Macleod, Mr. F. Newton, Mr. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Millie. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Miss Ryland, Mrs. R. Smart, Mr. J. R. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hope, Miss E. A. Willoughby, Mr. A. Y. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Blandy, Miss Blandy, Mr. G. Turner, Major and Mrs. Monsor, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. A. E. Subbing, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. H. Farber, Capt. R. Beavan, Asst. surg. Jennings, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. L. Smith. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. J. Vizard, two Misses Orr, Mr. T. H. Graves, the Viscountess de Parana, Mr. P. B. Evans, Mr. Brockmann, Mrs. Verue, and Dr. and Mrs. Beach. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. Irving. For MALTA.—Staff surg. T. J. Slaran, Hon. Mrs. Curzon and child, Lieut. Dering, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver, Capt. H. and Mr. Bridges, Miss H. E. Oliver, Qmr. A. Woods, Staff surg. Toms, Mr. and Miss Ballenden, and Mrs. Toms. For ALEXANDRIA.—Walter Bev, Miss Walton, Mr. J. Caven, and Mr. Grafton. For ADEN.—Mrs. Gillson, and Dr. and Mrs. James.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 1.—From VENICE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Barnett. For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pigott and infant, Miss Balfour, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mrs. Conway Gordon, Mr. H. F. Brown, Major and Mrs. Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Godby, Capt. Brooke, Mr. S. Bird, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. C. J. Sibbold, Syed Mahmood, and Mr. and Mrs. Blascieck.

Per str. Peri, Nov. 4.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. S. Brought, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Col. Romer, Mr. A. André, Mr. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. Vowle, and Mr. S. C. Nauth. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Surkey. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Stevenson and two children. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. E. Willis, and Mrs. S. Davis.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Persia (ship), from Madras, Sept. 6, 4 S., 98 E.
Philosopher (ship), from Rangoon, 8-pt. 7.
British Empire, for Calcutta, Sept. 27, 16 N., 27 W.
Wenington, from Rangoon, Aug. 5, 26 (2) S., 45 E. (?).
Grecian, from Rangoon, Sept. 2, 9 S., 12 W.
Ida, from Rangoon, Aug. 21, 30 S., 25 E.
Bonnie Dundee, from Madras, Sept. 23, 8 N., 25 W.
Arizona, from Akyab, Sept. 21, 22 N., 36 W.
Sydney Dacres, from Bombay, Oct. 3, lat. 31, lon. 33.
Monarch, for Calcutta, 12 N., 14 W.
Celestial Empire, from Bombay, Oct. 7, 42 N., 23 W.
Jane Avery, from Madras, Oct. 8, 43 N., 26 W.
W. Stewart, from Rangoon, Sept. 23, 24 N., 23 W.
St. Magnus, from Akyab, Oct. 14, 45 N., 15 W.
J. C., from Mauritius, Aug. 12, 23 S., 6 E.
Cathcart, for Calcutta, Sept. 1, 3 N., 23 W.
Orlando, from Bombay, Oct. 15, 45 N., 16 W.
Indus, for Calcutta, Sept. 4, 11 N., 25 W.
Chicago, from Calcutta, Oct. 2, 31 N., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Neera (s.), which put back to Liverpool, sailed on the 23rd.
The Stormway, short, from Bombay to Liverpool, which put into Falmouth, Oct. 17, with loss of sails, was in collision during the gale last night with the Laura (s.), and received slight damage to stern.
The E. F. Gahnan Kleucke, from Akyab to Bremen, has arrived at Falmouth very leaky.

The Jorawur, from Dundee to Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 2 in lat. 13 N., 27 W., with loss of topgallant masts, upper and lower foretopgallant yards, and truss of mainyard, other damage, and three of the crew overboard, having encountered a gale Sept. 29 in lat. 15 N., lon. 26 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Field, Mr. McCaw, and Mr. P. Cosserrat.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Brogan and child, Mr. S. Horg, Major gen. Sir A. and Lady Wilde, Mr. J. Da Costa, and Miss Da Costa, Mr. T. Gant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. Deacon, Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lane, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Barrie, and Mr. Percival.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. Thompson, Mr. E. Mosely, Mr. Vogel, Mr. T. Grant, Major E. Gordon, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Capt. Sandeman, Mr. A. W. Meurdoch, Mr. E. Cameron, Mr. H. Unwin, Mr. H. R. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. E. Maclean, Mr. W. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Rivet Carnac, and Miss Norman.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fachari, Mr. Amastassindi, and Mr. Avassliadi.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Ferry, and Miss Bugdaley.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Miss Monteith, Miss Fullerton, Miss Huddell, and two gentlemen.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Crompton.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. Barron, Mr. H. Cargill, Mrs. Laffan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and infant, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Becca, Capt. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Kendall, Capt. Vernon Harris, and Mr. P. Crasman.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. McGree, Miss Ponlter, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Soady, Capt. Bulkeley, Mrs. G. Moore, and Miss St. L. Atkins.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Baunister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinsep, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Burncott, Mrs. and Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stell, Lieut. col. Davidson, Mrs. Joynt, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. F. Wyman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Calceott, Miss Fittcock, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Simmet, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Dawson, Col. and Mrs. Couper and Miss Couper, Mr. Siddons, Mr. R. Finch, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mr. C. C. Coles, Capt. W. H. Wilson, Capt. James, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Cumberland, Miss Cumberland, Miss Jerome, Miss Creed, Surg. Hifferman, Miss Critchley, Mrs. Medlicott, and Mr. W. Simpson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Capt. H. L. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. S. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Smyly, Mr. Japjohn, and Mr. Roberts and friend.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Oakes, the Rev. W. C. Fyle, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. W. Allingham, and Dr. A. A. Renton.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett and infant, Dr. Hughes, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. Morris, Miss Cherry, Mr.

and Mrs. T. Smith, Miss and Mr. Smith, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Bivar, Mr. J. Duffus, Miss Fox, Mr. J. Keane, and Mr. Collins.
 VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Barrag, Miss Foulkes, Mr. Earle, Mr. J. B. Saunders, and Mr. C. S. Howe.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Gordon, Mr. B. V. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Miss Barrington, Dr. Drewitt, and Miss Drewitt.
 BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hall.
 VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Holloway, Mr. F. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. L. Arbuthnot, and Mr. J. Hall.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Bayley and infant, Earl Grosvenor, Marquis of Stafford, Viscount Lewisham, and Dr. Gould.
 VENICE TO CEYLON.—Mr. Guilby.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlatte, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. W. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, Miss Balfour, Capt. H. Gwynne-Holford, and Capt. Holland.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. J. Bent, and Mr. R. S. Fellowes.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. White.
 BRINDISI TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Lethbridge.
 VENICE TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Evers.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Jolliffe.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Ardesseer Byramjee Rapadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wylie, Mr. Deighton, Miss Ryall, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Salkeld, Mr. E. M. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mettiss and child, Miss Mettiss, Major and Mrs. E. M. Pivclair, Major and Mrs. Keay, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Ulrick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. F. Luckland, Miss Luckland, Mr. W. Thomson, Miss Burrows, and Mr. F. Doukes.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Mahbas, the Rev. W. C. Eyre, Mr. and Miss Shillingford, Mr. E. H. Hallam, Hon. A. R. and Mrs. Scole, and Mr. R. F. Sauteman.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Farnall, Mrs. McLeod, and Miss and Master McLeod.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester, Miss Bayley, Mr. Selby, Mr. Maryon Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Macfarlane, and Mrs. Thompson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, Mrs. Carvor and child, Mrs. Curling, and Mr. J. W. Kemp.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Tait and three friends.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harecourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavignani, Miss Graves, Capt. W. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Peddie, Miss Abbot, and Mr. Marquis.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malleson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, Mr. P. E. Boudir, Mr. Cosmo Innes, and Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith.
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Spirit of the Home Journals.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The *Times* can see nothing to regret, but every reason for satisfaction, in the definite announcement that England and Russia at length recognise their independent spheres of action on the Continent of Asia; and refuse to be entangled in the petty rivalries of the native potentates. Those astute, though fanatical, barbarians have long played off the two great Western Empires against each other. They have fostered our jealousies, and have subsisted upon them. They have contrived by such means to keep some of the most interesting regions of the earth under the blighting influence of the most bigoted fanaticism yet known, and, however they might cajole us for their own purposes, they would never of their own accord have admitted a ray of civilisation within their borders. Russia will at least accomplish, in her manner and degree, the same work for these regions as we are accomplishing in India, and she ought to be welcomed as an ally in the great war of enlightenment against barbarism. Indeed, admitting that, in certain contingencies, the proximity of the Russians to our Indian borders might facilitate inconvenient agitation among our subjects, it is very questionable whether any neighbouring Power could be more troublesome to us than that which now reigns in Khiva. The Khanates are the home of Mahomedanism of the most intense and fanatical type; and if Mahomedan conspiracies constitute any danger for us, we ought to be thankful that these nests of fanatics should be broken up. No doubt the proximity of Russia to our Indian possessions may lead to new developments of our relations with that Empire. But it will be strange if our statesmen do not find it easier to cultivate settled and confidential relations with the rulers of a great European Empire than with the chiefs of half-a-dozen lawless States. We have no sympathy with the kind of statesmanship which regards every advance of others as a loss or a peril to ourselves. At all events, such statesmanship is impracticable. To administer the affairs of an Empire like India as if there were nothing to be thought of but the immediate convenience of our own position is to condemn ourselves to be defeated by the irresistible march of facts. It is our first business to accept realities, and the evident reality in this case is that Russia is the destined civilizer of Central Asia. Lord Northbrook is fortunate in laying down for the Indian Government a policy of confidence towards the great advancing Empire and of respect for its independent rights. We doubt not the policy will be reciprocated, and we

trust that an era of order and prosperity is commencing for one of the most misused regions of the globe.

The *Daily News* points out that the Russian Government is resolved to deal with the Khan of Khiva as it has already dealt with the Khans of Bokhara and Khokan, and to obtain redress for long-unpunished injuries to its merchants and traders, by occupying his dominions, and reducing them and their ruler to virtual if not absolute subjection. The wrongs which Russian subjects and merchants have endured at the hands of the Khan are undisputed; they are as notorious as the wrongs of the British subjects whom a British army released from the strongholds of the Abyssinian Theodore. Russian policy may have deliberately calculated on provocation from Khiva. Calculations of that kind may have formed the basis of other than Russian conquests and annexations. The warlike preparations on the Caspian have been no secret for some time past; nor has the course of Russian trade, as the pioneer of Russian arms and rule in Central Asia, wavered or turned back for a single day. The Indian Councils at Calcutta and in London have foreseen and marked this unhesitating but unrelenting march of Russian "civilisation" as vigilantly and as carefully as the school of prophets upon whose hearts "North-Western Frontier" is engraved. What was a distinct prevision is now about to become an accomplished fact. It is worth noting at this moment that during the Crimean War little or nothing was said or thought in England or in India about the progress of Russia in Central Asia. It was well understood that as the "orb of her fate" widened in the East, her capacity for domination in the West would be rather restrained than increased. Should another Eastern Question arise to set the Powers of Europe in hostile array, it is not on the shores of the Caspian or in Central Asia, but on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Euxine that the contest will be fought out. A division of empire in Asia, without conflict or collision, and in the common interests of an advancing civilisation, is a decree of "destiny" which responsible statesmen may and must accept, and which Lord Northbrook, in his answer to the Envoy of the Khan of Khiva, has accepted in effect. Faction at home may, in its dearth of more substantial grievances, pretend to murmur at a policy of conciliation, and to raise a cry of panic, as if Lord Northbrook had sacrificed the honour and prestige of England. But who will venture to affirm that any other Governor-General than Lord Northbrook would have given any other answer to the Khivan Envoy, or have listened to the demand for intervention in the Khanate? Lord Mayo's guarded but watchful policy towards Afghanistan—a policy of neutrality, but not of indifference—was justified at once by prudence and necessity, and we may rest assured that his successors will not depart from it except under the stress of emergencies which are more easily imagined than foreseen, and which belong to a future beyond the reach of statesmanship.

The *Saturday Review* holds that we could not prevent Russia from attacking Khiva if we wished, and we have no sort of ground for trying to do so. The Khan of Khiva is no doubt a petty despot who fully deserves to be punished. He has given Russia as much provocation as the Emperor Theodore gave us, and probably more. When the Khan recently sent an ambassador to ask help from the Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook most properly answered that the only help he could give was to offer the advice that the Khan should atone for his crimes as soon as possible, and try at the last hour to avert the anger of Russia. When they have conquered the Khan the Russians will be guided solely by a consideration of their own interests in deciding whether they should or should not annex the conquered territory. They are fully as much entitled to annex it as we were to annex the territory of the Sikhs. Nor do we for a moment question that Khiva and other misgoverned outlandish places have much to gain by being brought under Russian dominion, or that the advance of Russia brings some security for civilisation and prosperity to Western Asia. But none the less can we affect to be blind to the extreme probability that this constant advance of Russia creates new dangers to our Empire in the East. The chief of these dangers, and it is a most serious one, is the effect which the proximity of Russia will have on the imaginations, the hopes, and the ambition of the natives of India. Our rule in India depends in a large degree on the universality of the impression among the people that there is no use in thinking of contending with us; and this impression is produced not only by the ability with which we govern them and the spirit with which we have fought them, but also by the fact that there is no other great Power possessed of the weapons and the organisation of the West that comes into competition with us in their mental horizon. It will be very difficult when Russia, far more powerful than England by land, is known to be coming nearer and nearer towards them, and when they begin to think of England as only one of the two European Powers with which they are concerned. If, after advancing to the borders of India, Russia were at war with England, and obtained some temporary success, which no reasonable man will pronounce impossible, the seeds of a new Indian mutiny might be sown, germinate, and shoot into leaf with inconceivable rapidity. It is not that, wherever attacked, we might not hope to win. We might subdue another mutiny in India at even a less cost than we subdued

the last. We might silence the forts and ships of San Juan, and keep open our maritime access to British Columbia. What presses on us is the thought that at points so numerous and so remote we are exposed to dangers so great, and that every day the call upon us seems more severe.

OFFICERS' PAY.

The *Broad Arrow* holds that, regarding the army, the present insufficiency of pay is positively dangerous; and, as has been well remarked, "the commissioned services will fail to draw into their ranks men of education and position, unless a fair wage be offered to them." Among the junior ranks, if dissatisfaction prevails in India, it surely must prevail to a much greater extent in this country, where the expense of living is far greater. The officers most to be pitied at home are the Queen's half-pay and the retired Indian officers. There is no use in concealing the fact; as a rule, they cannot, with the strictest economy, make both ends meet; and the policy which does not try to better this lamentable state of affairs, there can be no doubt, is "fraught with absolute danger to the State." Not very long ago we heard of an officer on half-pay who was glad to accept a situation in a brewery at one guinea per week. Among the temporary writers in the Government offices may be found military officers of rank who are glad to work in order to educate their families, for a few shillings a day—some of these men who have deserved well of their country, but on whom the kind hand of fortune has never fallen. Instead of rest, they are compelled to work harder than they did when blessed with the health and strength of youth; and although the fact is indisputable that plenty of work is a grand thing for us all, still there is a vast difference between voluntary labour and compulsory work for a subsistence. The whole system of pay and pensions requires immediate revision to suit the pressing demands of the age. The question is one of simple common sense. And why should half-pay British officers and retired Indian officers have no increase when wages in every other calling have been nearly doubled, and every day, before our eyes, and at our very doors, we have continual proof of the inability of officers to get along respectably in the world without some subsidy to their pay or pension. It is all very well to read that "the art of living easily as to money is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means;" but at the same time something more liberal in the way of "means" should be given at starting for economical officers to try the experiment. We most emphatically assert that with British officers in England, as a rule, full pay, half-pay, and retired Indian pay, are decidedly insufficient to keep up that position which the honour of the services demands. The retired Indian officer has one great disadvantage to contend against, and that is, having been accustomed to a comparatively large salary in India, it is very difficult for him to live easily as to money in this country, where he gets so little of the desirable commodity. Competence is like praise: he who has never enjoyed it can never feel its want.

A BOY BROUGHT UP IN A BEAR'S DEN.—A correspondent writes to an up-country contemporary:—"I see in a late issue an account of a boy being found in a bear's den at Fyzabad, in Oudh. Such occurrences are not uncommon; an old resident of Seetapore told me some years ago of his father having found a boy in a jungle near that station, who had been living with a family of bears evidently for years, as he was then about ten years of age and could not speak. He walked on all fours as in the case reported; but though every effort was made to tame him, and make him conform to the usages of bipeds, he preferred his savage habits, and eventually pined away and died. I have a hazy recollection that this boy's story has been told by Sleeman in his book on Oudh. The Rajah of Bulrampore caught another wild boy since the Mutiny in some jungles on his estate, but I have never heard whether he succeeded in reclaiming him. If the soldier's story be correct, a minute account of the boy's appearance, movements, habits, and the method adopted to restore him to his fellow creatures would be highly interesting."

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India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	105 to 106
India Stock Debentures, 1858
" " " 1859
" " " 1863
" " " 1864
" " " 1864 or 1866
India Debentures, 1873	100½ to 101½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½ to 102½
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Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	109	110
East Indian ...	100	107	108
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Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	105½	106½
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	99	107½
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Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	106	107
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	106	107
Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	8	10½ to 11½ pm.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, October 14; Agra and Madras, October 12; Calcutta, October 11.

MR. CAMPBELL seems to have been once more displaying his usual incapacity for doing sensible things in a prudent way. He has suddenly burst out upon his astonished subjects with what seems an excellent plan for extending popular instruction in Bengal. His aim is to throw all primary teaching into the hands of the Municipalities, at whose disposal a sum of £40,000 in all will at once be placed in grants proportioned to the wants of each district. The magistrate of each district will see that the money assigned to it is properly laid out. In this way Mr. Campbell hopes to see six or seven thousand primary schools established in Bengal before the spring of 1874. By that time "considerable and prosperous villages" will be able, he thinks, to take charge of their own schools. In each district the present local committee will form the kernel of a school committee, under the presidency of the Commissioner, with the Magistrate-Collector as Vice-President. This committee will have a voice in the appointment of all schoolmasters drawing pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a-month. Masters in the lower village schools will be appointed by the Magistrate. In these last the schooling will be carried on in the prevailing vernacular of the several districts. Where Mohammedans preponderate, grants in aid, similar to those conferred on the common village schools, may be allotted to their *muktabs*, provided that useful primary teaching be imparted by them. When the system develops, concludes the Lieutenant-Governor, "when the rural Municipalities undertake schools with Government assistance, when the demand for and means of education increase, more money may be available, and we may attempt more schools. The object of the present grant is to make a beginning of mass education in the country, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be assured that the money is well spent. He would rather have an assurance of this kind and demand for more money than be told that it has not been possible effectively to spend what is now given."

MR. CAMPBELL enjoins on all magistrates who may be concerned in enforcing this new system, the duty of cultivating the goodwill of the wealthier natives in their districts, whose sympathy and support may be worth enlisting on the side of Government. Unluckily the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal dispenses in his own case with the rules he lays down for others; and the result is that his new scheme is intensely unpopular at the very outset. Nobody trusts him in this matter, because he never deigned to consult any of the leading natives before translating his intentions into acts. Instead of avoiding all needless friction, he seems to take a perverse pleasure in raising new hindrances to his successful progress. The consequences are easy to imagine. In India at any rate we cannot do without the *suaviter in modo*.

LORD ULICK BROWNE seems bent on following in Mr. Campbell's steps. As Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, he has somehow managed grievously to offend not only the four justices who first annoyed him, but the greater part of Calcutta. The justices in question, one of whom is the well-known Babu, Rajendra Lala Mithra, have received an address from 2,500 leading ratepayers, assuring them of the general sympathy and support in the struggle with their indiscreet and high-handed Chairman. What the quarrel is about, we cannot clearly understand for the haze of words that seems to obscure it. One thing however is clear enough, that Lord Ulick Browne has got into a mess of his own provoking.

DURING his two days' halt at Jacobabad in the beginning of November, Lord Northbrook was to receive a visit from the penitent Khan of Khelat, whose concessions at the last moment have averted the long-threatened rupture of friendly relations between him and the Indian Government. The Khan was accompanied from Khelat by the Agent, Major Harrison. There seems little reason to doubt that, during his travels through Sind, the Viceroy will once more take up the question of uniting Sind to the Punjab, a question which has long called for an early settlement. Sind and the Punjab are geographically one, like the north-western and south-western States of the American Union, with the Indus for their Mississippi.

GENERAL DALY returned to Indore from Simla on the 27th September. The Governor of Bombay had been staying for a few days at Singarh near Poona, the ancient stronghold of the farfamed Marátha leader, Sivaji. The Maharajah of Travancore is going to devote the cold weather to a tour through Northern India. In the meantime Lord Hobart of Madras was still invisible behind the clouds at Utakamand, whence he is not expected at Madras before the second week of November. Talking of Madras, we are sorry to hear that no camp of exercise will after all be held at Bangalor.

WE note that Mr. J. S. Mackintosh has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

It has been officially announced that the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway will be opened for public traffic to Faizabad on the 15th November, to Bairam Ghat on the 1st November, and to Moradabad on the 15th October.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for advances to the inhabitants of Khandesh who suffered by the late floods, and

has besides issued orders for the supply of wood from the jungles for building purposes free of charge.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 25th September, Sir John Strachey introduced a Bill to amend and define the laws for settling and collecting land-revenue in Oudh. The present Bill will decide all revenue questions on the principle of the Punjab Act XXIII. of 1871. Mr. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Committee on the Bill to amend the law of appeal to the Privy Council. The Bill as amended is to be sent home for the approval of the India Office and the Privy Council.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla on the 2nd October, the Punjab Opium Bill was introduced by Mr. Egerton, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Egerton also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill concerning the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab.

GOING into camp in the cold season in India is generally regarded as a very agreeable way of combining the regular duties of a collector or deputy commissioner with the pursuit of health and of such amusement as may come in the way. To judge however from the complaints lately published by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the duties of his subordinates on such occasions are not always so carefully discharged as they might be in comparison with the zeal displayed in other directions. From circumstances which have come to his knowledge, the Chief Commissioner "fears that deputy commissioners do not, when on their cold weather tours, employ their time and regulate their movements with a single eye to the real and proper object of such tours, viz., the making themselves thoroughly acquainted with every part of their districts, and obtaining, by free and personal communication with the people themselves, a full knowledge of all that is going on within the limits of their charge, and of the condition, wants, feelings, and wishes of the people, for whose good government and welfare they are responsible."

If the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* may be credited, the Russian Embassy to Yarkand in May last received a very different greeting from that bestowed on Mr. Shaw, or even on Mr. Forsyth. When Baron Kaulbars arrived at Kashgar, the Atalik-Ghazi begged him and his companions to sit wherever they pleased, "on my knees or my breast, for you are guests sent to me by Heaven." The Russians were allowed to go about in perfect freedom, and two merchants who had travelled with the Embassy got leave to make a journey for trading purposes to Yarkand and Khoten. Baron Kaulbars was gratified with a military review, in which the soldiers manœuvred to English words of command, and Yakub Beg assured his guests that he regarded them as intimate friends, or else he would not have treated them to such a display. A treaty of commerce was afterwards signed on the Saint's-day of the Grand Duke Constantine. On taking leave of their host, the Russians were assured in the friendliest terms of his Majesty's goodwill. He had "formerly sought the friendship of England, but now felt himself more attracted to his good and powerful neighbour the Tzar, with whom alone he desired to live in friendship." Not long afterwards the Atalik Ghazi's ambassador brought the Treaty with him, duly signed, to Tashkand, where Governor-General von Kaufmann received him with great solemnity. The Augsburg paper dwells on the advantages thence accruing to Russian over English trade, and asks what better could be expected "in a country where, in spite of its position as a great Asiatic power, so little is known of Asia, and people trouble themselves so little about it, that hardly three members can be found in its Parliament possessed of a competent knowledge of the affairs of Islamitic Asia?" We are wont to talk of Russian order and civilisation as a good thing for Turkestan. But how if Russian influence should succeed, as it has done before, in imposing deterrent duties on all goods brought thither from English markets? Will our mercantile classes talk of humanity and civilisation then?

THE story told by the Augsburg journalist is confirmed by the full and interesting account of Baron Kaulbars's mission, which appears in the last number of *Ocean Highways*, condensed from the Baron's own report to General Kaufmann. On his

way to Kashgar from Fort Narinsky on the Russian frontier, he came at last to a long narrow pass winding between steep rocky mountains, whence he emerged into the well-cultivated plain surrounding Kashgar itself. On his first visit to the King of Yarkand, he saw "a man of middle stature with sharp features and particularly sparkling eyes, arrayed in a simple dress, with a white turban on his head," who proved to be the renowned Yákub Beg himself. The Russians thought little enough of his Tartar soldiery, but were surprised to hear the words of command given in English. This fact, so flattering at first sight to English vanity, was really due to the presence of Indian Sepoy deserters or refugees, who had been allowed to train the Atalik Ghazi's troops after their own fashion.

GENERAL SIR A. J. CUNYNGHAME, having lately travelled over a large part of Southern Russia to the borders of Persia and on the Caspian, has given in a letter to the *Times* the results of his enquiries, so far as they bear on military questions between Russia and England. There is no connection, he tells us, between the Russian armies in the Caucasus and those in Turkistan. Neither Tiflis nor Astrakan can be regarded, he thinks, as a base to the armies of Central Asia, inasmuch as "every Russian soldier and all supplies go by way of Orenburg." To move an army on Kabul from the Caucasus would "involve a serious diplomatic question with other nations." Even in the event of a war with England, it would be a perilous task for Russia to despatch an army from Central Asia over the Southern frontiers of Turkistan, a country almost two-thirds the size of British India. And she would never diminish her army in the Caucasus, to undertake the hazardous march from Tiflis to Kabul. Even if she were able, which she is not, to embark on the Caspian a force sufficient to invade India by way of Afghanistan, a Mohammedan rising, aided as it would doubtless be from the side of Erzerum and Kars, would almost certainly bar her chances of success. As for a march on India by any of the Himalayan passes, the General's knowledge of those passes leads him to scout the move as "simply impossible." With regard to India herself, he cannot deny the constant presence of danger from within, but in view of the rapid progress towards comfort and security which his own eyes have seen in the North of India, he looks on the extent of that danger as greatly overrated. He therefore justly concludes that we have no cause for dreading Russian progress in Central Asia, so far at least as India is concerned.

A RECENT number of the *Indian Economist* contains an interesting sketch by Colonel E. Money of the Indian tea-districts and their comparative advantages, with regard to the four great requisites of soil, climate, labour, and means of transport, besides certain minor questions involved in the ultimate choice of a site. The climate in the first place should be hot and damp, with a rainfall of eighty to a hundred inches a-year, pretty equally distributed through the twelve months. Drought in the early months is bad, and dry hot winds are still worse, nor is cold weather favourable to abundant crops. The climate in short cannot be too hot for tea, if it be also damp enough; but below the fifteenth or sixteenth degree of latitude the plant does not seem to thrive. In point of climate Assam, especially in the northern parts, is all that could be wished. The soil too is "decidedly rich," and the Brahmaputra furnishes an easy outlet for the tea grown in Assam. But in respect of labour this province stands lowest on the scale; the Assamese being few and lazy, and the distance from the seaboard adding greatly to the cost of imported labour. In Cachar on the other hand the rains are rather too heavy, but more rain falls there in the spring than in the best parts of Assam. Its soil is sandier and weaker than that of Assam, and it has fewer breadths of level ground. Cachar being nearer Calcutta and equally rich in water-ways with Assam, pays less than its neighbour for the imported coolies on whom it mainly depends. Third in the list comes Chittagong, with a lighter but worse distributed rainfall than Cachar, and a soil less uniformly good. In the hill tracts the spring rains are heavier and the soil richer than in other parts of the province. With regard to labour and means of transport Chittagong takes the first place in all India. Except for about two months in the rice-season labour is plentiful, and ships from England can sail direct into a convenient harbour on the coast. Here too there is plenty of good manure. Of the Terai or belt of jungle below Darji-

ling, Colonel Money thinks most favourably from what he has heard about it. The climate there seems nearly equal to Cachar, while the soil is better. Labour is also cheaper there than in Assam or Cachar, and the means of transport will be much improved whenever a railroad is made to the foot of the Darjiling Hills. The Dehra Dhoon on the contrary—the well-wooded valley below the Mussoorie range, where the first tea plantation in India was started—has far too dry a climate in the spring and hot weather. Shrivelled up by the hot winds, the tea plant cannot thrive here as it ought. Labour indeed is cheap and plentiful, but the cost of transport so far inland is very great.

THE charming valley of Kangra with its “charming climate” is not, in Colonel Money’s eyes, “the place for a man who wants to make money by tea,” however desirable for a settler of contented mind. From a height of about 3,000 feet above the sea, it slopes so gently that it may almost be called level; an advantage rare among Himalayan tea-gardens, and sometimes wanting even in Assam and Chittagong. The soil is richer than that of the Dhoon, and local labour can be had cheap. The air however is too dry and cold, and the cost of carriage to the sea-coast is necessarily great. Land moreover is not easy to procure. It is rather in the local markets of the Punjab and among the wild tribes across the border, that Kangra tea will find the readiest sale. Its delicate flavour, we think, should commend it to all judges of good tea; but at present the chief use of Indian teas in the home markets is to flavour the “washy stuff from China;” and for that purpose Assam tea is probably the best. Kemaon is another hill district in which tea, according to the Colonel, can never be grown at a profit. It may be “a charming climate to live in, with magnificent scenery to gaze at;” but the sight of “that glorious panorama the Snowy Range” is a poor set off for tea-gardens that won’t pay. Colonel Money himself found out in time, like many others, the uselessness of trying to grow tea for trading purposes in a climate far too cold, dry, and bracing for that end; to say nothing of the cost of carriage over the hills and plains even to the nearest railway. Labour indeed is cheap and plentiful in Kemaon, and the district is blest with a rich soil, in places the richest that Colonel Money ever saw. But a climate where potatoes grow to perfection is unsuited to tea. Something might be done with the lower valleys in the outer ranges, where the frost does not linger so long as further inwards; but here again the soil is less rich, and the cost of carriage would not be much diminished. The same objections apply to the neighbouring district of Garhwal, where with one exception the soil is not so good as in Kemaon.

SPEAKING from hearsay of Darjiling, Colonel Money finds that the tea-gardens on the outer and lower slopes are doing well—for hill gardens. They have a better chance of paying than those of Kemaon, but can never pay so well as those in the Terai below them, to which we have already referred. In Hazáribágh, again, labour is remarkably cheap, and the soil light and friable. But the climate is too dry; the plants suffer from the hot winds which blow there—not indeed for long; and the tea must be carried some distance to the nearest railway. The Nilgiri Hills have a climate better suited to tea than the Himalayas, but the summer there is hardly hot enough, and an equable and temperate climate may do well enough for cinchona, but will hardly serve for tea, which seems never to thrive so near the equator. The soil however is good, and not much difficulty exists in the way of transport.

WE have to notice with regret the death of Sir Daniel Elliott, formerly a distinguished member of the Madras Civil Service, which he entered in 1825. After filling some of the chief posts in the Madras Presidency, he became a member of the Viceroy’s Legislative Council under Lord Canning. In 1858 he retired on his annuity, and some years afterwards his past services were rewarded with a knighthood of the Star of India. Erelong however his health gave way altogether, and he lingered in a paralysed state till last Wednesday.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.’s BRITISH FORCES.—Capt. W. Houston, 10th Hussars, at Dhulough, County Mayo, Oct. 23.

BENGAL.—T. B. Lane, Esq., Bengal C.S., at Bindfield, Oct. 30.

MADRAS.—Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.I., Madras C.S., at West Brompton.

BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Thelwall, C.S., Assistant Collector of Khandeish, at Dhoolia, Oct. 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 1.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Davidson, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Bissett. From ALEXANDRIA.—Madame Larashi.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 3.—From BOMBAY.—Major Newmarch, Lieut. col. Gillespie, Mr. Marks, Major Sewell, Mrs. Walton, Capt. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Bassevi, Capt. and Mrs. Ross and three children, Major Lloyd Harris, and Mr. Knox. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Dixon.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mooltan, Nov. 8.—From BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Simeon and child, Mrs. Heardi and infant, Mr. Cramer, Lieut. col. Hardy, Capt. Pasevi, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Cobbett and two children, and Mrs. Lamb and three children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Biller.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen’s Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN’S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 4, 1872.

THE WILD TRIBES OF THE EASTERN SATPURAS.

It may be considered a hopeful sign of the times, when papers on Indian subjects find their way into serials at once so readable and widely read as the *Cornhill Magazine*. Such appearances indeed may still be infrequent; but they serve to whet the curiosity of the home public with regard to matters in which, for India’s sake, it ought to take more interest than it generally does. One of these papers published in the November number of the *Cornhill*, deals in a pleasantly instructive way with the manners and customs of the Gonds and Bygas of the Eastern Satpuras, among whom the writer spent the cold season of three or four successive years. These aboriginal races dwell in the hills and valleys along either side of the Nerbadda near its source. For sixty miles westward from the Ammarkantak plateau stretches a chain of valleys, intersected by spurs from the main ranges of the Satpura Hills, and watered by many streams which meander from the forest-clad hill-sides down through grassy prairies relieved here and there with belts of sal jungle and patches of cultivation. The dwellings of the Bygas are perched high on the hills in sheltered nooks and corners, while the Gonds prefer the valleys, where their rough wattle-huts plastered with mud may be seen surrounded by patches of maize and fields of millet.

Both races are alike in the obscure antiquity of their origin; nor does the writer help us to distinguish clearly between them in respect of ethnical peculiarities. The claim of the Bygas to some kind of superiority seems to be acknowledged in the presence in every Gond village of at least one Byga, whose services are in great request for the settlement of all disputes regarding the boundaries of forests and wastes. In point of numbers the Byga has the advantage by about ten to one. In the eastern hills he is seen at his best as a specimen of manhood, low of stature, but manly and not ill-looking, with a longish head, somewhat aquiline features, remarkably small hands, and with “hair and features almost anti-Mongolian.” Further westward the men are barely four feet high, have dark skins, “roundish heads, distended nostrils, wide mouths, thick lips, straight, unkempt black hair, scanty beard and moustache, and hair and features decidedly Mongolian.” Now and then you may come upon a woolly crop like the negroe’s, growing upon a flat head. One tribe shaves all the head except one lock, while another wears the hair uncut, tied up in a knot behind. In their native wilds the Bygas are “fearless, independent, honest, and trustworthy,” speaking their minds freely before the white man, and conspicuous by their absence from

our police-courts. This latter trait may be partly owing, we fancy, to the working of those self-elected courts of Byga elders which are described as hearing all cases of conjugal delinquency, and awarding damages for the not infrequent abstraction of another man's wife. In these cases the offender generally has to find the injured husband another wife, or else to pay him the costs of a second wedding.

The Eastern Bygas are a simple folk, with few wants, no luxuries, and extreme ignorance of the value of money, of which indeed they make very little use, bartering gums and other forest products for what little cloth, wool, or tobacco they may need. Their own hills supply them with the iron out of which they forge their own axeheads and sickles. The millet, their chief crop, they raise by the wasteful method—so common among Indian hill-tribes—of burning the jungle and sowing seed among the ashes. When that resource fails them, they fall back on roots and berries and on the game they may chance to kill with their bows and arrows. With these simple weapons their expertness is wonderful. Their keen eyesight enables them to follow the track of a wounded animal over the hardest ground, and their great perseverance usually brings the prey into their hands. Not less remarkable is their skill in wielding the axe, a skill which comes to them almost by instinct from their earliest years. "Give a child an axe as soon as he can crawl," they often say, "and the first thing he does is to hack at a tree." In clearing away the forest, they will leave a single tree standing here and there, which becomes an object of the deepest veneration, as the home of some wood-spirit to be propitiated with offerings of food, clothes, or flowers.

For them indeed the forests, rivers, and hills teem with spirits, good and evil, whose local habitations are held sacred on that account. With them nature-worship seems always to take a spiritual form, whether the object of reverence be the sun, the earth, or the spirits of cholera and small-pox. Like the Chinese, they worship their dead forefathers. When the house-father dies, his spirit is supposed to dwell among the surviving inmates and watch over them. His ashes are hung up in a piece of cloth to the rafters; food is daily set apart for him, and his manes are invoked on all important occasions. After a certain time the dead man is supposed to have entered the spirit-circle of his ancestors, who still benevolently haunt their old homes.

One of the Byga practices strongly resembles the scape-goat offerings of the Hebrews and a similar custom in Southern India, as described in Mr. Gover's "Folk-Songs." When cholera is rife, the people collect a number of fowls, and form in procession; the head priest draws a straw from every house-thatch, and burns the bundle at a shrine outside the village, with a little rice, turmeric, and butter. The fowls are then "smeared with vermillion and driven out into the smoke and darkness as scapegoats;" the spirit of the disease being supposed to go out with them and transfer his attentions to the place whither they happen to wander. For this purpose pigs are found to be an even surer medium than fowls, and sometimes goats are substituted for either. Fowls, and sometimes pigs are also sacrificed to the spirit of cholera; the flesh being eaten by the priests and devotees, while for the spirit itself is reserved the blood, as the essence of the thing sacrificed.

The Bygas are all polygamists, the number of their wives varying from two or three to seven, according to their means. Marrying costs little beyond the first expenses, for "the women are all good labourers, and more than pay for their keep." If a girl declines to wed the object of her parents' choice, she takes matters into her own hands, like some of her more civilised sisters; meets her lover, tells him of her resolve, anoints his head with turmeric, and touches his feet. He then takes her home to marry her thence, if his parents will pay the expenses. If not, he places a pair of bangles on her arms, gives a dinner to the elders of the village, and takes the girl to his own home. Sometimes a poor youth wins his bride by binding himself to serve her father for a term varying from eight

months to five years. On the day of a marriage the Byga priest leads bride and bridegroom by the hand thrice round the house, touches their heads with oil and turmeric, and places the bride on the back of her brother-in-law, if she have one; the bridegroom following close behind. The ceremony ends with the tying together the clothes of the wedded pair, after which the friends make merry together, until most of them are exceedingly drunk.

Correspondence.

INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—When the Indian Budget was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 6th August last, the public were at a loss what to believe between the rose-coloured picture presented to them by Mr. Grant Duff, and the gloomy prospect unveiled by Mr. Fawcett. The London papers at first thought both statements exaggerated, but have been more decisive in their views since learning the opinions entertained on the subject by the press in India; and the *Times*, in a carefully written article in the early part of this month, endorsed the opinion expressed in its Calcutta correspondent's letter, to the effect that we shall certainly be drifting into serious financial difficulties unless Mr. Fawcett's advice, rather than that of Mr. Grant Duff, be adopted.

The member for Brighton, it will be remembered, after showing that the revenue derivable from our Eastern Empire was essentially inelastic, while its expenditure had been increasing at a frightful rate; and after exposing some of the numerous instances of waste and extravagance which had characterised the administration of its finances, insisted on rigid economy for the future, and reminded his hearers of those memorable words of Lord Mayo which described so forcibly the political danger which had already arisen from the greatly increased taxation of late years.

If increase of taxation, said Mr. Fawcett, has already produced so much mischief, what is the outlook for the future? A slowly increasing revenue, a rapidly increasing expenditure, administration each year becoming more costly, a determination to embark on a vast and indefinite expenditure on public works, with the ominous fact constantly staring us in the face that, to use Mr. Massey's words, *we have used up every source of revenue and forced up every tax to a maximum*. Unless we are prepared to enter upon a course of wanton recklessness, which will lead to financial ruin, should not the considerations which have been just mentioned arouse the attention and excite the misgivings of everyone who feels the slightest concern for the future of our great dependency?

Indian subjects hitherto have excited little interest in England; but looking at the very large amount of Indian Securities (about 200 millions sterling) which is now held at home, any disaster which might happen to our Eastern Empire would be very widely felt at home. It behoves therefore those who are personally interested in the safety of our Indian possessions no longer to stand aloof, but to make themselves acquainted with the actual state of things in the East, in order to bring the pressure of public opinion on the administration of India and induce reform where reform is needed.

Mr. Fawcett's speech, as the *Times* of 7th August observed, *teems with facts*; and, as these facts relate to questions which will, ere long, be forced on the attention of the public, a careful perusal of the speech would greatly assist in comprehending and following the discussions which must soon arise. Let us only hope that the reform, so urgently needed, will not be anticipated and retarded by any disaster or untoward event in India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

Munich, Oct. 27, 1872.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In one of your late issues (Sept. 17) you say that the officers of the old Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Engineers complain that their brethren of the "big guns" have had the opportunity of retiring on handsome pensions, and that, contrary to all precedent, they have not been given a similar inducement to retire. Then you go on to say that it was to compensate the Artillery because they have been superseded by the Engineers. This really is not the case, as the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the same date from Addiscombe will

be seen to have been promoted very equally throughout the services. Lately, however, the Madras Engineers have had a run, by three officers with off-reckonings dying in a little over twelve months; but still the junior lieutenant-colonels and senior captains are men of long service.

The officers of the Indian Artillery who actually did retire were not so very unlucky, but they were senior to the officers of the Royal Artillery; this was the reason why H.R.H. was anxious to get rid of them, whereas the old and Indian Royal Engineers cannot interfere with one another, hence the reason why the India Office has not been induced to do a generous action. Yet I cannot but believe that it will come, and that the Indian Engineers will receive the same boon as the R.A.'s. Whenever heretofore any boon has been given to the Artillery, the same thing has been given to the Engineers.

It must be recollected how hardly, with regard to pension, the officers of the Ordnance Corps have been treated in comparison with the Staff Corps. A Staff Corps officer gets £1,150 a-year after thirty-eight years' service, including eight years' furlough; whilst an officer of the R.A. or R.E. gets only £750 a-year after thirty-eight years' service, and only six years' furlough. On examining the Army List, I see that in the Bengal Engineers the senior officer without off-reckonings is Rigby, of the year 1829; in Madras, Walker, 1842; and in Bombay, Tremehere, 1829; which would show the promotion is not so very rapid (except in Madras), and if they belonged to the Staff Corps they would have got off-reckonings five years ago.

PETER.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The *Times of India* holds that in the eyes of men who care for the country they aid in governing no subject would be more abundantly interesting or better calculated to bring home to them the vaunted blessings of the British rule than that of the Indian village school—provided that such men can bring themselves to have faith in the educational department. But it is not too much to say that many district officers, men of many years' experience, and who have the welfare and advancement of the country at heart, cannot bring themselves to believe that the educational system is sound to the core. They will tell us that the labours of inspectors and the efforts of schoolmasters are most praiseworthy; that outwardly and visibly schools flourish; that the statistics, as compared with those of former years, show a satisfactory increase in the number of children attending them. And while they mete out to the department, as a department, its well earned measure of praise, they must needs confess that the educational coin has not the true ring after all. They will even go further and tell us that their intimate knowledge of the modes of thought and the habits of the people they rule over has taught them this, that the educational movement, with some marked exceptions, is universally unpopular amongst the poorer classes, and that the system has an unfortunate tendency to foster shams. Education, like every other good gift given to mankind, must expect to meet with opposition; but more than this, the people cry out, with reason, that they are too poor to learn—that they want their children's time to make what money they can of it—and that they cannot tell what good is likely to come to them because of their being able to read and write. And it is no exaggeration to say that, at least in the Central Provinces, education and sanitation are much upon the same level in the estimation of a great proportion of the people. Just as upon the expected advent of any official at a hamlet it is swept and garnished, and purged of the accumulated filth of a twelvemonth, only to relapse into a similar condition of dirt immediately upon the official's departure, so in like manner are the schools too often considered merely as one of the show places of the village, to be filled with extemporised scholars caught from the highways and hedges to please the inspecting or other officer, and suffered to remain almost empty and quite unregarded at all other times. Go from village school to village school, and the result is ever the same—a large imaginary, and a very small real attendance, parents setting their faces resolutely against general attendance, though on parade days it is insisted on; schoolmasters railing against Municipal committee men and malgoozars for not filling the school; malgoozars, driven to their wit's end, forcibly laying hands on a couple of dozen of reluctant urchins whose names have been on the school books, but whose feet may never have trodden the school-floor for months and years. It is grotesquely painful to see the poor little half-starved, half-naked wretches who have never known the advantage of a full meal, dragged away from the poor occupations which might in some sort help to fill their famished maws, to swell the triumph of a school inspector, who on his side will probably affect to ignore the whole progress of school filling, and will fill many pages of vague nonsense about the excellence of the school,

the virtues of the master, and the able assistance rendered by the village magnates—these last all the while chuckling at having got together so many boys on so short a notice, and wondering whether there will be many complaints from the long-suffering parents when the show is over. It is impossible to say that this is a too realistic picture of the village school system in many parts of India; and it is precisely this sort of sham that is most obnoxious to the souls of honest district officers, who are very jealous for the honour of the administration they represent. They cannot fail to perceive that the costly machinery of the Educational Department is in many provinces entirely unproductive, that its time has not yet come, and that to force it where it is not wanted is simply to propagate the theory and practice of shams.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

The *Madras Times* observes that the indictment against the Madras army usually drawn up by Bengal officers contains three points, viz., that it is too large for the wants of the Presidency, that it is very expensive, and that it is less efficient than the other native armies. To each of these counts a very good answer can be given. The Madras army, it is admitted, is too large for mere garrison purposes. The Commander-in-Chief would, no doubt, undertake to hold Southern India with a much smaller force; but that is not the question. The Madras army is, to a large extent, an army of reserve. It is the army which supplies garrisons to Burmah, and, until lately, it garrisoned Singapore and Hong Kong; and it is the only Indian army that can be depended on to go by sea to support the Queen's authority when foreign difficulties occur. If a war were to break out in Burmah to-morrow, or troops were to be urgently required in China, it is the Madras army that would be required to furnish them. The Bengal troops, it is well known, surround their services with conditions about remaining in their own country that reduce them to the position of a militia rather than an army. They cannot be sent where the Government requires their services, if their going would interfere in any way with their caste prejudices. The Madras army will go anywhere, and on this account it forms an army of reserve for service beyond seas, and therefore is, and ought to be, maintained at a strength beyond the requirements of the Presidency for garrison purposes. There is another sense in which it is an army of reserve that is less pleasant to speak about, but that is not less true. It is a body of proved loyalty, while the armies of the north are composed of men whose loyalty may possibly break down under temptation, as it broke before, and it is not too much to say that English domination in India may some day depend upon the strength of the loyal coast army. It is not so long since the existence of a strong cordon of loyal Madras troops in the Central Provinces prevented an outbreak in the Nizam's country, and the consequent extension of the Bengal Mutiny all over India. And yet our financial wisacres incline to withdraw those loyal troops, and replace them with troops of the class that mutinied, because it will be rather cheaper to send stores from Allahabad than from Madras! The answer to the complaint about the expensiveness of the Madras army is closely allied to the arguments given above. If the Madras sepoy is more expensive, he is more trustworthy than his Bengal brother. The loyalty of the Madras sepoy is based upon various qualities and circumstances. In the first place, he is a more peaceably disposed man than the Sikh, and far less liable to fall into the hands of turbulent intriguers. Then, his family has lived under British rule for many generations, and loyalty towards it is an hereditary sentiment. Last, but not least, he is given to matrimony, and he thereby gives hostages to fortune that form the best possible guarantee of his fidelity. It is this peculiarity of the Madras army that makes it so expensive; but those best able to form an opinion hold that the guarantee of fidelity supplied by this organisation is well worth the money. As for the statement that the Madras army is less efficient than the other armies, it is at present a mere opinion, which we are inclined to meet with a simple negative. The Madras sepoy is not physically the equal of the Sikh or Rajpoot, we suppose; but his fidelity ought to make up for more inferiority in this respect than we are willing to admit. The fighting powers of troops is but a doubtful advantage so long as there is any reason to fear that they may fight on the wrong side. The military observers who are coming from Bengal to Bangalore will, as perhaps it is intended that they should, see the Madras troops at their worst; but we shall have a right to protest against those troops being judged by the same standard as troops in the north who have enjoyed many more military advantages; and we shall have a right to protest against governmental action prejudicial to the interests of that army based upon any report that does not give due weight to its proved fidelity.

REWARDS FOR THE LOSHAH CAMPAIGN.

The *Englishman* holds that the campaign was a Commissariat and Quarter-master General's campaign. The officers of the latter department have received brevets; but those of the former have been hardly treated. Major Mackenzie, who will be a Lieutenant-Colonel substantively, has received now that rank by brevet,—a reward which is paltry enough, while the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson is not even mentioned. Its absence is inexplicable, except upon the ground of oversight. We hope that is the true explanation, and that the omission will shortly be rectified. When there is hard fighting, we can quite

understand that the fighting man forgets how much he is dependent upon the man of arrangement and forethought, and what is due to him. But in the Loshai campaign there is no excuse for this sort of feeling, or for the feeling of jealousy of honours to those who are not exposed so much as themselves to danger from the enemy; for speaking broadly, there was no human enemy. the only real enemy was nature, and to this every member of the force was equally exposed. There is therefore not even a conventional reason for withholding rewards from a department which only too often receives less than its dues. There is another officer whose name has, throughout the acknowledgments of services rendered in the Loshai expedition, been treated with a neglect which, considering the position he held, can only be construed as an expression of the Government's disapprobation. We mean General Nuthall. We have seen a good deal of correspondence connected with the part taken by that officer in the expedition, and we are in a position to give a fair and unbiassed opinion on the matter. That opinion is neither favourable to the Government nor to the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Napier appears to have decided from the first against General Nuthall, and to have retained his opinion in spite of explanations and statements which would have been satisfactory and convincing to most men; while of the Government we need say nothing more than that, in reply to a careful and temperate vindication of his conduct by an officer of thirty-five years' service, the answer was, that "His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council deems it inexpedient to pursue the matter."

THE MAYNE MEMORIAL.—The *Indian Church Gazette* says—We regret that the Mayne Memorial should take the shape of a building for the Allahabad Girls' School. This seems to us, says that journal, a most unfortunate selection, as nearly all the objections in the way of native co-operation which lie against the Cannington School are removed by the fact that the girls' school, while it is not half so urgently required. Meanwhile, some of Mr. Mayne's private friends are going to place a stained-glass window in the Nynee-Tal Church opposite to that which he was instrumental in erecting to the memory of his friend Cuthbert Thornhill.

AN UNHEALTHY SHIP.—The pilot who brought up the British ship *Western Star* last Friday evening gave certain information to the police which caused them to go on board in order to ascertain the truth of it. On inquiry they learnt that the vessel had left Jeddah with upwards of 300 pilgrims, and that out of this number upwards of thirty had died on the passage; one had died that very day, and another who was at first believed to be dead, had been conveyed to the Medical College Hospital more dead than alive. The rest of the pilgrims are reported to be in a very weak and emaciated condition. The officer, Inspector Croft, who went on board, informed the coroner, while soliciting an inquest, that the stench on board was enough to sicken one, and the vessel was in a very filthy state; any one could smell the stench half a mile away. In his opinion it would be necessary to remove the vessel from its present moorings to some part of the river far away from the shipping. The Coroner at once summoned a jury, and later in the day viewed the body of the deceased at the dead-house of the Medical College Hospital. The inquest will be held this week.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 1.

ROAD STEAMERS.—An exceedingly compact little steam carriage for running at a high rate of speed on ordinary roads has lately arrived at Agra for his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore. It runs on ordinary carriage wheels, is fitted with a neat little cased boiler and brass funnel, water tank with self-feeding injection pipes, distance indicator, break and guiding levers; it has a cushioned seat in front and a seat at the back for the fireman, with movable awnings at both ends; the whole weight of the carriage engine, tank, and boiler, when filled, does not exceed a ton, the expenditure of fuel is very small,—a few seers of coal being sufficient to keep up steam for a very long distance. On Thursday morning last, when the carriage arrived at Agra, after being unloaded from the railway truck, it was pushed across the pontoon bridge by coolies, and as soon as it was safely landed on the other side, steam was at once got up, and, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the astonished natives, the new steam gharry started off along the Strand-road, keeping up a shrill whistle, almost as shrill as that made by the railway engines. At the first sound of the whistle a loud roar of delight issued from the crowd of natives, and all along the road the little carriage received a welcome ovation, the most phlegmatic of Oriental shopkeepers for once in their life throwing off their apathy and dancing with delight and wonder at the novel sight which met their astonished gaze. As soon as the carriage was well clear of the city end, out of the way of the dense traffic in the streets, speed was increased, and on the clear road under the walls of the fort the speed attained was fourteen miles per hour. The sentry on guard at the ramparts could scarcely believe his eyes as he saw the novel conveyance fly past him, or his ears, at the sound of the steam whistle reverberating and echoing under the walls of the fort. The steam road-carriages, with omnibuses attached, which are to run between Agra and Muttra are daily expected, and steam road-carriages will soon be no longer novelties; but at present the little pioneer in road steaming is attracting much attention, and is decidedly the lion of the day.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 14.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SRINUGGER, Sept. 21.—The Mussulmans, who form about nine-tenths of the population of the Cashmere valley, are divided into the two great sects of Soonies and Sheeas. The Soonies are firm believers in Omar, and deadly enemies of their co-religionists, the Sheeas, to whom they give the opprobrious name of Rafizi, or heretic. The Soonies are about nine to one of the Sheeas. The Sheeas are firm believers in Ali and his house. They believe that he was superior even to Mahomed himself; they form a mere handful of the population in Cashmere. Their whole numbers throughout the valley are said not to exceed ten thousand. The Sheeas in Srinugger form about one thousand houses, or about six thousand souls, including men, women, and children. The Sheeas men form the most active, industrious and well-to-do portion of the Mussulmans. The finest *papier mache* workers and shawl makers are Sheeas. Perhaps the wealthiest man in Cashmere is Mirza Muhammad Ali, who is a Sheea. Well, there is a deadly hatred existing between these two great divisions of the Mahomedans, which sometimes manifests itself, as on the present occasion, in open warfare and a defiance of all law. Near the Hurree Purbut Hill in Srinugger, on which stands the fort commanding the city, is a musjid belonging to the Soonies, and called after a Mussulman worthy of the name of Madeen Sahib. Some time ago the Sheeas bought a small piece of ground opposite to this musjid, where they began to build a rough place of worship for themselves. The Soonies, as was natural, strongly objected to this arrangement, and begged the Sheeas to desist, which, however, the latter refused to do, and the place was built, but in a very rude fashion. Last Sunday, September 15, was the anniversary of Madeen Sahib's death, and there was great crowding of the Soonies to his musjid. The Soonies, being numerous and strong, and enraged at the obtrusive and pertinacious opposition of the Sheeas, as exemplified in their place of worship, set upon it, and soon made it a heap of ruins. The Sheeas then mustered themselves in large numbers, and a regular fight ensued on Sunday night, which raged on till Monday morning, when the Sheeas were completely beaten off the field. Then began the work of plunder, devastation and murder. The Soonies entered the defenceless houses of the Sheeas, and having plundered them, set them on fire. As the houses of Srinugger are built chiefly of wood, the work of destruction was of easy accomplishment. The houses of the Sheeas in the city were soon smouldering heaps of ruins. The destruction of their homes and property, which was basely carried off by the Soonies, was not the heaviest calamity that befell the Sheeas. Their women were dishonoured, and their children butchered before their very eyes. It was not till nine o'clock on Monday morning that any effort was made by the local authorities to put a stop to the tragedy. At that hour the Wuzer or chief native official of Cashmere, in the absence of Maharajah Rhumbeer Singh, appeared on the scene, accompanied with a large body of troops, who are said to have made a very feeble and abortive effort to quell the disturbance. At any rate, throughout the whole of Monday, Sept. 16, the work of destruction went on, and flames and smoke might have been seen ascending from Zudabal, Hassanabad, Babapoor, Drogajun, Gupakur, Sonawar, Pandrettun and other places. The authorities seemed altogether powerless. A very small band of resolute troops well led would have sufficed to quell the tumult; but they were not to be had, and the flames spread from village to village around Srinugger. The Sheeas fled in every direction, some seeking safety on the adjacent mountains, while others remained in the city in secret lurking places. Many of the women and children of the Sheeas found an asylum in the houses of the Hindoo portion of the community. The Hindoos in Cashmere are called Pundits, and number but between three and four thousand houses in the whole valley. They are in great trepidation lest the Soonies should set on them next for their kind hospitality to the houseless families of the Sheeas. The infuriated mob is still at its diabolical work. Monday night was spent sleeplessly by the inhabitants of Srinugger; Tuesday saw the Maharajah's sepoy busy at their work of apprehension and plunder. The leading Soonies were seized and imprisoned, besides hundreds of small fry.

CASHMERE, Sept. 28.—Some time ago I sent you a few notes on the terrible disturbance which happened in Srinugger on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., between the two great sects of Mussulmans—the Soonies and the Sheeas. The account formerly sent to you was substantially correct; all the women of the Sheeas were not dishonoured before the eyes of their male relations, but some were; nor were all the children of the Sheeas killed, but some were. Ever since the disturbance there has been more or less of a suspension of work and business in the city. The poor Sheeas are without houses, clothing, and food in very many cases. Fourteen hundred houses in Srinugger alone have been made uninhabitable by fire. It is a sad sight to see a solitary Sheea walking among the ruins of his

lately comfortable home. From personal knowledge I can testify great hostility still exists in the minds of the Sheeas towards the Sunnies. The former are waiting anxiously to see what his Highness the Maharajah will do for them. I should not be surprised to see the Sheeas *en masse* emigrate to the Punjab; indeed, they talk of doing so, but are waiting for a little. In that case Cashmere would sustain proportionally as much loss and injury as France did when the Huguenots were compelled to seek a home in England. An influential Sheea is reported to have given the British resident a full account of the sufferings and losses sustained by his co-religionists. It is to be hoped that the English resident will officially bring the whole matter to the notice of his Government. No doubt many of the Sheeas are very guilty and altogether worthy of the terrible punishment that has befallen them. But all the Sheeas who have suffered so severely certainly were not to be blamed for the events of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September. Then, on the other hand, many of the Sunnies who were not at all engaged in the disturbance are said to be implicated with their guilty fellows. Some of the stolen property of the Sheeas has been recovered. The recovered property consists of household furniture, clothes, pashmina, and such like things. But nothing has as yet been heard of the hard cash, jewels, and such like. Many of both sects blame the native authorities for not sooner sending troops to protect the innocent. The mob apparently was allowed to do what it liked. It is reported in Srinaggur that Dewan Kirpa Ram has arrived from Jumoo by orders of the Maharajah to investigate into everything bearing upon this disgraceful disturbance of the public peace. Dewan Kirpa Ram is the son of the able counselor of his Highness the Maharajah Dewan Jowala Sahai. The son formerly ruled over Cashmere, where he is said to have amassed great wealth, like his father. He is a man of considerable ability, although it is to be regretted that he is very unpopular in the valley. Srinaggur, like other cities, is divided into a number of districts, and over each of these districts a small magistrate is placed. Till now these officials have been Soonic Mussulmans. It is reported in the city that the Mussulman mohalladars have been deposed, and Cashmere pundits, who are Hindoos, appointed in their place—also muckadums, or chief men of the villages, who up till now have been Mussulmans, are to be superseded by Hindoo pundits. The *Kismet* of the poor Mussulman Cashmerie is very bad, for his chains are being tightened more and more. In this case he undoubtedly deserves punishment. I hope it will really be the aim of the native authorities to detect the guilty parties belonging both to the Sunnies and the Sheeas, to punish them and fully to indemnify the innocent sufferers of both sects for loss of property, health, and time.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

MARWAR, Oct. 3.—Following the disasters, the result of the late floods, the locusts have paid us a visit, and in their passage have proved to the agriculturist a great scourge, having destroyed, I may safely say, at least one-third of the crop, and in some instances, rather than all should be lost, crops have been cut and taken in perfectly green. Nearly all the breaches made in the different tanks during the late heavy rains have been put in order. The destruction to property during the rain was great, I understand; something like two thousand houses fell, but fortunately with small loss of life. Everywhere after the rain the crops looked most promising, but the visit of the locusts has given quite another feature to the state of things. A few days ago his highness the Maharajah left Jodhpore, on the 29th ult., for Mount Aboo, reaching Rohit on the 30th ultimo, Pallee on the 1st, leaving Pallee yesterday, would reach Rimpura to-day, and will probably arrive at Mount Aboo to-morrow night. The nature of his business is kept a profound secret, but no doubt the consultation of the Agent Governor-General is sought for in reference to the late conduct of his son Jorawur Singh. It is also rumoured that certain State affairs will be entrusted to the heir-apparent, Jeswant Singh, who is now in Jodhpore, the Maharajah being preceded in his Aboo trip by two brothers of Jeswant Singh, viz., Kishore Singh and Purtab Singh, the two most promising out of the large number of his Highness's sons. Everywhere on his journey his Highness has been well received, and if outward show goes for anything, he seems popular amongst his subjects, and with all his faults he will be missed by many when he vacates the gaddie. He is warm-hearted and kind, but without the least self-will; hence the many blunders he commits by being ill-advised. Of course apart from that he is a perfect picture in life of the Marwarie. It is to be hoped for his country's sake some good may result out of his visit to Aboo, and were he guided by the advice of Colonel Brooke and Major Impey, Marwar would, so far as the country is concerned, soon have a different appearance; but to change the character and habits of the Marwarie would be as difficult a task as to make a cockney out of a Chinaman. The damages done to the Agra and Ahmedabad Trunk-road are rapidly being repaired by the energetic contractor at Pallee, who has yet before him a very large amount of work to perform in the Rajpootana division. Colonel Furlong, superintending engineer, leaves Aboo for his new appointment in Oudh. He is succeeded in Rajpootana by a Mr. Cromlin, who is highly spoken of. The weather is beginning to feel remarkably cool, night and mornings, and blankets are now indispensable to those who have the good luck to have them. More anon.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

RATHER SURPRISING.—The *Indian Observer*, in noticing the fact that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will next year go to Murree instead of Simla, writes:—"The official announcement has taken all the subordinate officials, and it is said even the Lieutenant-Governor, by surprise."

MARWAR.—Zorawor Singh's rebellion in Marwar may now be said to have been extinguished even to the embers. Khatoo has been taken, though the Thakoor has escaped, whether with or without the connivance of the Maharajah's officers is not known. The Maharajah himself is probably by this time in Aboo.

YET ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER AT UMBALLA.—We regret to learn that another soldier of the 20th Hussars has committed suicide. Private Edward Sullivan shot himself yesterday morning, in the barrack room. We have not heard of any motive for the act.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 2.

DEATH-RATE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—During June last the death rate in the Central Provinces was 2.21 per 1,000, or a total of 16,039 deaths in a population of 7,225,720. There were 214 deaths from cholera, 562 from small pox, 11,336 from fever, and 178 from snake-bites and wild animals.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—During the week ended the 7th September the number of deaths from cholera in the Punjab fell from 1,084 in the previous week to 887. The decrease was general throughout the province, except at Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Faisalpore, Rawul Pindie, and Kohat. The largest number of deaths occurred at Hoshiarpur, where 154 were registered.

REPAIRS TO THE TAJ.—The Taj is undergoing a thorough renovation at present; workmen are engaged in repairing some of the small domes and the gateway, which are in a dilapidated condition. I understand that over Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned by the local Government for this purpose. If so, the money could not be laid out on a better object than the Taj; and the fact of the Government having recognised this is another instance of the thoughtful administration of Sir William Muir.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE LOCUSTS AT AGRA.—The locusts whose appearance in Agra on Saturday afternoon we announced yesterday, remained with us till the afternoon of Sunday. Not a tree in the station has escaped them. They have not only stripped them of leaves to a considerable extent but branches, thick and thin, have been broken off by their weight. The whole of Saturday night the snapping and falling of branches could be heard. We have no information yet of damage to crops.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 8.

LIGHT LITERATURE.—*Michaelmas*, the last number of "The Chameleon," is a striking improvement on its predecessors. There is absolutely nothing feeble in it, and there is much of real literary merit. Since it treats of no political questions a comparison with *Fraser* or *Blackwood* can hardly be made, but our high opinion of *Michaelmas* may be judged when we say that it is quite as good as a very good number of either of those famous periodicals, so far as their lighter articles are concerned. It is far superior to the best number that has ever appeared of *London Society*.—*Pioneer*.

THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.—Those interested in State Railways will be glad to hear that Feeta Lall has been pleased to permit the immediate commencement of the Jhelum to Rawul Pindie extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway. We understand that several of the staff have arrived at their respective sections, so that the Baboo *non contradicente*, the staff, who are eager for their work will proceed with activity, and we hope in the course of the cold weather, just set in, make a good show towards completion.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 3.

AFGHANISTAN.—Hearing that the Ameer of Afghanistan was going towards Jellalabad, the Khozyanees are said to have commenced repairing their mud forts, and have cropped their unripe harvest. They have also removed their families, and are collecting ammunition. From this it would seem that the Khozyanees will not pay revenue to the Ameer without fighting. The following account from Candahar is given by an arrival at Cabul:—"The present Governor of Candahar is making money fast. He is oppressing the citizens and is extorting from them as much money as he can. Since it has been made known in Candahar that Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, who is in Persia at present, has been appointed governor, the officials of the place are very alarmed."

CHOLERA AT ATTOCK.—We regret to hear that cholera has broken out in the Attock garrison. On the 6th instant two artillerymen were attacked, one of whom was carried off by the disease, and the other unhappy victim, it is said, is not expected to recover. Both the men who have been attacked by the disease were previously much debilitated by illness. We are happy to learn that the detachment of the 60th Rifles, who form part of this garrison, have as yet been free. The troops have been ordered out into camp and proceed thither at once, and a strict quarantine has again been enforced. It is feared that should this outbreak spread, the assembling of the troops for the Hussan Abdool Camp of Exercise will be postponed. We hope, however, the plague which has made its appearance will soon be got under.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 8.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—The death of Lieutenant A. E. Madras, of the Pension establishment at Meerut, is announced. The deceased officer entered the army, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, in March, 1829; served in Afghanistan with the army of the Indus in 1839-40; was present at the capture of Ghuzni, medal and during the Sutlej campaign, including the actions of Ferzshahur and Sobraon, medal and clasp; also with the Artillery (when he held executive commissariat charge) when the mutiny of the Bengal troops broke out on 1st July, 1857, for which he obtained the India Mutiny medal of 1857-58.

POISONED BY MISTAKE AT ALLAHABAD.—A strange and terrible event occurred here on Thursday last. A native officer of the Magistrate's Court had bought some medicines at an auction of the effects of a medical man lately deceased. Among his purchases was a bottle of strychnine, which he probably confounded with morphia, for he proceeded to vaunt its properties, as resembling those of opium, among a number of his acquaintances assembled outside the cutcherry. A number of these, who were opium eaters, petitioned for a sample, and some was there and then swallowed by six persons—five men and one woman. Of these three were actually lying dead in front of the cutcherry within twenty minutes. The three others were recovered by the use of the stomach-pump applied by the civil surgeon, who had at once hurried to the spot.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 10.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.—In an article on the Department of Public Works, the *Indian Public Opinion* draws attention once more to the calibre of the overseers and assistant overseers appointed from Roorkee to the Department, and gives the experience of an executive engineer of long standing as to the antecedents of "the general run of Roorkee overseers." "He either does not recollect, or never knew, the former trades of all the overseers he remembers to have served at different times under himself and his friends, but he gives us the following as specimens:—A Delhi tailor, who by the bye was a Roorkee man, soon found better employment, and a stonemason who died shortly after he came to him—both promised very well; an assistant in a Manchester warehouse, a Bank clerk, a Dissenting clergyman, a traveller for American notions, a groom, two clerks in shops or merchants' offices, and a lawyer's clerk, also a man of respectable parentage and education, who had employment previous to enlistment."—*Pioneer*, Sept. 28.

THE DELHI ANNIVERSARY.—The Delhi anniversary dinner held at Simla, when some fifteen or sixteen officers who served at that memorable siege sat down together, proved a great success. In an excellent speech, General Norman took exception to Kaye's account of the breakdown in the Commissariat, Adjutant-General's, and other departments, at the opening of the war. He turned to Dr. Charles, one of the party, who had marched one hundred and twenty miles in four days in that "merry month of May, 1857," with men of the old 1st Bengal Fusiliers, as absolute proof that the extreme delays spoken of by the historian had no foundation on fact. So much we may fairly admit, that, whatever the shortcomings of those Indian departments were, in time of actual war, civil war, with all odds against them, called up at a moment's notice, they were not as disgraceful as those of the British camp of exercise attempted in England last year in time of profound peace—surrounded by English farms and bumptkins!—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 25.

LORD ULICK BROWNE AND THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES.—The ratepayers and residents of Calcutta, to the number of 2,505, have addressed a letter to the four Justices of the Peace, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wyman, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, and Babu Kristodass Pal, in which they express their opinion upon the conduct of Lord Ulick Browne, the Chairman of the Justices, in the matter of the letter marked "private" which his Lordship sent round to the Justices of the Peace, requesting them to attend the meeting of the Justices on a certain day and outvote the above-named four Justices, who have for some time past rendered themselves conspicuous in their desire to put some check on the overbearing conduct and proceedings of Lord Ulick Browne, the Chairman of the Justices. In their letter the opinion of the ratepayers is fully expressed, and the services of the four Justices are referred to in such language as the following:—"Looking at your constant and devoted attention to the interests of the ratepayers of the town, your single-minded zeal in putting down extravagance and advocating reduction of taxation, your unflinching independence in the expression of your opinions, and your unwearied and disinterested labours in transacting the business of the Municipality, we deem it our duty to record our opinion that the imputations cast upon you are as unfounded as they are unjust and unmerited, and to give you an assurance of our respect, thankfulness, and confidence for your services to the town." The *Pioneer* would whitewash the peccant lord and make the world believe the "ratepayers" are indignant without due cause. The following paragraph from that paper shows how our contemporary daubs Lord Ulick with untempered mortar; he says:—"Two thousand 'ratepayers' of Calcutta have put their signatures to a letter to the four Justices accused by Lord Ulick Browne of 'factious opposition,' expressing profound regret that his lordship should have 'stigmatised' them, and also expressing their opinion that the stigma was altogether undeserved."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5. Str. Yeddo, Osborne, London; Lady Melville, Cowry, Madras.—8. Peruvian Congress, Stockton, port not mentioned.—9. Str. Statesman, Valiant, Liverpool.—10. Water Witch, Hadjee Mahomed, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Yeddo.—Mr. Billings, Miss Billings, Miss F. Billings, Miss Doveton, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Hulbert, Col. Douglas, Mr. Hart, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Doveton, and Mr. McGillivray.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. Calcutta, and Lord Lyndhurst.—6. Strs. Busheer, Mahratta, Crosby, and City of Mecca; Mentaino, Lincelles.—7. George Gilroy, and Colonel Fytche.—8. Haddon Hall, and Furness Abbey.—9. Str. China, Saltwell, European, and Japan; City of Corinth, Calcutta, Hereford, Syria, Lord Strathairn, and Empress of the Seas.—10. Str. Othello; Merchautman, and Culzean.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. China.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. B. D. Caloni, Mr. G. F. Bhrends, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart, Mr. H. de Salis, Hon. A. G. Macpherson, Mr. Miller, Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. M. G. Stewart, Mr. J. Balfour and friend, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pittar, Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. W. C. Meswarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. D. G. Tilton, Dr. D. B. Smith, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Carrett, Mr. A. Money, C.S., Mr. D. C. Creaton, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, Mr. W. O. Coleman, Mr. N. H. Thomson, and Mr. C. Setty. For GALLAT.—Mr. H. A. Gray, two Misses Gray, Mr. W. C. Morgan, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. A. T. Maclean, Mr. Smith, Mr. R. Winder, and Mr. G. Burtrum. For SYDNEY.—Dr. C. B. Chalmers. For SEZ.—Mrs. Duncan. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Turner. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Brierley, and Lieut. W. J. Hayes.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. J. Stephenson, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. J. D. Wilson, Mr. A. F. Burot, Mr. A. N. Mill, Mr. G. F. Schumacher, Mr. H. H. Toynbie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. G. Abick, Mr. G. Kaliski, Mr. M. Agabeg, Mr. J. Carmichael, Mr. D. Johnson, and Mrs. F. Lopus. Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. E. M. Salter, Mr. F. Milson, Mr. J. Milner, Mr. S. Koch, Mr. D. Anderson, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. F. Carlisle, and Mr. J. Kaithness.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 11, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	111 4 to 111 8
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 104	103 12 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	ls. 11½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	ls. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company	200	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal	1000	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	128 to 129
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	40 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	117 to 118½d.
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 725 to 730
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	198 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company	100	23 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company	250	142 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	170 to —
Howrah Docking Company	500	195 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	345 to 350
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	800 to 825½d.
National Bank of India (Limited)	£124	108 to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300	440 to 445
Punjab Bank	100	93 to 94½d.
Simla Bank	500	560 to 565
Tranoot Indigo	200	100 to 102
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	27 to 28

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

CHUDDERGHAT, Sept. 25.—In one of my previous communications I noticed the final decision of the Government of India in regard to Mr. Kaye, whose employment in the service of the Nizam's Government was vetoed by his Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Kaye has since been to Bombay, and to the astonishment of all returned to Hyderabad a few days ago, with the view, it is said, of establishing a wholesale business here as merchant and banker, in connection with the eminent firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay. That Mr. Kaye will do a "roaring trade" in this large and populous city there is but one opinion; he possesses peculiarly tact and great energy, which emi-

nently fit him to undertake a business of this nature. Such a firm as contemplated by Mr. Kaye has been a great desideratum. It is very difficult to procure wines and spirits of a superior kind here. One will scarcely find here such brands as Gledstane's, Tod Heatley and Co.'s, Cockhoo Campbell, and Co.'s, and last not least of the choice wines of the well-known firm of McDowell and Co., Madras. The spurious articles with counterfeit labels palmed off here as genuine by the petty tradesmen are greatly on the increase. Mr. Hardy Johnstone bid farewell to Hyderabad last week. Sir Salar Jung has forwarded, though with reluctance, it is said, the proceedings of the case constituting the ground of dismissal to the members of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Considering the nature of the offence, Mr. Johnstone has been dealt with most leniently by his Excellency: had he been serving the British Government he would have found himself in a serious predicament. It is reported that the Nizam's Department of Public Works is to be reorganised. At present there is only one superintending engineer, and the number is to be increased to five, one for each division. Mr. Haskoll is to be Chief Engineer of Hyderabad Division; he was formerly superintending engineer, but annoyance he received from Mr. Johnstone, the then secretary, was so great, that he felt it his duty to resign his post and accept the one offered to him as secretary to the Municipality. Mr. Haskoll possesses talents of a high order, and in season and out of season has done good service under the Nizam's Government.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVANCORE.—The Maharajah of Travancore has appointed a Mr. J. Ross, M.A., as the tutor of the young Prince. The Maharajah himself received his education from a native.

THE MURDER AT BANGALORE.—Corporal Allen, who was shot by Private Roddy of the 1-21st Fusiliers at Bangalore lately, died on Thursday morning, and was buried that evening. His murderer will of course have to stand his trial on the capital charge.

FLOODS AT ELLORE.—The *Madras Times* of Oct. 10 says: We learn by telegram, dated yesterday, that destructive floods have occurred at Ellore, by which nearly a thousand houses have been destroyed, and four thousand people rendered houseless. This certainly indicates a very violent monsoon.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The *Madras Mail* understands that Captain J. Pennycuik, of the Royal Engineers; Colonel R. Cadell, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Dyneley, of the Madras Cavalry; Major P. L. Stafford, of the Staff Corps, and two other officers, will represent the Madras Army at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise in the Punjab.

NOT BAD FOR A BEGINNER.—We (*Madras Times*) decline most positively to give up the name of the clerk who communicated to us the following telegrams:—Experienced Engineer (Madras) to exalted Personage (Ootacamund)—“Leak in the Red Hills bund.” Exalted Personage (Ootacamund) to Experienced Engineer (Madras)—“Dam it.”

THE MADRAS PIER.—We understand the repairs to the Madras Pier have, for the present, been suspended, consequent on the want of the necessary funds to proceed with the work. It appears funds are not just now forthcoming. The sum of Rs. 5,000, sanctioned as a preliminary grant for the commencement of the repairs of the pier, has been expended, and until a further grant is made the work is brought to a stand still.

THE MADRAS CENSUS.—Dr. Cornish has reported to the Board of Revenue that the tabulation of the census cannot be completed by this month, and that it will take about eight or more months with the present establishment to finish. There are at present about 220 hands engaged in this work, and if it is deemed necessary to facilitate the completion of the Census within four months, 385 hands will have to be engaged at Rs. 17½ each hand.

MILITARY.—It is rumoured that Brigadier-General Woods, at present at Bellary, is to officiate in command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force until the arrival of General de Sausmarez's successor. We notice that Sir Alfred Wilde, who is mentioned as the probable successor to the command, will not leave England before the end of this month. Pending the arrival of General Woods, should the rumour to which we refer be correct, the acting command will, in the ordinary course, fall to the lot of the senior officer at Secunderabad, Colonel Ross, of the 2-24th Regiment.—*Times of India*.

LEAK IN THE RED HILLS TANK.—There was a report current a few days ago that there were leaks in the embankment of the Red Hills Tank, and that serious apprehensions were entertained. We learn that the engineer in charge of the tank is of opinion that there is no cause for any alarm. There has been a slight slipping of the embankment, but there are no leaks. The engineer has submitted a report to Government, and we have no doubt, considering the great anxiety that has prevailed with regard to the condition of the embankments of the tank, that the Government will not be slow in laying the said report before the public to allay the fears that have been aroused, more especially as we are in immediate expectation of the monsoon breaking. Colonel Ritherdon, the Officiating President of

the Municipality, accompanied by Mr. Lee, the Executive Engineer of the same department, visited and inspected the Red Hills Tank yesterday.—*Madras Times*.

FISH BREEDING.—In what the Government of Madras considers “an unsatisfactory and meagre” report the Superintending Engineers of the Presidency make a show of reporting upon fish preservation. Pisciculture, however, is not engineering proper, and it is quite possible an R.E. who could erect a barrack would not be able to put up a fish ladder. Yet we think the Superintending Engineers in question should have done a better best. As it is, they hardly approach in breadth of information and accuracy of detail that famous tehseldar who had been called on to state what fish were found in his neighbourhood, and whose report when translated read as follows:—“In the Ganges there be many fish, some of greater size than the rest. The largest is the alligator, and the next porpoise. This latter much resembles a bheesty's mussuck, but whether it feeds on human flesh I cannot speak with confidence.” But the Superintending Engineers bring out one fact distinctly, that fish are as annoying as Irishmen or natives of this country in their indifference—“apathy” is the fashionable word—to the efforts of a paternal Government to improve their condition. The fish ladders, we are told, are never used by the fish, although they were built expressly for their convenience. We advise the Madras Government to make the use of fish ladders by the fish compulsory.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3. Str. Meinam, —, Galle, —6. Cosmopolito, —, Point de Galle.—9. York, —, London; John O'Gaunt, in sight.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Atkinson and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Kilery and child. For GALLE.—Messrs. Watson, Thompson, and W. and E. Thomas, Pondicherry. Mr. T. Rousseau, For Madras, Mr. and Mrs. Birch, and Mr. Main.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6. Coda Bux, —, Calcutta.—7. Str. Bertha, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Meinam.—From MADRAS.—FOR HONG KONG.—Miss Bain. For PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Frion, and Rev. —, Ladislus.
Per Bertha.—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and infant.

Bombay.

OPENING OF THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1872, POONAH.

The Industrial Exhibition for 1872, of all articles made by soldiers, European and native, in the Presidency of Bombay, was opened by H.E. Sir P. Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and H.E. Sir A. Spencer, the Commander-in-Chief, at five p.m. on Monday, the 30th September, at the Assembly Rooms, Poonah. On entering the rooms on Monday afternoon a fine sight presented itself. Articles, useful and ornamental, beautifully set on tables arranged in long rows along the building, were to be seen. The afternoon was the finest of Poonah afternoons. A quiet peacefulness lay all around the building, and two fine regimental bands were present discoursing sweet music. About sundown the hall became crowded and somewhat disagreeably hot. The ladies of Poonah mustered strong. We have been in many parts of India, but in no assembly in India, not excepting Simla, have we seen so many finely trained ladies as in the assemblies of Poonah. We need not say Sir Philip Wodehouse was present, as was the Commander-in-Chief. We thought Major-General Grant, to whom the soldiers exhibiting are greatly indebted, never looked better than in the Hall of Industrial Art. We saw many fine soldiers, men known in Poonah and indeed throughout India. As we entered the Assembly Rooms we thought of other days. What changes have we not lived to see! If we measure things by events, it looks long since we were born. Progress is one of the marked features of our times. We have advanced and are advancing beyond the wildest dreams of our quiet-going forefathers—for the grand significance of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition lies not on the surface of things. Only fine seamen can detect the current and whither it tends. We are not sure if there were many men in the Assembly Hall on Monday afternoon who tried to measure, or could measure if they tried, the real significance of the scene on which they gazed. It is in soldiers' exhibitions, as in other things less noble, often darkest under the lamp. Great revolutions often occur altogether unperceived—unnoticed and unregistered. What then is the character of the revolution of which the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition is an index? Our military policy has changed and is changing, as far as the treatment of our soldiers is concerned. Is that nothing? Who that knows anything of the past on this matter will venture to say so?

To mention *seriatim* the character of each article exhibited would be impossible, so various are the things to be seen in the Assembly Rooms. When there is so much to praise, it might be invidious to mention any names. We are glad to see the 56th not in the shade in this Exhibition. They exhibit some fine specimens of cabinet work. The 68th come out strong in models. The 83rd send some very fine

needlework. The 49th exhibit excellent specimens of furniture. The 3rd Hussars appear to great advantage, especially in fancy work. We commend a pedestal library table, by Mr. Glennister, of the 66th. Also a portable chair, by Mr. Gale, of the 66th. Some fine fancy tea-pots, by Mr. Frost, of the 49th. A fine portable ladies' work-table, by Mr. Kinsbury, of the 3rd Hussars. A cabinet, a chest of drawers, and a tea-caddy, by Mr. Coote; also a fine case of jewellery. Above all we commend a model theatre, by Mr. Jaques; it is really a gem of contrivance. It can be worked by children. The piece being performed is "Richard I." We cannot specify all the deserving, where there are so many. If we do not speak to men above all advice we would recommend that two or three respectable soldiers' wives should be put in charge of the needlework and woman millinery department of the Exhibition. By such an arrangement there would be no violation of military decorum, and vast moral advantages would be gained. We rejoice to see the British soldier respected and made to respect himself. We may not see it, but the day is sure to come when our soldiers' wives, respected because respecting themselves, shall be treated considerably. Her day is coming.

To us there can be no greater pleasure as journalists than to help on the approach of that day when high and low, rich and poor, high officials, rank and file, will recognise each other's common rights as men. Service is not dishonourable. To be a British-soldier is to occupy an honourable calling. To the British soldier we say it is in your power to be respected. The way to secure this is to refuse to be a beast; to be a man, and respect yourself.—*Deccan Herald*.

STATION TALK.

RAJCOTE, Oct. 6.—There is no change to notice in the weather, which is clear, thermometer in the shade at noon 83 deg. Dengue is sun going its rounds, and I hear that in the house of a Brahmin official, not far from my residence, three persons are laid up. On Wednesday next (9th) the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, leaves this place, *en route to Bombay*. His *attendant*, two sheristadars, and head clerk accompany him up to that place, with a view, it is said, of being introduced to Mr. Ravenscroft. There has been no public demonstration of any kind in honour of Colonel Anderson's departure—no address, no speech-making, no testimonial. Major Watson, Acting First Assistant, will be in charge of the agency until Mr. Ravenscroft joins. I mentioned in my last that the Jam refused to meet Colonel Anderson at Purduree on the plea of illness. So far I was correct, but it would appear that, the matter having been pressed upon him, his Highness was induced to visit Purduree yesterday, in order to meet Colonel Anderson, who it appears had a friendly and rather brilliant reception. The inspecting post-master has just left on a tour of visitation to Cutch. I believe this is the first visit since his appointment, now nearly two years. This gentleman commenced his career by instituting numerous prosecutions in criminal courts against his subordinates, in nine of which he proved successful, which speak volumes in favour of his activity and energy, though he is on the invalid establishment of H.M.'s Indian Army. The new lines for the Native Infantry Regiment are fast approaching completion, but the question is where will the head-quarters of the 7th Regiment be located on its arrival here? If additional lines be erected, there will be a useless waste of money. In short, it is a great mistake to send another regiment, or rather wing of one, to this place. During the mutinies, the then Political Agent, Colonel Lang, was asked by Government if he required additional troops. That gentleman's reply was—"No, but if Government are hard pressed, I can spare the troops in the province, as I have the greatest confidence in the loyalty of the chiefs and people."

BHOSAWUL, Oct. 9.—We have had two days' heavy rain, and judging by the appearance of the river Taptee, which rose in a very short time about fifteen feet, the rain must have been general over a large portion of the country. It is to be hoped the crops will not be injured. It will be a great pity if they have, because otherwise the season has been so favourable. The nights have set in cold and the mornings are delightful, so there is every prospect of four or five months' favourable weather. There are a good many cases of fever about, owing, I believe, to the great quantity of rank vegetation growing about the station, which otherwise is healthy.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE CHIEF.—Bai Jevkore, the heroine of the recent re-marriage at Ahmedabad, happening to be a school-mistress before marriage, the Maharaj of Neriad has issued an order to the effect that any person sending his daughter to any school will be fined in the sum of Rs. 50!—*Rast Gofar*.

MUNICIPAL BILL.—We understand that the Ratepayers' Committee, at their meeting on Thursday, resolved to watch the action of the Bombay Government as regards the Municipal Bill very closely, and that in the event of their very reasonable representations being disregarded by the Poona Council, steps will be taken to bring the grievances of the people prominently before the Viceroy while here next month.

THE PARSEE POPULATION OF BOMBAY.—All the figures relating to the late census of Bombay have been summed up, but nothing particular has been given out. We are, however, enabled to state from a reliable source that the Parsee community in Bombay counts 49,050 men, women, and children.—*Rast Gofar*.

MILITARY.—The following troops are to proceed so as to arrive at Bombay prior to 12th November:—Poona Horse, from Seroor; four guns F-18th R.A., from Seroor; Head quarters 83rd Foot, from Poona, and detachments from Sattara and Aseergurh. The Royal Artillery and 83rd Foot, entire, will return to Poona so soon as they can be dispensed with in Bombay.

THE SINDH FRONTIER.—Lord Northbrook aims, it is said, at civilising the cattle-robbing cut-throats who keep unsafe the road of commerce between Sindh and the countries beyond Beloochistan. The Murrees, Bhogtees, and Doonies are all to be invited to meet his Excellency in durbar, and they will there, we presume, all receive presents.

ADEN PORT RULES.—Last January it was pointed out in these columns, beyond dispute, that unless the Aden port rules were speedily modified Canal steamers would find Aden too costly a place to call at. Lately a step has been taken in the right direction, though all that is required has not yet been done. By yesterday's mail we received a copy of the revised Aden port rules, from which we learn that although port dues remain the same—one anna per registered ton—yet pilotage rates have been reduced from one anna to four pies per ton, and mooring fees have been abolished altogether.—*Times of India*, Oct. 7.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HUGHLINGS.—A meeting of the committee appointed to collect subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor Hughlings, of the Elphinstone College, was held lately, when it was resolved to put a full sized portrait of the deceased in the hall of the new college, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 to be invested in Government Securities made over to the University for a prize to be awarded out of the interest to the first successful candidate at the F. E. A. examination who obtains the greatest number of marks in the English paper. These resolutions, we hear, are not final, but they are shortly to be laid for approval before the subscribers.

KHANDEISH, &c., RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the provisional committee has been convened at Fudtarey's Wada in Sadasiva Peit, when four members, including one of the secretaries, were present. It was resolved to remit at once Rs. 200, which had till then been collected, to the Relief Committee at Dhoolia, and to make further remittances of Rs. 100 each as soon as that sum was collected. In accordance with this resolution sums amounting to Rs. 400 were forwarded till Saturday last.—*Poona Observer*.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Cotton Commissioner we see that during the weeks ending 21st and 28th September 1,310½ cwt. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land—987½ cwt. by the G.I.P. Railway, and 323½ cwt. by the East India Railway. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 23rd and 30th September 1,593 cwt. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 661 cwt. from the province of Sindh, 228 cwt. from the Persian Gulf, 297 cwt. from Cutch, 29 cwt. from British Concan, and 378 cwt. from British Gujerat.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—There was a large assemblage of Hindoo ladies in the bungalow of Babu Protb Chunder Mezmoodar at Girgaum on last Thursday. The ladies had certain scientific experiments shown them, and speeches of a social and religious character were made for their benefit by Professor R. G. Bundarkur and by the Babu himself. The ladies, who came from all classes of the community, were very much pleased with the proceedings, and it is proposed to hold a similar meeting every Thursday. The effect is surely in the right direction; for unless the Hindoo ladies of Bombay are imbued with correct notions, both socially and religiously, there is very little hope for the real prosperity of native society.—*Times of India*, Oct. 14.

DISSOLVING SCENES.—The floods of India laugh to scorn the engineering skill of which so great boast is made. Our most beautiful and imposing bridges appear for a little, are lauded to the skies, and before the echo of the plaudits has died away, the bridges dissolve and are no more. There have been a good many of these dissolving scenes of late. The public is put to great inconvenience by the interruption on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is said that two months must elapse before there can be direct communication between Bombay and Surat, and two years before the road can be restored to what it was (a consummation not very desirable perhaps). Too much water and too little water are the two great miseries of India, and we seem quite unable to cope with them. There has also been a serious interruption on the S.E. line, cutting off our communication with Madras; this has been restored, though not perfectly. Some time will be needed to repair the damage. It is also stated that passengers will be conveyed between Bombay and Surat, the transit of rivers being effected by means of boats. Perhaps we shall have to come back to this rudimentary process as a permanent thing.—*Bombay Guardian*, Oct. 5.

A TRIP ON THE "ABYSSINIA" TURRET SHIP.—Preparatory to going into dock, a very pleasant day was afforded on board her

Majesty's turret ship the *Abyssinia* to a number of his friends by her popular commander, Lieut. James, R.N. Soon after eleven o'clock on Thursday last the invited guests were on board, and a little before one the huge monitor was ploughing its way seaward. *En route* she passed the incoming mail steamer, whose passengers must have wondered where she was bound for. Her mission, however, on this occasion was purely one of peace, and to give her vast machinery a very necessary airing. At 2.15 a most important announcement was made, and all hands were piped for action to attack a bounteous cold collation; and right well were the knives and forks plied until hardly a vestige remained. The repast was served in the new, much-needed, and comfortable accommodation on deck, recently provided for the officer commanding the ship. Next followed an inspection of the internal wonders, with an explanatory lecture on the guns, which were elevated and lowered with surprising precision and rapidity. The turrets were also set in motion, and the speed of their revolution was once round in fifty seconds! The descent into some of the Avernian chambers caused much merriment, but we doubt whether the fair ones who had the courage to attempt it thought it particularly facile, notwithstanding Virgil's dogmatic assertion that *facilis descensus Averno*. About 6 P.M. the *Abyssinia* had returned to her moorings, after having paid a passing visit to her sister, the *Magdala*, and received on board that monster's able commander, Lieut. Palmer, R.N. Her anchor was soon dropped, and amid the shades of night, which were falling fast, her visitors gave three hearty cheers for Captain James, and departed thoroughly pleased with their trip on a turret ship.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, Bassorah; Snowdon, Goodsell, Rangoon.—S. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Sydney; str. Cathay, Dundas, China; str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Allipoy; Iron King, Cunningham, Calcutta; Sikh, Andrew, Calcutta.—10. Tiverton, Rowe, London; str. Peshawar, White Suez.—12. Prince Regent, Clague, Liverpool; David G. Flemming, Cowel, Dundee.—13. Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, Liverpool; Nicobar, Lefraunais, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, infant and child, Mr. Collier, Mr. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Bachara, Miss Bliss, Major Marsh, Mrs. Sellar, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Hoey, Mr. Filose, Col. and Mrs. Lester and infant, and Mrs. Moyle. From Brindisi.—Mr. Mulbach, Capt. Muir, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. L. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. C. Saunders, Capt. Hay, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Studd, Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, Captain Garshu, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. O. Douneil, and Mr. M. Lynch. From Aden.—Conductor Boyle, wife and four children, Sergeant Bonthrow, and Surgeon Buchanan.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7. Str. Australia, Murray, Aden and Suez; Bavelaw, Byrne, Calcutta.—9. Str. Hindostan, Rossell, China, &c.—9. Elizabeth, Narbit, Rangoon; City of Cashmere, Bryce, Rangoon.—10. Str. Mula, Hanna, Malabar Coast; Estrella de Damao, Nacoda, Chittagong; Kurrachee, Henderson, Malabar Coast; Bagdad, Sell, Calcutta.—11. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Hidalgo, Edward, Liverpool, via Kurrachee; str. Oreste, Marinovich, Trieste and Venice, &c.; H.M.'s Nimble, McDonnell, Mascot.—13. Str. Leith, Barnetson, London, via Colombo.—14. Mail str. Nubia, Hall, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Simon and child, Mrs. C. H. Harvey and two infants, Mr. F. W. Ling, Mr. J. Atkinson, Capt. Pascoe, R.A., Mrs. Dunn and children, Mr. B. F. Cramer, Capt. F. N. Cullwell, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Gatiey, Mr. and Mrs. Hankin and two children, Mrs. Lamb and three children, Mrs. Cobbett and two children, Mr. Wm. Legg, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Cookson, Mr. T. Joone, Serjt. major J. Byrne, and Lieut. col. G. H. C. Stracey. For Brindisi.—Mr. Bayley, Mr. and Miss Davidson, Mr. G. Bridge, Major Harris, Mr. Templeton, Mr. Knox, Mr. J. Vaughan, Major A. Mackenzie, and Mr. G. Bridge. For Venice.—Mr. Watson, Mr. Beatty and two infants, Major G. Newmarch, Lieut. col. Gillespie, Major J. M. Marks, Mr. J. Gillespie, Major F. W. Sewell, Capt. and Mrs. H. Cathcart, Mr. Hannah, and Mr. P. Critchton. For Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Ross and three children, Mr. R. B. S. Roberts, Capt. H. P. Ewart, Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Bengal C.S., and Apothecary and Mrs. Rozario and four children.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1s. 11 3-4d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1-4d. Debits.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan...	...	...	Rs. 97 1/2
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 101 1/2
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	" 103 1/2
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	" 111 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 103 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	" 111 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

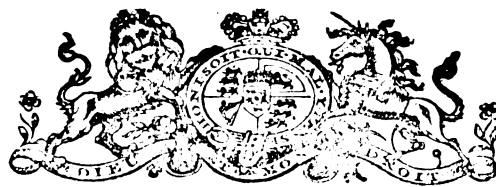
Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-5-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 221 1/2
Bar Silv. r. 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	6-0-19

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2 10s. Seeds, £1 10s. nominal per ton.

To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Oct. 31.—(By Telegram.)—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.13; 9 1/2 ditto, Rs. 5.8. Piece Goods advancing. Cotton improving; Dhollera, Rs. 215; Oomrawattees, Rs. 236. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11 9-16d. Freights to Liverpool, 47s. to 48s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BRAWLEY, Major A. H., dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, N.W.P., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade. Oct. 5.
 DAWSON, F. A., is apptd. to be an asst. supt. of police in Burdwan, and is posted to Ranceegunge. Oct. 9.
 DENNEHY—HALLETT.—From Aug. 10, the date on which Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt, dep. ins. gen. of police, returned from leave, Major T. Dennehy, offic. dep. ins. gen. of police, N.W.P., to revert to his appt. of dist. supt. of police, 1st grade. Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett, offic. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, N.W.P., to revert to the 2nd grade.
 DUTT, R. C., asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is transfd. to Moorshedabad, and apptd. to have charge of the sub div. of Junghypore during the absence on leave of Baboo Taraprosad Chatterjee. Oct. 9.
 HART, G. H. R., is apptd. to offic. in the 4th class of the financial dept., with effect from Sept. 25.
 LOGIN, E. W. S., offic. asst. to the comr. of paper currency, Bombay, to be also offic. asst. to the acct. gen., Bombay. Oct. 5.
 MACKINTOSH, J. S., to be asst. sec. to Govt., N.W.P., with effect from Aug. 4 last.
 MANN, G. O., dep. coll. of Jounpore, is transfd. to Humeerpore. Oct. 5.
 MARCEL, J. A., asst. mag. and coll. of Etah, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist., during the absence of Mr. R. T. Hobart on priv. leave.
 OLLIVANT, Capt. A., offic. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, N.W.P., to revert to the 3rd grade. Oct. 5.
 PEPPIN, W. P., offic. dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, N.W.P., to revert to the 4th grade. Oct. 5.
 QUINN, J., dep. comr., to be supt. of the jail at Jhansie, with effect from July 24, the date on which Major A. H. Bramley returned from leave.
 ST. BARBE, H. L., is apptd. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. Oct. 9.
 STEWART, E., dep. mag. and dep. coll., on leave, to have temp. charge of the sub. div. of Jamoakandi in Moorshehabad. Oct. 9.
 TRACEY, T. B., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll., Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dashwood. Oct. 5.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 5.)

Foreign Department.—Capt. P. D. Henderson, cadre 2nd regt. Madras L.C., to be an attache in the foreign dept., with effect from May 23, 1871.
 Mr. C. E. Buckland, n.c.s., to be an attache in the foreign dept., with effect from Nov. 17, 1871.
 The Rajah of Nattoro to be an attache in the foreign dept., with effect from June 13, 1872.
 Capt. V. E. Law, gen. list, Madras cav., to be an attache in the foreign dept., with effect from July 1, 1872.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

(Central Provinces Gazette, October 5.)

The following appointments and transfers are ordered, with effect from Oct. 1:—
 Mr. Lamory, insp. of police in Kamthi cantonment, to be 2nd class insp. in the dist. police, and is posted to the Betal dist.
 Second Class Insp. Mr. Lima to be insp. of Kamthi Canton. Police.

PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.

The Hon. the Lient. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer and Subordinate Establishments, P.W.D., Punjab, with effect from Sept. 1:—

Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.
 Capt. G. Swinton, R.E., Swat River Canal Project div.
 Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade.
 Capt. W. Broadfoot, R.E., asst. to chief engr. Irrigation Works, on furl.
 Mr. J. D. Derry, 2nd div., Sirhind Canal.
 Mr. T. W. Knowles, Derajat div.
 Executive Engineers, 4th Grade to 3rd Grade.
 Mr. E. L. Asher, Hazara div.
 Condr. M. R. Duncan, Special Survey div., Western Jumna Canal.
 Capt. E. C. Garstin, on furlough.
 Mr. J. H. Lyons, Delhi and Umballa Roads div.
 Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, to Exec. Engineers, 4th Grade.
 Lieut. J. W. Otley, offic. asst. to chief engr., Irrigation Branch.
 Mr. E. A. Sibold, Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals.
 Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.
 Mr. P. D. Alexander, Hansi div., Western Jumna.
 Mr. F. L. Brown, personal asst. to superint. engr., Sirhind Canal.
 Mr. E. Bullock, Swat River Canal Project div.
 Mr. G. J. Burke, Special Survey div., Derajat Circle.

Mr. S. F. Cox, 2nd div., Umballa and Lahore Road.
Mr. H. Daniell, Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canal.
Mr. J. E. Gore, 1st div., Sirhind Canal.
Mr. D. F. Martin, 1st div., Umballa and Lahore Road.
Mr. P. J. Moran, 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 19, app. Lieut. W. S. Anderson to act as interpreter 2nd batt. 60th foot, during absence of Lieut. C. Hope, on duty at Murree.

GORDON, Lieut. R., 2nd squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav., a probnr. for the Bengal staff corps, is remanded to his own regt., the 109th foot, and directed to join at once.

GREY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 5, directing Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, 2nd batt. 19th foot, 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as qrmr. 4th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Elliot.

HAYNES.—The part of G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 11, directing Lieut. F. H. Haynes, 21st hussars, to proc. to England, to join the regtl. depot during the ensuing cold season, is cancl.

HOLMES, Brevet capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, to be garrison instr. Bengal staff corps, v. Graham, app. adjt. 19th brig. R.A. Capt. Holmes is posted to Cawnpore.

LANGMORE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 7, directing Lieut. col. E. G. Langmore, 2nd in com. and wing officer 31st N.I., to offic. as comdt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 29, in room of Brevet col. H. M. Wilson, placed on the sick list.

MORRIS, J. H., C.S., Nagpore volunteer rifles, chief comr., Central Province, v. Lieut. col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., v.c., late offic. chief comr.

RENNICK, Lieut. R. H. F., staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 13th N.I., for duty. Oct. 5.

TIMBKELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, app. Lieut. W. T. Timbrell to be asst. instr. of musketry, in 54th foot, from Sept. 20, v. Lieut. C. H. Law, proceeded on leave.

THOMASON COLLEGE.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to remain at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and continue their studies till Sept. 1, 1873:—Lieut. H. A. Graves, R.A., and Lieut. E. E. Kenny, 56th foot. The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College on Oct. 1, with permission to study therein till May 1, 1873:—Capt. C. F. Thomas, 6th N.I., v. Capt. G. W. Smith, 85th foot, whose appointment at the College, published in G.O.C.C. dated Aug. 28, p. 401, is cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on Sept. 2:—Major R. C. W. Campbell, R.A.; Lieut. F. J. Day, R.E., D.P.W.; Lieut. A. T. Boyle, 1st battalion 17th foot; Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, 1st battalion 17th foot; Corporal E. Smyth, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private C. Lee, 1st battalion 17th foot; Private J. Connors, 62nd foot; Drummer J. Minnis, 62nd foot; Drummer W. Brereton, 62nd foot; Drummer F. Rogers, 62nd foot; and Asst. surg. J. J. Monteath, M.D., civil surgeon, Cachar.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. A. Mangles, officiating comptroller general and head commissioner of the department of issue of Government paper currency, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. H. D. Sandeman. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, B.A., late officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Dinapore, for fifteen months. The leave granted to Capt. W. Hopkinson, assistant commissioner, Hazareebaugh, under orders of July 17 last, is cancelled. Mr. W. F. Smith, assistant superintendent of police at Raneeunge, is transferred to the Patna division for six months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. E. Hastings, of the general list, infantry, quartermaster 2nd Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. M. C. Perreau, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy paymaster in charge of account branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, for two years. Brevet col. C. H. Smith, C.B., A brigade, R.H.A., to Simla, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. W. Rooke, E battery D brigade, R.H.A., to remain in England, on private affairs, from Nov. 13 to Feb. 13 next, in extension. Vet. surg. F. D. Bray, 20th hussars, to Simla and the neighbouring hills, from date of leaving regiment to Oct. 15. Capt. R. E. Cane, D battery 8th brigade, R.A., to Calcutta and Bombay, on private affairs, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 15; this cancels the leave granted to that officer in G.O.C.C., May 2. Capt. and Adjt. H. F. Philpotts, 13th brigade, R.A., to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. E. Garnault, No. 6 battery 23rd brigade, R.A., to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. D. K. Evans, 1st battalion, 6th foot, to remain at Murree, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. G. H. Stracey, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. J. H. Kirke, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. S. Gildea, 72nd foot, instructor of musketry, to remain at Simla, from Sept. 21 to Sept. 30, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, 85th foot, to Calcutta, from Oct. 12 to April 12 next, to study the native languages; this cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C., Aug. 15. Major D. Macintyre, staff corps, 2nd in command wing officer 2nd Goorkha, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Veterinary surg. Boyd, F brigade R.H.A., to Simla, from Sept. 1 to Oct.

31, in extension. Lieut. E. A. Young, 11th hussars, to remain at Calcutta, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Asst. surg. W. W. Tomlinson, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, in extension. Lieut. A. D. Alexander, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. J. K. Dooner, 2nd battalion 12th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. J. Maillard, 1st battalion 17th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to Nov. 30. Capt. J. O. Travers, A.D.C. to Major general comdg. Meerut division, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 26, to remain at Cashmere, in extension. Surg. J. H. Ross, M.B., 39th foot, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 65th foot, to remain at Calcutta, from Oct. 13 to Nov. 12, in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Capt. (local major) C. T. Caldecott, 76th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. C. L. Smith, 83rd foot, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Asst. surg. E. R. O'Brien, M.D., 96th foot, from Aug. 13 to Sept. 5, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Brev. col. W. J. Hicks, staff corps, for six months, from Sept. 1, to remain at Shillong and to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. C. Toker, adjt. 18th N.I., to the Presidency, to appear before the Board of Examiners, from Oct. 4 to 13, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Bengal staff corps, squadron subaltern, 2nd cav., for four months, on urgent private affairs. Major J. P. Turtton, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 4th Goorkha regt., for two years, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat on Oct. 2.

STONE, Rev. A. W., minister at Cochin, has been app. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in this diocese.

MILITARY.

ASHBEE, Qrmr. B., 23rd (to be reduced) brig. R.A., has been transfd. to the 9th brig. Sept. 18. [Lewis.]

BELL, Capt. W., 56th regt., to be station staff officer, Ahmednuggur, v. CLUBLEY, Capt., 5th N.I., to act as aide de-camp to Major gen. De Sausmarez, without prejudice to his regtl. duties as adjt., with effect from Aug. 15, during absence of Capt. F. De Sausmarez.

STOKES, Lieut. R., from att. 7th N.I. to 2nd wing sub. 7th N.I., v. Eastall, who vacates. Sept. 21.

STREITELL, Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. E. P., 9th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as an adjt., until relieved by Capt. Davies, v. Capt. W. A. Cheke, proceeding on leave.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Ootacamund, Oct. 5.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.
Major W. C. Phillips (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 44th N.I.; Capt. D. G. St. J. Grant (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. W. F. Wright (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Lieut. col. Rishton, retired.

Major W. E. White (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 30th N.I.; Capt. A. Hunter (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. G. H. Grace (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Phillips, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major H. H. Firth (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 19th N.I.; Capt. T. M. McHutchin (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. C. McInroy (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. White, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major C. A. McMahon (staff corps) to lieut. col. 39th N.I.; Capt. D. Shaw, major in staff corps, to major; and Lieut. G. H. Oakes, capt. in staff corps, to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Firth, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major C. M. White (staff corps), to lieut. col. 45th N.I.; Capt. (brevet major) C. A. Benson to be major, and Lieut. H. E. A. Lawford, capt. in staff corps, to capt., from Sept. 29, v. McMahon, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. F. Williams, Lieut. (col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 9th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. V. Holloway (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. White, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major W. Weldon (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 47th N.I.; Capt. M. K. Bourne (major in staff corps), to major, and Lieut. A. Wingfield (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Williams, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major H. Hoseason (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 24th N.I.; Capt. C. J. Bardley (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major and Infantry Gen. list; Lieut. (brevet captain) F. H. Winterbotham to capt. from Sept. 29, 1872, vice Weldon, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Infantry.

Major A. G. Davidson (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 29th N.I.; Capt. R. M. Macdonald (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. H. C. Davies (capt. in staff corps) to capt. from Sept. 29, 1872, vice Hoseason, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Infantry.

Major J. P. Watts (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 27th N.I.; Capt. J. Orr (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. F. J. Wroughton (capt. in staff corps) to capt. from Sept. 29, 1872, v. Davidson, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Infantry.

Major G. Pringle (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 35th N.I.; Capt. E. O. Leggatt (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. H. C. Onslow (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Watts, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major F. W. A. Robson (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 20th N.I.; Capt. J. D. C. Wallace (major in staff corps) to major, and I.G. list Lieut. T. R. Byng (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Pringle, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major G. Hearn (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 49th N.I.; Capt. W. H. White (major in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. W. H. Hoskins (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Robson, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major D. Scott (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 8th N.I.; Capt. H. Clerk (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. R. G. Jenkins (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Hearn, promoted and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major W. A. Riach (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 12th N.I.; Capt. R. S. Couchman (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. T. B. Church (major in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Scott, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major J. L. Pearse (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 5th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Whitlock (major in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. H. W. H. Cox (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Riach, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. Drury (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 43rd N.I.; Capt. A. G. W. Burn (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. H. Porteous (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Pearse, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. B. Knocker (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 40th N.I.; Capt. T. G. M. Lane (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. H. A. T. Nepean (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Drury, prom. and removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. Allardyce (staff corps), to lieut. col. 2nd E.L.I., Capt. C. H. Beddek (major in staff corps), to major and I.G. list, Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. R. Bradstreet, to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Knocker, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. W. Rideout (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 21st N.I.; Capt. W. H. Hessey (lieut. col. in staff corps), to major, and Lieut. T. G. Clarke (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Allardyce, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. J. Bruce (lieut. col. in staff corps), to major and I.G. list, Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. E. Cox, to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Rideout, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major G. A. Harrison (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 33rd N.I.; Capt. G. F. Pearson (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. P. Burgess (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, 1872, vice Bruce, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Inf.

Major H. R. Morgan (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 13th N.I.; Capt. W. Boardman (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. J. P. James (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, 1872, v. Harrison, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Infantry.

Major H. I. Bett (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 42nd N.I.; Capt. R. H. Beddome (major in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. F. S. FitzPatrick (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, 1872, v. Morgan, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of Infantry.

Major J. R. Boswall (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 51st N.I.; Capt. E. L. M. Evans (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. H. F. de Lousada (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Bett, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major J. G. R. Forlong (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 1st N.I.; Capt. C. W. Cox (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. J. C. Dove-ton (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Boswall, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major F. Mardall (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 16th N.I.; Capt. A. J. P. Ewart (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. J. C. Hay (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Forlong, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. Cooper (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 46th N.I.; Capt. J. A. Fulton (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. C. W. Street (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Mardall, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major A. Prichard (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 28th N.I.; Capt. C. V. Gordon (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. T. Chapman to captain, from Sept. 29, v. Cooper, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major J. F. J. Stevenson (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 26th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Touch (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. H. A. Hammond (capt. in staff corps), from Sept. 29, v. Prichard, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major C. D. Grant (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 11th N.I.; Capt. R. D. Ardagh (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Stevenson, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major W. Munro (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 6th N.I.; Capt. C. C. Minchin (major in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. W. C. Bayley (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Grant, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. Woodcock (staff corps), to lieut. col. 1st M.F.; Capt. G. J. Harcourt (major in 102nd foot), to major, and Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Munro, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. Gahagan (staff corps), to lieut. col. 10th N.I.; Capt. C. J. Godfrey (major in staff corps), to major, and Lieut. T. J. Cotton (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Woodcock, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major O. Morgan (staff corps), to lieut. col. 38th N.I.; Capt. (brevet

major) C. J. Richards, to major, and Lieut. E. G. Morrough (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Gahagan, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major H. C. Z. Claridge (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 37th N.I.; Capt. T. S. Hawks (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major and Lieut. C. L. Highmoor (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from 29th September, 1872, v. Morgan prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. Sage (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 52nd N.I.; Capt. J. S. Martyr (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major and Lieut. J. N. Bennett (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from 29th September, 1872, v. Claridge, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major G. Adey (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 31st L.I.; Capt. R. G. Lewis (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major and Lieut. A. M. Lys (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from 29th Sept., 1872, v. Sage, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major E. F. Waterman (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 25th N.I.; Capt. W. Graves (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; and Lieut. B. B. Faunce (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Adey, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major E. A. Saunders (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col. 7th N.I.; Capt. W. O. Swanston (major in staff corps) to major and I. G. List; Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. R. Ogilvie to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Waterman, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major W. Rose (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 50th N.I.; Capt. J. Duval (major in staff corps) to major and I. G. List; Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. R. Shelley to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Saunders, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major G. Kallender (staff corps) to lieut. col. 22nd N.I.; Capt. H. C. Dowker (major in staff corps) to major and I. G. List; Lieut. (brevet capt.) G. E. Weston to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Rose, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Major R. R. Ricketts (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 18th N.I.; Capt. E. N. Norton (lieut. col. in staff corps), to major, and Lieut. A. F. Laughton (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Kallender, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major E. T. Boddam (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 15th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Palmer (lieut. col. in staff corps), to major and I.G. list, Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. H. St. A. Wilton, to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Ricketts, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major A. B. Cumberlege (staff corps), lieut. col. 41st N.I.; Capt. J. Huddleston (major in staff corps), to major, and Lieut. M. A. Rowlandson (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Boddam, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. Davidson (lieut. col. in staff corps), to lieut. col. 34th L.I.; Capt. J. T. Clarke (lieut. col. in staff corps), to major and Lieut. F. H. Vanderzee (capt. in staff corps), to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Cumberlege, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major C. L. Pereira (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 3rd M.E.R.; Capt. R. S. Burge (major in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. J. B. Gahan (capt. in the staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Davidson, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major H. L. Grove (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 3rd M.E.R.; Capt. O. F. Smithers (major in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. F. A. Stotan (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Pereira, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major J. Puckle (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 3rd L.I.; Capt. A. D. Clay (major in staff corps) to major, and Lieut. R. C. Evan-son (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Grove, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major P. L. Holmes (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 17th N.I.; Capt. (brev. major) R. A. W. C. Stuart to major; Lieut. J. W. S. Butler (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Puckle, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major H. J. T. Neild (lieut. col. in staff corps) to lieut. col. 2nd N.I.; Capt. A. Jenkins (lieut. col. in staff corps) to major; Lieut. W. J. Bell (capt. in staff corps) to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Holmes, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Major E. B. Sladen (staff corps) to lieut. col. 1st M.F.; Capt. (brev. major) J. M. Williams to major and I.G. List; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. E. F. Strettell to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Neild, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. cols. of inf.

Major H. M. Norris to lieut. col. 2nd E.L.I.; Capt. L. H. Isacko (major in staff corps) to major and I.G. List; Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. W. McIver to capt., from Sept. 29, v. Sladen, prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. F. E. Lloyd, 76th foot, at Wellington, on July 29. Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th regiment, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani, at Wellington, on Sept. 2. Capt. W. Bisset, R.A., passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani at Kamptee, on Sept. 2.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Privilege leave has been granted to Mr. S. A. Grierson, inspector of police, Malabar, for three months, under sec. 12 of supplement F of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. G. Middleton, sub assistant, No. 6 Ganjam survey party, one month's privilege leave under sec. 12 of the recent leave rules, from the date of availing himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in October) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. A. B. Thornhill, of the staff corps, agent to the Governor General at Moorahe

dabad, on furlough on private affairs for six months, from 1st Nov. Major General G. DeSausmarez, commanding Hyderabad division, is permitted to proceed to Bombay. Senior Apothecary William Barnes is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, from Oct. 1. Capt. E. J. Wynch, staff corps, from 20th Aug., or date of departure. Col. W. J. Cooke, staff corps, from Aug. 17, or date of departure. Col. J. White, staff corps, doing general duty at Bangalore, from Nov. 10, for a month to Bombay, preparatory to embarking on furl. to Europe. Col. F. H. Scott, staff corps, for one month from Oct. 28, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe. Major J. Hudleston, staff corps, officiating officer 24th N.I., for one month, from Sept. 30, or date of departure. Veterinary Surgeon C. Grey, R.H.A., D Brigade, for three months, from Sept. 29, or date of departure—Neilgherries. Lieut. R. G. W. Hepburne, A battery 20th brigade R.A., for three months, from Nov. 29, or date of departure—Neilgherries. The agent for remounts at Oosoor has, under the provision of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw, of the remount department, for fifteen days, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 19, both days inclusive. The Acting Commissary-general has, under the provision of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Colonel R. Benson, assistant commissary general, for seventeen days, from Oct. 7.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDRE, J. E., to be asst. and coll. of Tanna. Oct. 10.
MASON, T. M., an asst. coll. and a mag. F. P. in the Tanna dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers, under sec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his rev. charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Mr. Mason is also invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860 in the Tanna district. He is also to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police.
POTTINGER, J. C., asst. engr., was app. to act as o.c. engr. for irrigation, Khandesh, from July 16 to Aug. 24.
REID, G. B., an asst. coll. and mag. F. P. in the Khandesh dist., is invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860, in that dist. Oct. 10.
WHITING, J. E., C.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Poonah, from Capt. BUCKLE, R.E., on Sept. 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned troops will proceed to Poona for the purpose of augmenting the force at that station during the stay of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India:—

- 3rd Hussars, from Ahmednugur.
- 83rd Regt., from Bombay (where it will have been assembled on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit).
- 4th Regt. N.I. (Rifle), from Baroda.
- 11th do., from Bombay, Sattara, and Asseerghur.
- 14th Regt., from Kolapore.
- 28th Regt., from Sholapore.
2. The 3rd Hussars, Sattara wing of the 11th Regt. N.I., the 14th, and 28th Regts. will march; the 83rd Regt., 4th Rifles, and Bombay and Asseerghur detachments of the 11th Regts. N.I. will move by rail.
3. The 3rd hussars, 4th rifles, the 11th and 28th regiments should reach Poona by the 18th Nov., the Sattara wing and Asseerghur companies of the 11th regiment N.I. by the 15th idem.
4. The 83rd regiment and Bombay detachment, 11th regiment N.I. to be sent to Poona immediately after the departure of the Viceroy, or sooner if they can be dispensed with.
5. Each corps to move with the least amount of baggage necessary. Field service allowance to be in no case exceeded.
6. Families to be left at stations with a small detail of married men in charge of them and (in the case of the native corps) the lines, a European officer being left in the case of British corps. All men unfit to march to be left at stations and utilised as much as possible for the protection of the lines.
7. The whole of the Kolaopor field column carriage to be brought into Poona, being utilised as required for the move of the troops.
8. The whole of the Poona division field column carriage from out-stations (except such as is required to carry the tents and Government stores of the wing 17th N.I. to Chalisgaum) to be brought into Poona, being utilised for the troops proceeding there.
9. Garrison establishments of water and conservancy followers to be discharged, except such portion as is by regulation allowed to the details remaining at stations.
10. The troops moving by rail will not bring tents with them, these will be supplied at Poona.
11. The two companies of the 11th regt. at Asseerghur will be temporarily relieved by two companies from Mhow.
12. The march of the two squadrons 3rd hussars from Ahmednugur to Mhow in relief is postponed till Dec. 15.
13. Detailed arrangements to be carried out by general officers commanding divisions and districts in communication with each other, report being made to this office for the information of H.E. the C. in C. of the arrangements made.
14. The native troops moving by rail on this occasion may travel in 3rd class carriages if necessary.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned have passed in Hindostani by the Lower Standard:—Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E.; Asst. apoth. E. O. Sullivan, 83rd Foot.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 1.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. T. H. M. Kelly, from the 21st hussars, to be lieutenant, v. J. W. D. Johnson, who exch.; Nov. 2.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. G. N. R. Wetherall retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 2.

16th Lancers.—P. R. Bairnsfather, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. A. M. Smythe, ret.; Nov. 2.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. J. W. D. Johnson, from the 3rd hussars, to be lieutenant, v. T. H. M. Kelly, who exch.; Nov. 2.

Royal Artillery.—To be Colonels Commandant: Major gen. R. C. Moore, c.b. (late Madras), v. Gen. Sir P. Montgomerie, k.c.b., dec.; Oct. 6. Gen. J. T. Lane, c.b. (late Bengal), v. Field Marshal Sir G. Pollock, Bart., g.c.b., g.c.s.i., dec.; Oct. 7. To be Lieut. Cols.: Lieut. col. F. Close, from the supernum. list, v. Brevet col. O. Colclough, placed on the supernum. list; Sept. 14. Major C. McW. Mercer (late Bengal), v. J. S. Frith, dec.; Sept. 21. Major A. R. Gloag (late Madras), v. N. G. Campbell, placed on the seconded list; Major E. W. Childers (late Madras), on the seconded list; Major T. I. M. Hog (late Madras), v. R. G. F. Henegan, placed on the seconded list; Nov. 2. To be Majors: Capt. W. Newman, v. R. L. Tottenham, dec.; Aug. 13. Capt. H. Smithett (late Bengal), v. C. McW. Mercer, prom.; Sept. 25. Capt. E. J. Tremlet, v. Brevet Lieut. col. T. S. P. Field, placed on temp. half-pay; Capt. C. E. Nairne (late Bengal), v. G. B. Trail, placed on the supernum. list; Capt. H. J. Thornton (late Madras), v. A. R. Gloag, prom.; Capt. M. H. C. B. Steinman (late Madras), v. T. I. M. Hog, prom.; Nov. 2. To be Captains: Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie (late Bengal), v. H. Smithett, prom.; Lieut. G. M. B. Horsby, v. W. Newman, prom.; Sept. 25. Lieut. R. Bazett (late Bengal), v. C. E. Nairne, prom.; Second Capt. W. Wyndham (late Madras), from temp. half-pay, v. H. J. Thornton, prom.; Lieut. G. R. Gambier (late Madras), v. M. H. C. B. Steinman, prom.; Lieut. D. W. Lawrell (late Madras), v. W. A. Warren, placed upon the supernum. list, on being app. adjt. to the Cheshire Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. C. Jones, v. E. J. Tremlett, prom.; Nov. 2.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants.—Commissions to bear date Nov. 2: J. D. Kirwan, v. J. H. Hart, dec.; E. de V. du Boulay, v. S. de L. Lacy, prom.; J. W. H. Potts, v. M. L. Porter, prom.; E. C. C. Sanders, v. C. F. Glass, prom.; A. H. Callwell, v. F. J. Caldecott, prom.; J. H. Wodehouse, v. W. R. Starke, prom.; F. M. Banister, v. E. F. Law, resigned; J. McDonnell, v. T. J. Jones, prom.; J. Temple, v. J. L. Bell, prom.; C. H. Herring-Cooper, v. M. G. Gerard, transfd. to the Bengal S.C.; E. W. Selby, v. A. M. Pinhey, resigned; F. N. M. Skinner, v. J. Younger, prom.; W. E. Hardy, v. W. S. Hebbert, prom.; G. H. W. Beaumont, v. T. Mulrenan, prom.; J. A. Coxhead, v. C. J. Deshon, prom.

Capt. G. E. W. Malet (late Bengal) to be adjt., v. Capt. B. Yaldwyn (late Madras), whose appointment, published in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 24, is cancelled; Nov. 2.

The date of Major gen. Sir W. M. Coghlan's commission as col. commandant is May 8, and not Aug. 1, as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 24.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows, viz.:—Major F. E. Lewes (late Bengal), to Sept. 21; Capt. H. G. Willis (late Bengal), to Sept. 21; Capt. E. C. Ireland, to Aug. 13.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. W. J. Engledue has been placed on temp. half-pay; Nov. 2. The temp. commission of Lieut. H. C. Chermiside has been made permanent; July 23.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with temp. rank.—Commissions to bear date Nov. 2, 1872:—W. C. Godsal, W. B. Carden, R. E. Hamilton, J. Burn-Murdoch, C. C. Ellis, J. B. Sharpe, T. Digby, M. O. Barton, R. C. Maxwell, A. C. Foley, D. L. Litton, J. Neville.

1st Foot.—Lieut. A. Howlett receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian S.C.; Nov. 2.

2nd Foot.—The undermtd. officers to receive the value of their ensigncies on final transfer to the Indian S.C.:—Lieut. E. Werge, Lieut. C. J. Dickson; Nov. 2.

5th Foot.—Sub lieutenant C. G. C. Money, from the 14th foot, to be sub lieutenant in succession to Lieut. H. S. Williams, prom.; No. 2.

11th Foot.—Capt. J. G. Ballantyne, from the 98th foot, to be capt., v. W. J. Tibbs, who exchanges; Lieut. D. T. Kinder to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. H. Skill, prom.; Nov. 2.

12th Foot.—Lieut. F. Morgan retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 2. The undermentioned officers receive the value of their ensigncies on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Lieut. E. E. Money; Lieut. C. A. Coles; Nov. 2.

17th Foot.—Lieut. L. J. W. Hussey retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 2.

24th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Bromhead to be capt., v. A. C. Hallows, retired; Oct. 19.

39th Foot.—Capt. J. Tryon retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. L. Dening receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Nov. 2. Lieut. C. O. Nicholls has been app. a proba. for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 16.

45th Foot.—Lieut. S. R. Rawlinson receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Nov. 2.

49th Foot.—Capt. T. C. French retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. H. P. Young receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; J. M. Candy, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in suc. to Lieut. G. F. J. L. Russell, dec.; Nov. 2.

89th Foot.—E. J. N. Fasken, gent., to be sub lieutenant, in suc. to Lieut. W. Sealy, prom.; Nov. 2.

108th Foot.—Qrmr. J. Linford, from the 19th foot, to be qrmr., v. T. Hughes, resigned; Nov. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff asst. surg. J. Good to be staff surg., v. Staff surg. major G. K. Hardie, M.D., who retires upon half-pay; Asst. surg. W. Tobin, from the 24th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. R. Dickson, dec.; Nov. 2.
Staff asst. surg. M. Tracey retires upon temp. half-pay; Sept. 4.

BREVET.

Staff surg. major G. K. Hardie, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the hon. rank of depy. insp. gen. of hosps.; Nov. 2.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Oct. 5, of Gen. Sir P. Montgomerie, K.C.B., col. comdt. royal (late Madras) artillery, viz.:—

Lieut. gen. J. T. Lane, C.B., royal (late Bengal) artillery, to be gen.; Major gen. Sir W. M. Coghill, K.C.B., royal (late Bombay) artillery, to be lieut. gen.; Capt. and brevet major H. L. Evans, royal marines, to be lieut. col.; Capt. S. F. Blyth, 35th foot, to be major; Oct. 6.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., viz.:—

Lieut. col. A. B. Little, Bombay staff corps; Feb. 26.
Lieut. col. C. M. Young, royal (late Bengal) artillery; Oct. 1.
Lieut. col. J. A. Angelo, royal (late Bengal) artillery; Oct. 2.
Lieut. G. F. Chambers, 45th foot, to have the local rank of capt. whilst employed in the telegraph dept. in Persia; Nov. 2.

The following ensigns and asst. commissaries of the Bombay establishment to have the hon. rank of lieut.:—

G. Hall; Aug. 31, 1870. J. Clabby; April 1.
The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of hon. rank as follows:—

To be lieut. col.—Major W. Sheffield, Bengal staff corps; to be dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals—Surg. major W. Collum, Bombay establishment; Nov. 2.

The undermentioned prom. to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir I. C. Coffin, K.C.S.I., Madras inf., Oct. 1:—

To be Lieutenant general.—Major gen. W. R. A. Freeman, Madras inf.; Oct. 2.

The following promotion to take place upon the British establishment, consequent on the death, on Oct. 1, of Lieut. gen. Sir I. C. Coffin, K.C.S.I., Madras infantry:—

Brevet col. H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I., from lieut. col. half-pay, late 10th foot, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 2, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Oct. 23, of Gen. T. Wood, col. of the 8th foot:—

Lieut. gen. the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, C.B., col. of the 31st foot, to be gen.; Major gen. H. Jervis, col. of the 94th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Oct. 24.

Major and brev. col. M. S. H. Lloyd, half-pay unattached, to have the rank of major gen.; Capt. and brev. col. J. Roche, half-pay unattached, to have the rank of major gen.; March 6, 1868.

Brev. col. H. R. Benson, C.B., from lieut. col. half-pay, late 17th lancers, to be major gen.; March 6, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 24, 1872.

Capt. and brev. major D. Stewart, half-pay, late 92nd foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. M. Cardew, half-pay, late depot battalion and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; Oct. 24.

MEMORANDA.

The undermtd. officers who have retired from the royal art., have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz.:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. P. Faddy, retired half-pay; Oct. 2.
Capt. F. Carey, retired upon an annuity; Oct. 17.

The undermtd. officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions:—

Major and brev. col. the Hon. W. J. Colville, half-pay, late rifle brigade; Capt. J. G. Clarke, half-pay, late 13th foot; Nov. 2.

Capt. E. W. C. Lloyd, half-pay, late 7th foot; Nov. 2.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE—At Dacca, Sept. 30, wife of A. Abercrombie, daughter.

ALLAN—At 17, Apollo-street, Fort, Oct. 13, wife of A. Allan, son.

BECKE—At Bombay, Oct. 9, wife of J. Becke, capt. Bombay army, daughter.

BLEWITT—At Agra, Oct. 3, wife of H. Blewitt, customs dept., son.

BREITHAUPF—At Ootacamund, Sept. 28, wife of G. A. Breithaupt, Bank of Madras, Cochín, son.

BROMHEAD—At Futteelghur, Sept. 30, wife of Sir H. Bromhead, capt. 40th regt. N.I., daughter.

BROWNE—At Middle Colaba, Oct. 3, wife of T. Browne, daughter.

CAREY—At Kurrachee, Sept. 26, wife of A. E. Carey, accountant Govt. telegraphs, daughter.

DALY—At Simla, Oct. 3, wife of O. A. Daly, son.

DAVIDSON—At Coonoor, Oct. 3, wife of J. Davidson, son.

DAVIS—At Mooltan, Oct. 2, wife of C. G. C. Davis, accountant Indus Valley State Railway, son.

DOVETON—At Saugor, Sept. 26, wife of Col. W. J. Doveton, Madras infantry, son, prematurely.

ELLIOTT—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 29, wife of C. A. Elliott, son.

ELLWOOD—At Lucknow, Sept. 30, wife of Rev. J. P. Ellwood, son.

FERGUSON—At Dalhousie, Sept. 29, wife of Rev. W. Ferguson, superint. of Chumba Mission, daughter. [M.N.I., son.

FULTON—At Bangalore, Oct. 3, wife of Col. Fulton, comdt. 36th regt., Higgins—At the Crawford Market, Oct. 10, wife of P. C. Higgins, son.

HOGG—At Harda, Oct. 2, wife of Capt. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr., daughter.

HOWARD—At Oomrawattee, East Berar, Oct. 3, wife of J. S. Howard, M.D., M.R.C.S., civil surgeon, son.

HYNES—At Mazagon, Oct. 9, Mrs. G. J. Hynes, son.

JENKINS—At Calcutta, Oct. 2, wife of J. Jenkins, son.

JOHNSTONE—At Shekh Boodin, Sept. 25, wife of Capt. J. W. H. Johnstone, officg. depy. comr. of Bunnoo, son. [son.

KEYES—At Tundiani, Hazara, Oct. 4, wife of Brig. gen. C. P. Keyes, C.B., List—At Benares, Oct. 4, wife of Mr. G. H. List, C.E., Oude and Rohilkund Railway, daughter. [Commission, son.

LOGAN—At Bangalore, Oct. 6, wife of Capt. A. G. D. Logan, Mysore, Maguire—At Pachmurree, Central Provinces, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. C. Maguire, 4th regt., son. [secretariat, son.

NELSON—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, wife of Mr. T. H. Nelson, of the Bengal O'Brien—At Goorgaon, Sept. 20, wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., son.

POTTER—At Kurrachee, Oct. 3, wife of J. D. S. Potter, ins. Kurrachee municipality, son.

PRATT—At Fyzabad, Oct. 6, wife of H. J. F. Pratt, daughter.

PURVIS—At Cumballa-hill-road, Oct. 8, wife of G. S. Purvis, son.

QUIN—At Mussoorie, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. J. T. Quin, daughter.

RAMSAY—At Malabar-hill, Oct. 10, wife of W. Ramsay, O.S., son.

SEALY—At Cochín, Oct. 4, wife of A. F. Sealy, head master of the high school, Ernacollam, daughter.

SEWELL—At Lingasogoor, Deccan, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. F. Sewell, Hyderabad contingent, son. [S.C., son.

SMITH—At Umballa, Oct. 4, wife of Lieut. col. W. H. Smith, Bengal Stalkartt—At Darjeeling, Sept. 22, wife of J. Stalkartt, Tatteriah, Tirhoot, daughter.

STEPHENSON—At Perambore, Oct. 2, wife of R. Stephenson, son.

STEVENS—At Clifton, Sept. 8, wife of C. C. Stevens, C.S., daughter.

STUART—At Allahabad, Oct. 9, wife of H. G. Stuart, traffic dept. E.I.R., son.

TUCKER—At 39, Bentinck-street, Oct. 2, wife of S. J. Tucker, son.

WATKINS—At Perambore, Oct. 5, wife of U. Watkins, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILCHRIST—Bliss.—At Bombay, Oct. 12, W. G. Gilchrist, C.E., son of the late W. Gilchrist, M.D., of Leith, N.B., to Emily M., eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Bliss, Plymouth.

NEWBOLT—ALEXANDER.—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 12, J. R. Newbolt, captain 5th fusiliers, to Lilla De Vere, daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, Bengal C.S.

PEARSE—BOND.—At Lucknow, Oct. 3, H. G. Pearse, Bengal C.S., to Annie F., second daughter of Dr. H. R. Bond, Retired Bengal Medical Service.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—At Maldah, Sept. 30, Emily C., wife of F. J. Alexander, B.C.S., aged 28.

BALLARD—On board s.s. *Tangore*, Sept. 20, Jane C., daughter of Colonel Ballard, R.E., aged 8.

BOARDMAN—At Adumwalum, near Bhawalpore, Sept. 29, R. Boardman, sub engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.

BRENNAN—At Allahabad, Oct. 2, Gertrude S., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brennan.

CHRISTIAN—At Monghyr, Sept. 27, Maud E., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Christian, of Chupram Factory, aged 7.

CLARKE-JERVOISE.—At Carwar, Oct. 6, Helen J., wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, Bombay civil service.

COLLISS—At Allahabad, N.W.P., Oct. 5, J. S. Colliss, indigo planter and zemindar, of paralysis, aged 62.

DODSWORTH—At Landour, Sept. 28, W. T. Dodsworth, late exec. eng. and superint. Land Measurements Ganges Canal, aged 57.

DODD—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 4, Christine, wife of Capt. C. A. Dodd, Bengal staff corps, aged 29. [Dyer.

DYER—At Calcutta, Oct. 6, F. S., infant son of Rev. and Mrs. F. T. S.

FALCON—At Calcutta, Oct. 5, Ida L., infant child of A. B. Falcon, civil service.

FERGUSON—At Dalhousie, Sept. 26, Douglas W., infant son of J. Ferguson, M.D., civil surgeon.

HARGER—At Jullunder, Oct. 4, Amelia, infant daughter of Capt. J. Harger.

KELLY—At Meerut, Oct. 3, Charlotte M., daughter of Lieut. and adjt. T. J. Kelly, 105th L.I., aged 8 months.

MCHEANE—At Goruckpore, Oct. 5, Henry S. McCheane, dep. inspector, Inland Customs.

MADRAS—At Meerut, Sept. 30, Lieut. A. E. Madras, pension estab., aged 63, youngest son of the late J. II. Madras, rector of the parish of Aglish, county Cork, Ireland.

MORGAN—At Bolarum, Hyderabad, Deccan, Sept. 30, Arthur H., youngest son of the late J. Morgan, of Patna, aged 12 years and 9 months.

NELSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 3, Marie E., wife of J. F. Nelson, P.W.D., aged 45.

NORTH—At Mysore, Sept. 27, Duncan MacAlister, son J. G. and Agnes R. North, aged 11 months.

PARKINSON—At Meerut, Oct. 6, Mary A., wife of Serg. major Parkinson, 19th brig. R.A.

PUNDIR—At Benares, Sept. 29, R. K. N. Pundit, late 1st grade extra asst. comr., Central Provinces, aged 48.

RING—At Mercara, Coorg, Oct. 3, of diphtheria, Dudley, eldest son of H. R. Ring, asst. conserv. of forests, aged 3 years.

STEPHENSON—At Perambore, Oct. 1, R. Stephenson, aged 65.

STEPHENSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 5, Lucy, wife of the Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's Church.

THELWALL—At Dhoolia, Khandeish, Oct. 9, Francis Thelwall, Bombay C.S., aged 32.

Home.

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

The following is part of a paper read by the President of the above-named body at a meeting held on October 19:—

Since the establishment of this institution a retiring allowance has been granted to a certain proportion of officers of the Royal Artillery, and lieutenant-colonels unemployed in India have been permitted to reside, until further orders, in Europe on British rate of pay. The Under-Secretary of State for India most distinctly stated last session, in his place in Parliament, that a retirement scheme was under consideration, leading the service to hope that the army at large would have the benefit of such an offer as that made to the Artillery. The officers have again been doomed to disappointment. An order has gone forth that all officers physically or mentally disqualified for active employment are to be pensioned on ordinary rates; those of good character on a pension immediately superior to that to which they are entitled. This is a very *naïve* confession on the part of the Executive, that it accumulates a collection of physical and mental incapables, as well as bad characters, in its service. Whoever penned that despatch must have been innocent of a knowledge of the code and tone appertaining to British military life. Officers physically and mentally incapable should have been summoned individually before medical committees, and if found unfit for the service should, as was formerly the custom, have been transferred to the Pension Establishment. The term "misconduct" takes a wide range. It has generally been understood that dismissal from the service by sentence of a court-martial is the suitable punishment for "misconduct," properly so called. To the military mind, however, failure to satisfy the Government in the performance of any specified duty does not imply the use of such a severe term as "misconduct." Where an officer, if a man of honour, has failed in the performance of a duty, it has been usual for him to lose his appointment, if he possessed one, and there the matter terminated by his being remanded to his regiment. The result of the despatch, therefore, recently sent to India, will be *nil*, as there is no accumulation of incapables or bad characters, which the Government professes to believe exists, and the Commanders-in-Chief are too well aware of the responsibility which they labour under of casting stigmas upon officers which they may not be able to substantiate.

In the year 1871 the Bonus question entered upon a new phase. The Army Regulation Bill became law; and by this all the officers of the British line regiments, including those transferred from the service of the East India Company, were authorised to receive on retirement the sums usually paid in their regiments. The latter were thus to receive their bonus in full, as was customary under the Government of the East India Company, where an officer received a bonus on retirement according to what his position was worth, not with reference to previous payments made by him. His position was, in fact, his capital, the survivor obtaining the benefit of the payments made by his deceased comrades, and every line step being a source of pecuniary benefit. So that he reached a certain position, it mattered not how he attained it.

During the last session of Parliament the Under-Secretary of State for India was asked a question on the subject of payment of bonus in full to the officers of the old Indian army, reference being made at the same time to the officers of the new line regiments having received it. He replied that he did not see how it was necessary to apply the same rule to officers who were in different services. This is surely a narrow and bureaucratic view to take of this question. Those officers, although they may be directed from two different offices of the departments of the State, are in the service of one master, and that master their country. If it is just that officers in the British service who have passed only a portion of their time in India should not suffer from sudden changes of system, how much more necessary is it that the interests of those officers should be respected whose whole service has been passed in a trying and dangerous climate? The death of Colonel Sykes, who always remained a staunch and firm friend to the officers of the old Indian army, was a great blow to their cause. It was too late in the session to entrust the subject to new hands. It is the intention, however, of this Institution, in conjunction with the Bonus Compensation Committee, to make arrangements, with the view of having the question brought before the House at as early a period of next session as possible.

Since the suppression of the Mutiny, the Indian army has attracted the attention of the public but little. The day will, however, come when the condition of that army will be an important public question. When the clouds are darkening in the eastern horizon, and when there are indications that the storm will burst in the not distant future, it is surely little short of fatuous in the Government of India to keep alive a spirit of irritation and discontent in the minds of its European officers—those who are expected to be the mainstay of the Empire in the time of need. This Institution, however, did not appeal to policy, but only to right and justice.

DINNER TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On Friday night the Council and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society entertained their Vice-President, Sir H. Bartle Frere, and his *suite*, at a farewell banquet, on his departure for Zanzibar, charged by her Majesty's Government with a mission to promote the suppression of the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa. The dinner was held in Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President of the Society, occupied the chair, having on his right Sir Bartle Frere, the guest of the evening. Among the company, which numbered some 250 in all, were:—Viscomte Duprat,

Count Strzlecki, Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Sir Rutherford Alcock, Admiral Collinson, Sir Donald M'Leod, Sir F. Buxton, Mr. J. W. Crawford, M.P., Sir E. Perry, Sir F. Arthur, Sir A. Kemball, Sir F. Arrow, Sir C. Nicholson, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Mr. H. W. Peek, M.P., Admiral Sir W. H. Hall, Mr. Kennaway, M.P., Sir H. Verney, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Holland, Lord A. Russell, Lord A. Churchill, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir J. W. Kaye, Sir L. Mallet, Colonel Stewart, Sir Frederick Goldsmith, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir J. Hay, M.P., General F. Cotton, Sir H. Anderson, Sir H. F. Greene, Mr. H. Rassam, Mr. R. R. Murchison, Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., Dr. Mouatt, &c.

After the preliminary toasts the Chairman proposed the health of Sir Bartle Frere, as "not only a geographer and a patron of geographers; he is a statesman in the best sense of the word—(cheers)—an honest, thoughtful, and earnest statesman; one of those clear-headed and large-hearted men whose names will go down to after ages as benefactors of mankind." "It is highly honourable to him," he added, "and not to him only, but to the glorious Civil Service of the old East India Company, that he should have been selected out of his ordinary sphere of employment, and in preference to many able and experienced members of the regular Diplomatic Service, to fulfil the important and exceptional functions of his mission to Zanzibar. (Hear, hear.) That selection I believe to have been as wise for the public interest as it is honourable to the individual selected. We congratulate him upon the eminence he has achieved, and we wish him God-speed in his mission of peace and mercy. (Cheers.) I speak, I believe, the sentiments of all his friends here assembled when I assure him that if he succeeds in putting a stop to the detestable slave trade on the east coast of Africa a brighter, a purer, and a more enduring crown of glory will surround his brow than if he were the hero of a hundred fights. (Cheers.) There is one other subject in which we geographers take an interest connected with Sir Bartle's mission to Zanzibar. One of the standing problems in African geography has long been the configuration of the lake region of Equatorial Africa. We desire to have an authoritative solution of the question whether there is one great lake to the north of Tanganyika, the Victoria Nyanza of Speke and Grant, or whether there are three or more distinct bodies of water as recently advocated by Captain Burton, whose opinion in this respect is fortified by the native information collected by Mr. Wakefield, and also by the reports derived from native authorities contained in Dr. Livingstone's last letters. I am happy, then, to be able to announce that a young officer, Lieutenant Cameron, whom I am proud to see at this table, will volunteer, if the necessary permission is accorded him by the Admiralty, to go out under Sir B. Frere's auspices. That young officer proposes to proceed to the lake region in question, so as to determine authoritatively this long-pending controversy, and enable us to delineate with certainty on the map the leading features of that part of Equatorial Africa. Sir B. Frere's presence at Zanzibar will be of inestimable value both to Lieutenant Cameron and to Dr. Livingstone. We all, then, wish Sir B. Frere every success in his mission, and we are also deeply interested in his personal welfare. In conclusion, therefore, I call upon you to drink to his very good health, and to wish him a speedy return to his native country, after a successful mission." (Cheers.)

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Sir Bartle Frere, in responding, said,—Nothing, I assure you, could have touched me more than Sir H. Rawlinson's allusion to my old friends in the service of the East India Company and of her Majesty in the East Indies. (Hear, hear.) I can most truly say I feel from the bottom of my heart that whatever was done by me in India could only have been performed through the aid of all those who were associated with me in the service of their country at that time. (Cheers.) It is cheering in the evening of one's days to see those about you who have grown grey in the service with you, and who are still ready many of them to do yeoman's service for their country, should it be necessary, in any quarter of the globe. But I feel yet more the compliment that has been paid me coming from you as the representative of the Royal Geographical Society. It has always struck me that there was something peculiarly characteristic of the practical bent of the English nation in the constitution and proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. You find among its members men eminent in every class—men of science, men of literature, men who know all the secrets of nature and all that history has recorded in times past. But I have observed that nothing finds real favour with the Royal Geographical Society which has not for its object some practical purpose of good; and it is for that reason I feel assured that what I have undertaken, and that which the Royal Geographical Society have honoured with their notice this evening, is a matter of great practical importance. And I am glad to know that this undertaking in which I have embarked is one which is supported by the entire sympathy of those nations with which we are allied throughout the civilised globe. (Cheers.) I believe there is not at this moment one nation that boasts of being a civilised nation which has not sent in to the Foreign-office its adhesion to the efforts which her Majesty's Government have made and are making to put a final stop to the slave trade on the coast of Africa. (Cheers.) I can claim nothing more than a hearty desire to do good in my generation by giving some

effect to this very limited effort, which it is a mistake, I think, to say is to be the extinction of the slave trade; because I fear that as long as human nature is what it is you will be liable to find the slave trade again showing its head if you do not look after it and keep it down. But I believe I may say that the measures which her Majesty's Government have now undertaken are such as practically will entirely disconnect all nations having any pretensions to civilisation from this abominable traffic. And if it remains in after ages it can only be by stealth, and as a thing which will attempt to raise itself up, whatever may be done by civilised states to put it down. It will be very much like crime in civilised countries, which may never be entirely eradicated, but which may be kept under by the exertions made to suppress it as soon as it exhibits itself. (Hear, hear.) But there is another fact which strikes one very forcibly in regard to all that is done by the Royal Geographical Society, and that is that we don't stand here as representatives of any member of your Society who is here present. I feel that all the light that has been thrown on this subject of late—all the brilliancy that we see around us this evening—is, as it were, but reflected from your great associate Livingstone. (Hear, hear.) It is to him, to his persevering efforts through a whole lifetime, that you owe the knowledge which you possess of this great evil, and also, to a great extent, your knowledge of the means by which it may be counteracted. I am afraid that Sir H. Rawlinson was a little sanguine in hoping that Dr. Livingstone and I might have the pleasure of meeting before I returned from this mission. If I know the Doctor aright, as long as there remains any part of the work that he has undertaken undone, nothing whatever, not even the whole of her Majesty's Government itself assembled at Zanzibar—(a laugh), would induce him to refrain from honestly and thoroughly completing it. (Cheers.) At the peril of his life he will do it, whatever may happen. And it is because I feel that at some humble distance we are all endeavouring to do the work which Livingstone commenced, and which has so long been and is now prospered by this Society—a work which was also the work of our late president, and which, as I can testify from what I have seen, is now the most congenial work of the Council of this Institution—it is, I say, because we are doing at a humble distance a small part of that work that I feel we have a guarantee of success. (Cheers.) And in returning you my most hearty thanks for the honour you have done me, I can only hope that we may all of us adopt what I believe is the motto of the good Dr. Livingstone, and what has long been the motto of our Indian Empire—"That Heaven's light may be our guide." (Cheers.)

Sir J. Kaye then proposed the health of the gentlemen who are to compose Sir Bartle Frere's staff. One of those gentlemen, the Rev. G. P. Badger, he regretted to say, was absent from indisposition. It had been said of Mr. Badger that he was one of the finest diplomatists in the world strangled by a white choker. (Laughter.) There could be no more fitting task for a clergyman than to assist in suppressing the atrocities of the slave trade. He coupled with the toast the name of Major Ewan Smith, whose services in the East he warmly eulogised.

The toast was drunk with cordiality, and briefly acknowledged by Major Ewan Smith.

Miscellaneous.

SIR W. GOMM.—Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Field-Marshal Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B., to be Constable of the Tower, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—To-day (Monday) their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elvedon Hall, Thetford. The inhabitants of Thetford are making arrangements to accord a hearty welcome to their distinguished visitors, and several triumphal arches will be erected in the town on the occasion. In the evening these arches will be illuminated.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.—The total contributions from the Civil Service towards the Mayo Memorial Fund amount at the time of writing to £1,355. 5s. We observe with regret that many of the most highly remunerated departments are conspicuous by their absence from the published list. A large number of subscriptions are still outstanding, but it is proposed to close the list on the 30th inst.—*Civilian*.

COLONEL IMPEY.—It is notified in Friday night's *Gazette* that a license has been granted to Archibald Impey, of Ireton-house, Cheltenham, Colonel in the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to take and use the surname of Lovibond in addition and after that of Impey, and to bear and use the arms of Lovibond quarterly, in compliance with the will of his cousin, George Brudenell Michelson Lovibond, Esq., late of Manchester-square, London, and of Old Windsor Lodge, in the county of Berks.

THE BURMESE AMBASSADORS.—On Thursday the Burmese Ambassadors, consisting of his Excellency Mengyee Maha Sato Konwooni Mengyee, Paden Woon Douk, First Attaché, Pungyee Woun Douk,

Second Attaché, Perraydawgee, Secretary, Moung Mijii, Officer of the Imperial Household, and suite, attended by Major M'Mahon, and Mr. Jones, agent to the King of Burmah, lunched with the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, and afterwards visited the ships in harbour and the dockyard.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—Her Majesty's Indian troop relief steamship *Malabar*, Captain Sullivan, sailed from Portsmouth early on Friday forenoon for Rangoon with the 67th Regiment of Infantry and draughts of officers and men from other regiments on board, making her voyage out *via* the Suez Canal. A smart gale from the south-west sprang up, or rather increased to a gale from a previously fresh wind, in squalls accompanied with heavy rain, and the officers and troops on board, with the women and children accompanying them, must, it is feared, have met with very unpleasant experiences during their first day's voyage from the land.

THE LATE SIR DANIEL ELIOTT, K.C.S.I.—Our obituary column contains the name of an old and experienced member of the Indian Civil Service, who has just died at his residence in the Boltons, West Brompton, at the age of seventy-four—namely, Sir Daniel Elliott. He was the fourth son of the late Sir William Elliott, of Stobs, in the county of Roxburgh, and was born in 1798. He was educated at Edinburgh, and at the East India College at Haileybury, from which he went to India to enter the Company's service in the Madras Presidency. Here, having held several civil and judicial appointments, he rose to become a member of the Council, and afterwards was a member of the Legislative Council of India. He received the honour of Knighthood, and the Order of the Star of India, in recognition of his services, in 1867.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.—We have dealt elsewhere with the subject of the *pro rata* increase of salaries in the Civil Service, and earnestly hope that the movement will be successful in securing the object in view. On the 25th ult. a meeting of the Central Committee was held at the Charing Cross Hotel, at which most of the departments were represented, but a few yet remained which had not given in their adhesion to the movement by electing delegates. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight to give these unrepresented departments the opportunity of joining in the agitation, and we hope that when the committee meets next week it will represent a united Civil Service. It is necessary above all things that there should be unity and determination, for the justice of the claims now advanced is so strong that resistance cannot be fairly made to them. We have received several letters on the subject, but we regret that we are unable to publish more than one or two, which, however, represent the ideas of the whole. One of our correspondents inferentially accuses the committee of being asleep, but we do not think the accusation just, and we hope that the contrary fact will be fully demonstrated within the next few days. But there can be no doubt that both in London and the provinces the movement is exciting intense interest, and it will not be for want of support in the Service if the committee should fail to secure the object for which all are striving.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

THE NEW FAMILY FUND.—We congratulate the Service upon the completion of the arrangements for the establishment of the new fund for the Widows and Orphans of Chaplains, Staff Corps Officers, and medical men. While feeling alive to the importance of such a fund, and anxious that it should come into operation as soon as possible, the home authorities object to be tied down to a fixed rate of interest on the assets; therefore, in lieu of the 4½ per cent. proposed to be allowed, they leave the rate an open question, to be decided by Government from time to time. With this exception the rules are sanctioned, and a telegram is about to be despatched to India authorising their immediate publication. It has been stated the fund is to be managed "without profit or loss" to Government; if so, we fear the pensions will be very small, and not to be compared with those of the existing Military and Orphan Funds, while they may be open to fluctuation. Nevertheless, considering that half a loaf is better than no bread, it is satisfactory that something will now be done to supplement the meagre scale of pensions granted by the Royal Warrant. The short-sighted policy (if policy of any kind it can be called) which closed the old presidency funds at the time of the amalgamation, is at length admitted but not repented of. Had this blunder not have been made, machinery would not now be required; as it is, the expense of working the new fund will have to be borne by its members, while those officers who have to pay large arrears will naturally complain that they were not permitted to meet the claims as they became due. Is it too much to hope that some restitution may be made by Government undertaking the cost of the management of the fund?—*Home News*.

THE THROUGH ROUTE TO INDIA.—Turkey is even more anxious than England to see some railway or other made across Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf. She has of course her own pet plan—she would greatly prefer a line which would bring Stamboul and Bagdad together by a line from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf, passing through Aleppo. But almost any railway that should be constructed to suit the requirements of our Indian traffic would be useful to the Ottoman Government, for sooner or later the junction rail with Constantinople would be laid, and Asia Minor would thus

be opened up. The Turks are therefore preternaturally active in this business, and Midhat Pasha during his brief Wuzerate commissioned a band of surveyors to examine and report upon the route which may be called the alternative of that which starts from Alexandretta. M. Pressel, the well-known engineer, with MM. Tchernik and Schutt—also gentlemen of repute and experience—have started to lay down the best line *via* Tripoli and Palmyra. Were the Mesopotamian Railway to be taken by this way it would cross the Euphrates to the Tigris Valley, and reach Bagdad by a course of about 180 leagues. This was the favourite plan of Midhat Pasha, who knows the country well, and its advantages are great. First of all, it sets out from a healthy spot, and one that might be made into a populous port, instead of from that wretched hot-bed of fever, Alexandretta. Next, it avoids the tremendous difficulty of the Akkpo mountains, and, by crossing the Hauran, gets easy gradients, and the comparatively large business of the Tigris Valley. If the Khedive were not so busy in Abyssinia and the Red Sea, he would perhaps run a narrow-gauge line from Suez to the Persian Gulf along the top of Arabia. Such a line, which might follow the parallel of latitude, would keep the Medina traffic to Egypt, and the diplomatic obstacles to it would be far graver than those of soil and construction. The coast of Syria is vilely off for harbours, and whatever starting-place may be chosen will infallibly be a *pis-aller* compared with Smyrna, Stamboul, or Alexandria.—*Daily Telegraph*.

India Office.

Nov. 2, 1872.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. E. Waller, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. G. V. Holloway, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. H. Settle, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. F. Schneider, 3 mo.; Capt. W. B. Birch, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. N. Steel, Capt. A. Landon, Lieut. col. P. H. P. Gill, Col. S. F. MacMullen, Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt, and Capt. J. H. Broome.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. G. Jones, Lieut. col. G. P. B. Sherard, and Brevet major J. C. Bruco.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Lieut. col. J. T. Hill, and Lieut. F. Plummer.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEAMAN—The wife of A. H. Beaman, Medical Service, Madras Army, of a son, at Bedford, Oct. 25.

CONDON—The wife of J. H. Condon, M.D., Cawnpore, India, of a daughter, at Rochester, Oct. 27.

MONSELL—The wife of Capt. B. Monsell, of a son, at 24, Thurloe-square.

MARRIAGES.

ARBuckle—DELPRATT.—Capt. B. V. Arbuckle, R.A., son of Lieut. gen. B. H. Arbuckle, R.A., J.P., to Judith E., daughter of J. Delpratt, at Paddington, Oct. 29.

CHAMBERLAIN—HOLROYD.—William Chamberlain, R.A., to Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Holroyd, at Paddington, Oct. 29.

COLLETT—DANIELS.—Charles Collett, Madras C.S., to Lucy E., daughter of Arthur Daniels, at Bayswater, Oct. 31.

GRANT—BAILLIE.—Charles, son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H., to Ellen E., daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Baillie, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Oct. 26.

HARRISON—HOOD.—Benson D. Harrison, 18th Hussars, to Janet A., daughter of Thos. C. Hood, of Berwickshire, at Whitechurch, Oct. 29.

MACDONALD—GOWING.—The Rev. Reginald C., son of the late Major gen. Wm. P. Macdonald, Madras S.C., to Eliza D., daughter of James W. Gowing, at Clifton, Oct. 29.

MILLS—CARVER.—W. T. Mills, Major, Bombay S.C., to Louisa, daughter of Richard Carver, at Cotham, Bristol, Oct. 26.

ROBERTS—BOLTON.—Stewart B. Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.S., to Alicia E., widow of Major A. W. Bolton, Bengal S.C., daughter of Col. J. Bolton, H.M.'s 75th Regt., at All Saints, Marylebone, Oct. 29.

VOIGT—HOFFMANN.—S. E. Voigt, of Calcutta, to Marie Hoffmann, at Leipzig, Oct. 25.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C., S.I., Madras C.S., at West Brompton, Oct. 30, aged 74.

ELLIS—The wife of Major Richard R. Ellis, 18th Hussars, at Norwood, Oct. 23.

GARDINER—The daughter of Col. Thomas Gardiner, H.E.I.C.S., at Twickenham, Oct. 25, aged 79.

GLEIG—George J., son of Jonathan Gleig, of the Madras C.S., at Cheltenham, aged 34.

HARRISON—The wife of Capt. C. J. Harrison, of the 65th Bengal Infantry, at Spring-grove, near London, Sept. 16.

HOUSTOUN—Capt. W. Houston, 10th Hussars, son of Gen. Sir W. Houston, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., at Dulough, Co. Mayo, Oct. 23.

LANE—Thomas B. Lane, Bengal C.S., at Bindfield, Oct. 30, aged 40.

WORTHY—The wife of Lieut. col. Worthy, H.E.I.C.S., at Norfolk-square, Oct. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. *Ralston*, Mauritius; *Secret*, Rangoon; *Birmingham*, Calcutta; *Ontario*, Rangoon; *Wm. Stewart*, Rangoon.—26. *Jason*, Calcutta; *Marianople*, Akyab; *Pride of Canada*, Calcutta; *Ordnance*, Bombay; *Stornoway*, Bombay.—27. *Str. Agia Sofia*, Calcutta; *Carnarvon*, Calcutta; *Marlaban*, Calcutta; *Horsa*, Rangoon; *City of Benares*, Calcutta; *Presidente Sarmiento*, Akyab.—28. *Topgallant*, Rangoon.—29. *Lota*, Kurrachee; *Florence Danvers*, Rangoon; *Sydney Daeres*, Bombay; *Delaila*, Rangoon.—30. *Ivanhoe*, Rangoon; *Amphill*, Mauritius; *Bengal*, Rangoon; *Golden Dream*, Calcutta; *Peronia*, Calcutta; *Cosmopolite*, Akyab; *Kato Davenport*, Calcutta; *India*, Rangoon.—31. *Str. Azalea*, Calcutta; *Str. City of Oxford*, Calcutta; *Indus*, Bombay.—Nov. 1. *John Brown*, Bassem; *British Statesman*, Rangoon; *Candahar*, Calcutta; *Bonnie Dundee*, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24. *Augusta*, Bombay; *O'Tagen*, Rangoon; *Windhover*, Mauritius; *Guisepe*, Rangoon.—26. *Oceanic*, Bombay; *Queen of the North*, Madras.—27. *Pieve Superiore*, Akyab.—28. *Guisepe Immanuel*, Rangoon.—29. *Red Sea*, Aden; *Spirit of the North*, Colombo; *Guisepe*, B., Rangoon.—30. *Calcutta*, Calcutta.—Nov. 1. *St. George*, Bombay; *Black Prince*, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Mongolia*, Oct. 31.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. H. J. Wilson, Col. Champion, Mr. H. Cargill, Mrs. C. Stephenson, Mrs. F. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lane, Mr. H. Field, Mr. McCaw, Mr. P. Cossart, Mr. W. Turner, and Dr. and Mrs. Colm. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mrs. Miles, Mrs. H. C. Anderson, Miss Bazgaly, Miss Roberts, Sir J. and Lady Ode, Miss Ode, and Mr. Haxton. For *MAIRA*.—Mr. F. Bailey, infant, and two children, Mrs. McCrea and infant, Miss Poulter, Miss Roberts, Capt. Baileys, Mr. G. Moore, Miss St. L. Atkins, Mrs. Langdon and two infants, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. Wyley, Mrs. Wyley, Miss A. Wyley, Mr. G. F. Darvall, and Mr. J. Bainsba. For *SUEZ*.—Mr. H. Reinhold, Mr. Avassiliadi, and Mr. Amastassi.

Per str. *Smila*, Nov. 9.—From *VENICE*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. E. Moseley, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. S. Grant, Major E. P. Gordon, Mr. F. F. Hamilton, Capt. Sandeman, Mr. A. W. Marchesi, Mr. E. Curruvion, Mr. H. R. Fanner, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. C. E. Macdon, Mr. W. Bullock, Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Blascheck. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Crampton.

Per str. *Smila*, Nov. 11.—From *BRINDISI*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Daosta, Mr. T. R. Booth, Mr. J. Deacon, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, Mr. H. Unwin, Mr. Grimond, Mr. J. Barrie, Mr. E. H. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnie, Miss Norman, Mr. Burckhausen, Mr. S. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. Monteth, Miss Fullerton, Miss Bundeil, two gentlemen, Mr. E. D. Young, Mr. Burqueros, Dr. and Mrs. Blane, Madame and Mdlle. Nubar, Mdlle. Nubar and Companion, and Mr. and Mrs. Azopem.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ann Millicent, for Colombo, Aug. 10, 33 S., 31 W.
Anici, from Mauritius, Sept. 24, 9 N., 26 W.
Star of Scotia, for Calcutta, Sept. 24, 8 N., 23 W.
Bonnie Dundee, from Madras, Oct. 14, 40 N., 37 W.
Admiral Benbow, from Calcutta, Oct. 6, 32 W.
Annie and Marie, for Mauritius, Oct. 12, 45 N., 19 W.
Edward Percy, for Galb., Oct. 1, 12 N., 28 W.
Jennie Douglas, for Calcutta, Oct. 1, 11 N., 26 W.
Grand Duchess, from Calcutta, Oct. 10, 29 N., 32 W.
Constitution, for Colombo, 21 days out, 17 N., 26 W.
Empress, for Colombo, Sept. 10, 14 N., 27 W.
Bonnie Dundee, from Madras, Oct. 17, 41 N., 27 W.
Montchester, for Colombo, Oct. 17, 42 N., 37 W.
Australia, from Bombay, Sept. 21.
Candahar, from Calcutta, Oct. 23, 43 N., 30 W.
Clelia, Danovaro, for Rangoon, Sept. 24, 10 S., 29 W.
Montrose, from Calcutta, Oct. 1, 1 N., 29 W.
Mallowdale, from Rangoon, Oct. 16, 41 N., 37 W.
Southwick, from Mauritius, Oct. 16, 41 N., 37 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Pride of Canada*, Lyall, from Calcutta to Dundee, has arrived at Falmouth, with part of crew sick.

The *Presidente Sarmiento*, Ricca, from Akyab, has arrived at Falmouth, leaky. The *Canbury*, which arrived at Liverpool on Oct. 24, from Calcutta, reports having experienced, in lat. 32 S., 25 E., a heavy gale from N.W. to W.S.W., which lasted eleven days. On Sept. 1 and 2, while hove to under lower fore and main top-sails, a heavy sea broke on board over the port bow, smashed the galley all to pieces, washed the pichouse overboard, and injured four men.

Capt. T. S. Beal, of the *James C. Stevenson* (S.), from Calcutta, which caught fire at sea and put into Lisbon, has been presented by the underwriters with a purse of 250 guineas and a gold pocket chronometer, for his exertions in saving the steamer and bringing her safely into port.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Bannister, Gen. and Mrs. Stony, Mrs. J. Prinsep, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hight, Mr. C. Jennings, Miss C. Bannister, Mrs. and Miss Por-yth, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Stell, Lieut. Colonel Davidson, Mrs. Joyn, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. F. Wyman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Calceott, Mr. Fittock, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Dawson, Col. and Mrs. Couper and Miss Couper, Mr. Siddons, Mr. R. Finch, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mr. C. C. Coles, Capt. W. H. Wilson, Capt. James, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Cumberland, Miss Cumberland, Miss Jerome, Miss Creed, Surg. Hifferman, Miss Critchley, Mrs. Medlicott, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Greathhead, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Dunsey, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Tomlinson, Capt. Cherry, Mr. Deighton, Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. Henderson.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Tod, Mr. Young, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Capt. H. L. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. S. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Smyly, Mr. Dapjohn, and Mr. Roberts and friend.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Dando, Dr. and Mrs. Blane, Mrs. Oakes, the Rev. W. C. Pye, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. W. Allingham, and Dr. A. A. Renton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett and infant, Dr. Hughes, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hill, Mr. Probert, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and two children, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Miss and Mr. Smith, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Bivar, Mr. J. Duffas, Miss Fox, Mr. J. Keane, and Mr. Collins.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Hon. F. Baring, Miss Foulkes, Mr. Earle, and Mr. C. S. Hoare.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Gordon, Mr. R. V. Mayer, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Ross, Miss Barrington, Dr. Drewitt, Miss Drewitt, and Mrs. Schwarr.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hall, and Miss Albert.
 VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. F. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. L. Arbuthnot, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. J. Hall.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Bayley and infant, Earl Grosvenor, Marquis of Stafford, Viscount Lewisham, Dr. Gould, and Mr. Rudd.
 VENICE TO CEYLON.—Mr. Guibby.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. W. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, Miss Balfour, Capt. H. Gwynne-Holford, Capt. Holford, Mr. Champion, Col. Bolton, and Mr. Langley.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss E. Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. J. Bent, and Mr. R. S. Fellowes.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Wulff, and Mr. G. R. Johnston.
 VENICE TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Lethbridge.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Yagawa, and Mr. Ohuman.
 VENICE TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Evans.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Jolliffe, and Major and Mrs. Martin and three children.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. MacIver, and Mr. Ludlam.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Ardesseer Byramjee Ripadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wyllie, Mr. Johnson, Miss Scott, Mrs. Mackenzie, two Misses Molloy, Mr. T. M. Stewart, and Mr. Mrs., and Miss Thompson.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mettins and child, Miss Mettins, Major and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Major and Mrs. Keay, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Chick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Osman Allahachi, Mr. F. Buckland, Miss Buckland, Mr. W. Thomson, Miss Burrows, and Mr. F. Doukes.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. Nicholl, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. E. H. Hallam, Hon. A. R. and Mrs. Scoble, and Mr. R. F. Sandeman.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Farnall, Mrs. McLeod, Miss and Master McLeod, Mrs. Soady and two children, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Noble.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester, Miss Bayley, Mr. Selby, Mr. Maryon Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. and Miss Yates.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, Mrs. Carver and child, Mrs. Curling, and Mr. J. W. Kemp.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. Tait and three friends.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harecourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, Mrs. Graves, Capt. W. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Peddie, Miss Abbot, Mr. Marquis, Mr. Hastings, Capt. and Mrs. Suikeld, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and Mrs. Hibbert.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malleison, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, Mr. P. E. Bendir, and Mr. Cosimo Innes.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. J. Lang, Major and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Col. Habbage, Col. R. G. Jones, and Mr. and Miss Shillingford.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Irvine, Miss M. E. Nicholson, Mr. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. Touch, and two Misses Touch, Col. Clarke, three ladies, Miss Phillips, and Mrs. Price.
 SUZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gribble.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lady Ida Lowe, Mr. W. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jay, Mrs. Gordon and friend, and Mr. A. Robinson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Curling, and Mrs. Preston.
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wides.
 VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Cummins.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, and the Rev. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Creagh.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Layard, Mrs. Binnie, Col. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Loch, Capt. Eschalar, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Macdonald, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Cleveland and two children, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Groom, Mrs. Bulhard, and Miss E. Gibbs.
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Cockburn, and Miss Ryall.
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Miller.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Wilson.
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Dempster, a gentleman, and two ladies.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* protests against a notion which manifests itself in various forms and in all sorts of quarters, that if it were thought desirable upon the whole to interfere with the progress of Russia, and if England were prepared to undertake the risks of a war in the Baltic and the Black Sea, it would be impossible, or even very difficult, to operate against the Russians very effectively from India. Though the objections to such a step on our part are obvious, and are indeed so great that nothing but very strong pressure should overcome them, there can be no doubt at all that if we decided upon facing them we might involve the Russians in enormous difficulties. This point is continually overlooked, and it is just as well to insist upon it a little. In the first place, the position of the Russians throughout the whole of what used to be independent Tartary is very much more artificial and very much less settled in every respect than our own position in British India. Even in the more warlike parts of India, British rule depends, to a very great extent indeed, on something very different from mere naked military force; our laws and institutions are silently but effectually taking root in the country, and we are coming more and more to be recognised as the supporters and upholders of social order and peace. It is different with the Russians. As soon as they get beyond the Caspian they are masters of the ground they stand on, and as far as the immediate dread of their troops extends, and no farther. They live in the midst of a population intensely hostile, in many places nomadic, and everywhere accustomed to war. To raise these populations against them, to supply them with arms and leaders, to make British India their back and base of operations, would be no very difficult matter; and if the step were taken it might lead probably to the expulsion of the Russian armies from the whole of their recent conquests without much sacrifice to the lives of British subjects. We need not insist

upon the difficulties and dangers of such an undertaking. They are obvious enough. To enter into relations with such barbarians is like treading on a quicksand. It is infinitely easier to get in than to get out or to know where you are going when you are in. Such a policy would, of course, involve a war with Russia, and this in itself would be a great undertaking. Moreover, we could neither desert nor hold in hand our barbarous allies; and of course we should be exposed to intrigues of the same kind on the part of the Russians against our own territories. All this is manifest, but it does not interfere with the proposition that, if we were disposed to injure the Russians, we have the means of doing so. Again, it ought not to be forgotten that Afghanistan is practically sure to be on the side of that Power from which it has least to dread; and if India is to be invaded, the invaders must pass through that country. The policy of the Government of India for years has been to abstain from all interference with the internal affairs of the country, but to lose no opportunity of doing good offices in different ways to the Ameer. So long as cordial relations are maintained with the ruler of Afghanistan we have an ally at hand who has the strongest interest which can be conceived against the advance of Russia, an advance which must of necessity involve the loss of his own independence. A single step in advance on our part would excite the alarm of the Afghans, and lay them open to any inducements which the Russians might think proper to hold out to them. A writer in the *Times* lately observed that if we wished to stop the Russians the only proper and manly course would be to take possession of Afghanistan and Central Asia and rule over them. This appears to us about as wise a remark (though it is by no means an uncommon one) as to say, If you really fear that France will take possession of Belgium take it yourselves. The obvious reply is that whatever Power attacks Belgium will make the Belgians call in the assistance of whatever Power does not attack them. If the Russians have designs upon British India, we cannot possibly play into their hands more effectually than by taking measures which would force the Afghans and the inhabitants of Central Asia to call upon the Russians to protect them against us. Our whole career in India has been one long series of wars with enemies of all races and nations; French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spaniards, and every variety of native race that ever crossed the mountains. The Russians would no doubt do infinite mischief, but India is a country in which whoever holds the purse can get as many soldiers of a sort as he chooses to pay for, and with proper leading and management they are by no means bad ones. If battles had to be fought in the Punjab and even in the North-West Provinces, they would not be the first that have been fought there, nor is it easy to suggest any one bribe which the Russians could hold out to the natives as against us. Most assuredly they would have to pay just as heavy a land-tax under Russian as under English rule, and they would probably be treated a good deal more harshly in a variety of ways. It is a fair probability that if such an invasion took place the mass of the people would bury their property and cower down over their fields waiting to see which would get the best of it, while the fighting men would repair in any numbers to the side which paid them. A want of faith in our own resources is by no means unjustified in these days; but it is too much to assume that we are powerless in India against invasion. It is true all the same that the time is at hand when Russia will be able to exercise a very disturbing influence in India without actually invading it; and if we are to prevent that we must adopt other policies than those which now prevail, and show that we are able as well as willing to make any such attempts dangerous.

The *Morning Post* considers it too late to think or talk of giving aid to the Khans of Central Asia. The Russian question has got far beyond that, even if at any time the policy of aiding the States of Central Asia were wise, or legitimately open to us. The *Post* goes on to quote the opinion of General Jacob in favour of occupying the Bolan Pass, and continues:—General Jacob has stated that by occupying Quetta, up this pass, we "could operate on the flank and rear of any army attempting to proceed towards the Khyber Pass," so that it would be unnecessary to do more than merely watch the mouth of the Khyber Pass from Peshawur. But even without actually occupying Quetta we might so arrange as to do so speedily, and with the best advantage, whenever we chose. If we had a branch line from the Indus Valley Railway from Sukkur through Jacobabad to Dadur, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass, and possibly even up to Quetta itself, we should unquestionably at once open up a good trade with Central Asia, while becoming virtually in possession of Quetta; and this, coupled with the subsidising of the Khan of Khelat's tribes, would place us in a position to defy invasion by the north-west, provided of course that we could readily send troops from the Mediterranean to Kurrachee, with which port Quetta would be in close railway connection. The most obvious steps therefore to be taken to keep merely abreast of Russia in her progress towards India would be to construct the Euphrates Valley Railway. There is nothing that Russia could take umbrage at in the making of the railway to the Persian Gulf and to the Bolan Pass. She is steadily pursuing her own way, and we should act similarly. If Russia's mission is to settle Central Asia, ours may be to open up Mesopotamia. If Russia is going to develop the trade of Cen-

tral Asia, we, too, may endeavour to do so by making the Bolan Pass the gateway of an extensive trade between England and Turkistan.

SLAVERY IN EAST AFRICA.

The *Daily Telegraph* says all that we really have to check is the passage of slaves from the coast to Zanzibar. To permit this we are at present pledged by treaty stipulation. A compact so infamous must be rent up as if it were waste paper. And if the Imaum of Muscat threatens, surely England can protect the Sultan of Zanzibar, so long as he remains true to his word and closes the gates of his kingdom against slave cargoes. It is no longer for us to "regulate" the diabolical traffic; we have simply and unflinchingly to stamp it out. It must not be forgotten that, as the House of Commons Committee reports, "any attempt to supply slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar will always be a pretext and a cloak for foreign trade." We might as well allow tobacco and brandy to be imported freely into the Isle of Wight, and then attempt to check smuggling between Ryde and Southampton. And, indeed, the very principles under which we protest against the trade as such, order us imperatively not to make any show or pretence of controlling it, but to boldly and fearlessly forbid it for once and for all. We have a perfect right to do this—to insist that the unclean abomination shall be altogether swept away.

HAZARA.—We learn from the Lahore paper that dengue continues among the railway employés. Cholera has again appeared at Hurrupore in the Hazara district.

THE PROPOSED CARWAR RAILWAY.—An important despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated Aug. 14 last, with regard to the proposed railway from Carwar through Hooblee to Gudduck, has been placed at the disposal of the press. His Grace says he should have been prepared to give his sanction to the immediate commencement of the work were it not that there are considerations which have induced him, very reluctantly, to defer a little longer conveying to the Government of India his final authority for the execution of the project. He is of opinion that extreme caution must be exercised at present in entering upon projects involving a large expenditure of public money. The proposed line was "suggested and encouraged on purely commercial grounds, and must be adopted with regard to commercial results;" and before it is undertaken, it becomes a matter of the first importance that the commercial prospects of the lines should be made the subject of the most careful and searching inquiry that is possible. On various points, the Duke points out, the information before him is far from complete, and he indicates the questions on which further information is desirable. The propositions that the line to Carwar will absorb the whole of the future traffic of the ports of Carwar, Coompta, and Vingoria, and that the export of cotton from the Dharwar district will remain at the same amount as at present, appear to his Grace to be open to doubt. The despatch thus winds up as regards the financial success of the line:—"The foregoing considerations appear to me to throw some doubt upon the financial success of the line; at all events they are, in my opinion, of sufficient importance to render further and more precise information necessary before commencing the work, and I have, therefore, to request that your Excellency will direct your attention to the various questions to which I have adverted, and cause such enquiries to be made as may supply the materials for a more satisfactory estimate of the financial prospects of the line than are at present in my possession. I have only to add that, much as I regret the delay which the inquiries I have directed you to make will cause in the prosecution of a work in many respects so promising, and to which so much time and labour have already been directed, that regret is diminished by the present high price of iron, which, although affording by itself no adequate reason for postponing the undertaking, would have appreciably enhanced its cost to an extent which, it may be hoped, it may be possible to avoid in another year."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Nov. 7.
Via Brindisi, on Friday, Nov. 15.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R ...	Actual Sales.	101½ 102
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	101½ 102	
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3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	101½ 102	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. ...	98
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	98½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	98	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	98½	
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ...	100½	
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...	100	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	98	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	108	

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d. ...	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d. ...	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d. to 13-16d. ...	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10 15-16d. to 1s. 11d.
Colombo ...	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 11d. ...	1s. 11½d.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
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Shanghai ...	4s. 5d. ...	4s. 5½d. ...	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	4s. 11 13-16d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11d.		

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	204 to 206
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	112½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	103½ to 104½
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	95½ to 96½
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	105 to 106
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	1004 to 1011
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	1004 to 1022
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	1034 to 1034
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	1034 to 1034
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	1024 to 1031
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	1001 to 101
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	18s. to 23s. pm.
Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	...
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...
India 4 per cent., Oct., 1899 ...	...	...
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	105½ to 106½
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2.8.0	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 to 108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	109 to 110
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	92 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	107½
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	8	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106 to 107
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15 to 16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	26½ to 27½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87 to 90
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180
	British Australian ...	all	9½ to 10½
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	14 to 14½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	— to —
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	9½ to 10½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	104 to 106
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	11½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	12 to 13
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9
MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	34 to 36
	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	8s.	1 to 1½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	60 to 65
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 dis. to par

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th September, 1871.

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Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled, as Next of Kin, should be addressed by letter to the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

Further Lists will from time to time be published, and, therefore, it will facilitate the applicants' inquiries to give the date of the Notice in which the deceased Officer's or Soldier's name appeared.

By Order of the said Principal Secretary,

T. T. PEARS, Major-general,

Military Secretary.

India Office, October, 1872.

List of the Names of Officers and Soldiers deceased since March, 1865, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for Administration among the Next of Kin:—

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Amount.
BENGAL.			
William Revell	Gunner	Artillery Invalid Batt	2. s. d. 1 18 9
Henry Keough	Gunner	Artillery Invalid Batt	2 6 3
Thomas Barnes	Private	Invalid Batt	2 1 1
Thomas Brennan	Sergeant	1st Fusiliers	2 4 5
Coleman Foley	Private	Invalid Batt	1 14 9
William Low	Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	36 0 11
John Shiron	Sergeant	Ordnance Dept.	5 7 0
Charles Jones	Corporal	Invalid Batt	0 3 3
J. Whitehead	Private	Depot, Inf. Company.	2 15 10
James McDonald	Gunner	Invalid Batt	0 6 1
William Lowe	Gunner	Eur. Invalid Battalion.	65 12 6
Thomas Hill	Sergeant	Barrack Department.	4 10 1
James T. Tovey	Major	Staff Corps.	374 6 9
James Herbert	Private	Eur. Invalid Battalion.	3 2 7
Ed. T. Sadler	Major	Staff Corps.	80 7 7
John Clancy	Hospital Apprentice	Medical Department.	2 14 6
William S. Nugent	Captain	Staff Corps.	293 15 0
MADRAS.			
John MacPherson	Asst. Surgeon	Med. Dept.	118 3 3
John C. Paske	Captain	14th Regiment N.I.	72 6 7
BOMBAY.			
J. Ffolliott	Asst. Surgeon	Med. Dept.	30 13 9
S. H. Burnes	Captain	Staff Corps.	10 13 10
R. C. McConnell	Surgeon	Med. Dept.	574 8 11

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, October 21; Agra and Madras, October 19; Calcutta, October 18.

LORD NORTHBROOK left Simla with his staff on the morning of the 14th October, for his cold-weather tour. Halting for the night at Dagshai, about half way down the hill, he resumed his march next morning and reached Ambála in the afternoon. The road to his camp was lined with our own troops and those of the Patiala and Jhind Rajahs; whose pipers seem to have been dressed as much like Scotch Highlanders as they could. The great Darbár on the 17th was attended by the Chiefs aforesaid, with the Rajah of Nabha, the Nawáb of Malair-Kotla, the Sirdar of Kulsea, and other chiefs of less rank. In the course of the usual formalities dresses of honour were presented to Sirdars Autar Singh and Mitt Singh of Malodh, in acknowledgment of the help they gave towards suppressing the Kuka outbreak. The substance of the Viceroy's speech we have already given from the telegrams. We may add here that, in touching upon the arrangements lately made for extending the Sirhind Canal through the dominions of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha, his Lordship hailed Nabha's share in the transaction as "an auspicious commencement of his rule." The Viceroy started that same evening for Lahore, where the Rajahs of Kapurthala and Faridkot were to pay him their respects.

SOME ill-advised partisans of Mr. Forsyth have given out, through the new Simla journal, that the Duke of Argyll, at the instance of the Indian Government, has "exonerated Mr. Forsyth from blame" in respect of his share in the Kuka business. The announcement, which had been quietly accepted by most of the local editors, is flatly contradicted in the *Friend of India*, whose readers are assured that there is "not a word of truth" in the same; the decision of the Secretary of State having "never been in the slightest degree altered." Mr. Forsyth's friends had much better let sleeping dogs lie.

THE last two meetings of the Legislative Council were held at Simla on the 9th and 12th October. On the former occasion

Sir John Strachey's Bill concerning the Land Revenue in Oudh was referred to a Select Committee for its report, and Mr. Egerton's Bill regarding Municipalities in the Punjab was passed. On the 12th Sir R. Temple's Punjab Salt Bill and the Punjab Opium Bill were duly passed.

THE cholera, we regret to see, has broken out at Pesháwar, in spite of the precautions taken against its spread thither. Up to the 14th October 14 Europeans, including Captain C. Armstrong, and 16, or as some accounts say 60 natives, had died of the disease. One result of this new and seemingly unforeseen outbreak has been the postponement of the manœuvres at Hassan Abdal to the 1st January next. The camp at Bangalór appears to have been finally countermanded. The Dengue appears to be subsiding in Madras, but fever is very rife at Nassirabad both among the troops and the townspeople.

WITH reference to the Slave-trade in Zanzibar, we are glad to see that a despatch to India from the Duke of Argyll has already invited Lord Northbrook's "serious attention" to the well-known statements contained in Dr. Livingstone's letters. His Grace in fact challenges the Indian Government either to refute those statements or else to bestir itself to "prevent her Majesty's Indian subjects from being agents in the monstrous abuses which are thus disclosed, and to inflict the severest punishment which the law allows upon those who lend themselves, directly or indirectly, to the prosecution of the slave trade." The Indian Government is reminded of the stringent provisions laid down by our laws against persons who in any way abet the traffic, whether by contracting for the removal of slaves, by fitting out slave ships, by advancing money for such purposes, or by shipping goods for employment in the slave trade. Any British subject therefore who has any hand in removing slaves or persons destined for slaves from one part of the African continent to another, his Grace would consider guilty of felony. Even in the case of British subjects who help to import slaves into Zanzibar, his Grace would bring them if possible under the working of the Act. Any difficulty in dealing with the Act appears to him to have been solved by the powers committed to the Governor-General under Act 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 98. The tricks and evasions of the Banians must be followed out and baffled with the aid of the local courts of justice which are armed with ample powers for that end. As for those natives of India who have taken up their abodes in protected States, his Grace recommends the Viceroy to deal with them as he best can by means of revised engagements with the rulers of those States.

THE floods at Ellore in Madras have played havoc with the houses, if they have spared human lives. Thirteen hundred houses have been washed down, and four thousand people left homeless.

ON three successive days the Bombay Legislative Council met to discuss the Bombay Municipal Bill. It was strongly opposed throughout by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Forbes, and one or two other members, but the third reading was carried by the Government.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS having resumed his post at Haidarabad, Colonel Lumsden left that place at once for Upper India.

IN connection with the Viceroy's tour, the following notification has just been issued from Simla:—

It is hereby declared that it is expedient that the Governor-General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. The Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., is nominated to be President of the said Council during the time of such visit, and the powers of the Governor-General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the consideration of her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, and the Governor-General is authorised by this order, made for that purpose, alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor-General in Council in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making laws or regulations; and it is notified that, under the provisions of section 9 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that his Excellency's Council shall, on Saturday, the 16th November, assemble at Bombay, in the jurisdiction of his Excellency the Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta gives the latest known figures with regard to this year's cholera outbreak among the British troops in India. It appears that since the first outbreak to October 25th there have been 828 cases and 529 deaths among European soldiers, their wives, and children in Bengal. From the first outbreak at Peshawur to 29th October the cases of European soldiers were 57, women 8, and children 19; the deaths were, of soldiers 45, women 6, and children 15. The disease still lingers, but its intensity has decreased.

THE published figures of the recent Census for Bengal confirm the statements already made in the Calcutta papers regarding the difference between the estimated and the actual population of that great province. Instead of 43 millions, the actual numbers exceed 66½ millions, exclusive of those for British Barmah. The contrasts between different districts of nearly equal area are sometimes very great. Mymensing for instance contains 2½ millions, and Tirhoot over 4½ millions in an area of about 6,800 square miles, whereas the Chittagong Hill Tracts with an area 800 miles larger has a population of only 69,607. Midnapur numbers 2½ millions in an area of about 5,000 square miles, while thrice that area in Chota Nagpur contains only 406,000 souls. Nowgong in Assam is only a trifle larger than fever-stricken Bardwan, yet the latter counts a population of two millions against a quarter of a million in the former. Tipperah on the other hand, once reckoned at only 100,000, returns a total of a million and a-half. The most populous district for its size appears to be Saran, followed by the twenty-four Pergunnahs. After these come Tirhoot, Rangpur, Bardwan, Jessore, and Hooghly. Calcutta itself returns a population of 447,601, or less by about 150,000 than the number estimated ten years ago.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has certainly sent home a handsome contribution to the funds of the East India Association; and the letter announcing it expresses a becoming sense of the services which that body has begun to render the countrymen of the Maratha Chief of Indore. It is pretty to note his Highness's satisfaction at the "disinterested and patriotic exertions" of the society in question; and his hope that the press of this country and all well-wishers of the British Empire will "heartily co-operate in the great cause of making the British rule in India a just and benevolent one" will no doubt spur some of those friends of India to yet stronger efforts on her behalf. The picture of India as an orphan, who "needs all the kindness and generous sympathy Britain can give it," is a touching appeal to our paternal bosoms. Nor can anyone doubt that "a better knowledge in England of India's people and their wants" will beget "frank, mutual confidence, and earnest sympathy." It is only a pity that one who preaches—by deputy—after this charming fashion should mar the effect of his sermon by the policy he himself pursues at home. His fatherly love and care for his own people has hitherto betrayed itself in a course of cruel exactions under which all classes alike, from the thakur to the ryot, are described as groaning. One Political Agent after another records fresh instances of a paternal kindness so oppressive, that the heaviest burdens borne by his neighbours within British ground are mere fleabites in the comparison. Holkar's encroachments on the lands and rights of his subjects would have driven them long since into rebellion, but for the presence among them of those guarantees for peace, but hardly for good government, British officers and British troops. In no part of India at this moment does misrule abound so

flagrantly as in Malwa and Indore. The very money which Holkar sends home in proof of his desire for England's sympathy has probably been wrung from the poor neglected "orphans" for whom he affects to plead. The East India Association, however, will perhaps console themselves with Vespasian's remark on the proceeds of a certain tax—*Nummus haud olet*: Money has no smell.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* points out an error, which perhaps we may have helped to disseminate, regarding the descent of the Sassoons in Bombay. That the Sassoons are not exactly Parsees their name alone, we think, would indicate. "Sir David Sassoon," for instance, has far more of a Semitic than an Aryan look, and the patronymic "Sassoon" sounds akin to the Arathoons and such-like families of Armenian Jews in India. The Sassoons of Bombay, according to the same correspondent, are Jews, who have been established there for the last thirty years, while branches of the same family are doing a large business in China and Japan. In Bombay they have always been distinguished for their munificence and their loyalty to the British Crown.

MR. MASSEY's return to Parliament as member for Tiverton should gratify those persons of whatever politics, who take an impartial interest in Indian affairs. As an avowed opponent of the Indian Income-tax he will anyhow prove a welcome addition to the party represented by Mr. Fawcett. It is a cheering sign of the times, when a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons makes special reference in the course of his canvass to any Indian question of the day; and Mr. Massey's experience as an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer will add considerable weight to the opinions uttered regarding the most vexatious of Indian taxes by one who, before his departure for India, had held rather a prominent place among English legislators. Parliamentary pledges must of course be taken with large allowance; but if Mr. Massey's uncompromising speech at Tiverton meant anything, he is likely to prove a powerful ally to the opponents of a tax in whose expediency no one acquainted with India can sincerely believe.

SIR BARTLE FRERE is a statesman of whom British India may well be proud, and his present mission may be taken as a special compliment to the service in whose foremost ranks he had few equals. If, as we have heard it whispered, he cherishes the hope of one day ruling as Viceroy the country in which he gained his great renown, we see no particular reason why that hope should not be fulfilled. Some years before he became Chief Commissioner of Sindh, Mr. Frere had risen from the post of private secretary to Sir G. Arthur, then Governor of Bombay, to the political charge of Sattara, which he governed with conspicuous ability for two years and a-half. As Napier's successor in Sindh from 1851, he continued with a master's hand the wise policy begun by the shrewd and strong-willed ruler of the land he had conquered from the luckless Amcers. His success as a governor was crowned by the fearless energy with which he faced the issues of the great Sepoy Mutiny in 1857; hurrying off to Multan one of his two British regiments, and keeping the peace of his own province without aid from Bombay. His subsequent services as a member of Lord Canning's Supreme Council were fitly rewarded by the Governorship of Bombay. There too Sir Bartle Frere acquitted himself on the whole with marked success, leaving behind him an impression not to be effaced even by his partial complicity in the downfall of the Bombay Bank. Sir Bartle, in short, has fairly proved his claim to the homage offered him in Colonel Malleon's review of his Indian career. But there is no need to fill up his record with the fruits of other men's labours, as Sir H. Rawlinson did in his speech at the banquet of November 1. It was not Sir Bartle Frere, but Sir C. Napier, who "found Sindh a desert and left it a garden," nor was it Sir B. Frere who "succeeded in converting the lawless marauders of Sindh into a peaceful and industrious peasantry." Napier's successor, as we are told in effect even by Colonel Malleon, did little more than build on Napier's lines. It was Napier who tamed the Beluchis into good policemen and steady cultivators, who lowered the assessments on the land, encouraged trade, founded a good revenue and judicial system, and planned the canals and harbour-works which his successors have carried out. In fact, as the Colonel, his former eulogist, rightly ob-

serves, "there are few great improvements which have been introduced into Sindh up to the present day, of which the idea did not originate with him." Sir Bartle himself, we imagine, would be the first to own his debts on this score to the great administrator, whose genius for civil government he seems to have admired as warmly as almost any man of his day.

In Mrs. Ross Church's recently published memoir of her father, Captain Marryat, we are enabled to realise the distinguished part which the author of "Peter Simple" played in the Burmese War of 1824-5. He was only 32 years old when, as Commander of H.M. Sloop *Larne*, he succeeded for a time to the chief command of the naval force in the Irrawaddy. A sailor trained under Lord Cochrane was not likely to miss a chance of damaging his new foe; and Captain Marryat's services in aid of Sir Archibald Campbell were heartily acknowledged both by that officer and the Governor-General. Wherever a stockade was to be stormed, a creek explored, or a fleet of war-boats chased and destroyed, Marryat's sailors never failed to answer the call upon them, in spite of the trying weather and the ravages which cholera at one time made among the crews. When the troops on one occasion were stopped by a deep nullah, Marryat and his men soon improvised a bridge for their use. At another time the excellent practice of his gun-boats drove the Burmese from their strongest stockades. He himself was more than once laid low with fever; but he served on to the close of the war, always making his presence felt by friends and foes; and in 1827 he was made a Companion of the Bath for the many brilliant services, to which Sir A. Campbell had owned himself unable to do adequate justice.

We are glad to learn that the newly-promoted Majors of the Indian Ordnance Corps are at least to be allowed the option of subscribing as Majors to the Military Funds of their several Presidencies. To debar them from a right so clearly consequent on their improved standing would indeed have been a proceeding without excuse. We only wish that the time had come for making the further announcement that a Major of Indian Artillery or Engineers was henceforth to receive the full pay of his new rank. What reason there can be for withholding from him this last concession, a mere piece of ordinary justice, we fail to comprehend. The one great motive for turning first-captains of artillery into majors was the importance of the work they had to do; and to give them the higher rank without the higher pay was a stroke of economy all the less excusable in view of the different course adopted by the War Office. We can but hope that the present concession will prove to be the first step towards placing them on the same pecuniary level as their comrades in the old Royal Artillery, to say nothing of the majors in other branches of the service.

EXAMINATION.—Mr. J. D. Ferguson, executive engineer, third grade, passed a creditable examination in the Guzeratee language on Sept. 5, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, Irrigation Branch.

SCHOOLS OF ARMY SIGNALLING.—With reference to G.O. of June 12 last, the school of army signalling will be re-established at Poorundhur from Sept. 1. The Superintendent of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations:—Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Bombay, Satara, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Malligaum, Mhow.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Sergt. major T. G. Sayer, R.H.A., at Morar, Gwahior, Oct. 8. Lieut. col. Holmes, late 99th Regiment. Col. M. B. G. Reed, late 64th Regiment.

BRITISH.—Major gen. J. Hennessy, Bengal Retired, in Europe. Capt. W. W. Reade, Bengal Retired, in Europe, Nov. —. Mr. T. B. Lane and Mr. H. C. Hamilton, late B.O.S., in Europe, in November. Capt. C. E. Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, at Peshawar, Oct. 10.

MADRAS.—Capt. E. H. Prother, Madras S.C., at Road, Somersetshire, Nov. 4. Col. J. S. Du Vernet, Madras Army, Retired, at 19, Gloucester-terrace, Nov. 2.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 8.—From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Ryan. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Allen, and Mr. L. Haber. From GALLE.—Mr. Cowell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 10.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Turner. From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. G. Elwes, Col. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Peile and infant, and Mrs. Bently and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. P. Whyte, Mrs. Brookes, and Master Drew.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mooltan.—From BOMBAY.—Col. J. Hunter, Capt. E. J. McNeill, Capt. H. T. Philpotts, Capt. Fothergill, Capt. Hume, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. W. Thatcher, Capt. G. L. Warden, Mrs. L. Crawford and infant, Mr. Oldham, Mr. E. W. Gibson, Mr. T. Wait, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Close. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Heynes. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shortland and three children, Mr. T. E. Franck, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, and Capt. and Mrs. de Thoren. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Compton, Mr. L. H. Moorsom, and Mr. F. S. Deacon. From GALLE.—Mr. Ben 384.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letters of "T" and "Thalma" shall appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Column.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 11, 1872.

THE MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE meeting at the Mansion House on Monday last bore cheering witness to the sympathy which has once more been aroused in London with the cause which Sir Bartle Frere is about to advocate in Zanzibar. Whatever fault some critics may find with the mode in which the English Government proposes to carry out its purpose of putting down the hateful traffic it has hitherto seemed to wink at, so far as Zanzibar is concerned, the Bishop of Winchester might fairly point to the throng of eager faces gathered around him in the great hall, as a proof that the old fever had broken out again, "the blessed fever which swept away in the time of our fathers that accursed evil from the Western Coast," and was now pledging itself to sweep the same plague away from the Eastern Coast of Africa also. The well-known talent of the Right Reverend son of William Wilberforce could not have been more fitly exercised than in denouncing the dreadful progress on one side of Africa of that slave trade which his father had been foremost in helping to put down on the other side. And in addressing an audience largely composed of city men, with whom mere sentiment would have less weight than arguments couched in the language of the markets, the Bishop at any rate showed his good sense by dwelling upon the commercial drawbacks involved in the continuance of a traffic which "devastates and depopulates God's earth;" which has indeed so wasted the border lands on the East African coast, that, whereas a few years ago they were filled with people who grew cotton and raised crops of grain, "you might now travel 120 miles and find not a single hut nor a human inhabitant." Every year in fact the margin of waste land grows broader, as village after village is fired and the surviving people are carried off into slavery by the ruthless Arab emissaries of Indian Banians at Zanzibar. And the longer the road from these villages to the coast, the sadder also becomes the waste of life among the wretched captives during the journey. Dr. Livingstone has already told us that for one slave who reaches the coast, seven or eight perish on the way or in the process of capture. Already the manstealers have made their way across Lake Nyanza, and carried desolation into villages on the other side. As for those who survive the miseries of the long march to Kilwah—miseries described by the Bishop in terms but too faithful to recorded facts—we know what becomes of them in the crowded Arab dhows which convey them to Zanzibar and elsewhere.

Whether it be better for a slave to fall into the hands of Christian or Mohammedan masters, is a question which we need not stop to consider. It is enough to observe, with all deference to Bishop Wilberforce, that the lot of slaves in Asiatic, especially Mohammedan countries, has certainly not on the whole been less tolerable than among the nations of the West, in spite of the advantages offered by the latter on the score of Gospel truths. More to the purpose was the Bishop's argument for interference in "a trade carried on in the main—nay almost exclusively—by British capital advanced for the purpose by British capitalists." In other words the Banians, or Indian merchants, who send caravans of Arabs inland from the African coast to trade nominally for hides, gum, and ivory, but really for those things and slaves also, are mostly British subjects, even when they live in States, like Zanzibar, more or less dependent on British rule. These Banians, according to Livingstone, manage the custom-house at Zanzibar, and, under cover of importing slaves into that island for home use according to the treaty, they make large profit on the human chattels which their unscrupulous agents with their connivance carry elsewhere. It is sad enough to know that the authorised import of slaves into Zanzibar serves to increase the Sultan's revenue, but what defence can there be of a traffic which reserves for Zanzibar no more than 1,700 of the 20,000 slaves who are shipped off from Kilwah in the course of a year? More than 90 per cent. of those who survive the land-journey are therefore sold into slavery in defiance of all law and treaties. If to this heavy percentage we add the 90,000 or so yearly slain by the Arab man-hunters or by the hardships of a long march, it is easy to see how heavy an obligation rests upon the Sultan's English protectors to suppress a traffic at once atrocious in our eyes and infinitesimally profitable to the Sultan himself. It is even a question whether the fractional profit to Zanzibar is not immeasurably outweighed by the consequent hindrance to the growth of lawful trade, and even by the political dangers involved in the regular influx of so many lawless Arabs from the mainland.

In what way we shall put, as Bishop Wilberforce phrased it, "the hand of a little obliging necessity upon" the Sultan, is a question which Sir Bartle Frere may safely be entrusted to answer with the help of the English Government. Some of those present at the Mansion House meeting cheered Mr. Stanley's unqualified protest against "compounding with villainy," by transferring to our own shoulders the payment of the tribute due by treaty from Zanzibar to Muscat. It would of course be easy for a strong Power to put any amount of pressure on two small princes in the Persian Gulf. It is excellent, as we know,—

"To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

In stooping to pay Muscat a small subsidy of £8,000 a year, provided that the Sultan of Zanzibar agreed to forego his right to import slaves, England would not be guilty of making terms with a felon: she would simply be offering an equitable price for the setting aside of an unpleasant bargain. The Inam of Mascat is entitled by treaty to a certain yearly payment from Zanzibar, and it would be sorry justice to mulct the former for a fault committed by some one else. If the original bargain was a blunder, it was not Muscat that made it; and unless Muscat has done ought to render the bargain void, we can hardly call upon her to forego a guaranteed addition to her small revenues for the sake of helping us to discharge cheaply a long neglected duty. Mr. Stanley himself declares that England had the largest share in imposing the tribute upon Zanzibar; and yet we find him asking why England should be "magnanimous" enough to repair her own error at her own expense.

Some doubt has been thrown upon the honest desire of the English Government to act up to the apparent purpose of the mission entrusted to Sir Bartle Frere. That gentleman however has publicly vouched for the good faith of those who are sending him to Zanzibar. "Whatever," he said, "may be the

result of this mission, I can here beforehand most decidedly say that, if it is not attended with success, it will not be because the Government have not given it their decided and most determined support." He felt equally certain that the authors of the existing treaty with Zanzibar had the cause of freedom quite as much at heart as those who were listening to him on Monday last. It must be owned however that the extent of their sympathies could hardly be inferred from their diplomatic achievements; and those who charged them with being false to modern English principles in respect of slavery might plead some colour of justification in the state of things which the treaty with Zanzibar has brought about. Similar charges against the good faith of the Indian Government have been made, we hope, in ignorance of the conditions under which they and their servants have been forced to wink at evils which they could not prevent. When Mr. Stanley accused them "of compounding with villainy" by means of the coolie trade with the Mauritius and Seychelles, his rather reckless statements were promptly met by Bishop Ryan, who asserted from an experience of thirteen years that the trade in question "had nothing whatever in common with slavery," nor was there "the slightest tinge of slavery" in the labour of the negroes and Indian coolies in those islands.

Correspondence.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On my arrival here yesterday I saw your Paper of the 22nd October; and, considering the importance of the question, whether the millions of borrowed money which are about to be expended on irrigation canals in India are likely to give any suitable return or to result in loss, especially in the present embarrassed condition of the Indian Exchequer, I beg you will allow me to reply to your remarks upon my letter of the 18th of last month.

Regarding the Ganges Canal, you say that, in a recent letter to the *Times*, the net revenue for 1870-71 is set down at £103,312, or 4·3 per cent. on a capital account of £2,402,438; and that, if to this be added the enhancement of land revenue due to the canal, the rate of profit would be raised to 5·34 per cent. You rightly observe however that this reckoning does not tally with the 7½ per cent. of Colonel Chesney, but that officer, you presume, must have spoken of the return for 1871-72.

In reply to the foregoing I would observe:

1st. That the capital account of £2,402,438 does not include all the sums expended in respect of said canal until its completion; and that if the interest paid on the sums borrowed for its construction, and the loss occasioned by excess of charges over revenue in previous years were taken into account; in fact, if the capital account were kept in the regular manner in which the accounts of similar undertakings are generally kept, it would amount to about £4,000,000; and the net revenue named would therefore be equal to only 2·58 per cent.

2nd. That to obtain the net revenue of £103,312, instead of the whole of the expenses incurred in 1870-71 being deducted from the gross revenue, a considerable portion has been carried to capital account. How far this transfer has been made on correct grounds is not shown in the annual report; but, looking at the defective mode in which the capital account has been kept, it is just possible that, for the sake of showing a greater profit in the year's operations a larger amount has been transferred than is consistent with sound principles.

3rd. That with respect to the 1·04 per cent. which has been added to the rate of profit, for enhancement of land revenue due to the canal, no such enhancement can reasonably be ascribed to the canal, since the country traversed by it was previously irrigated by wells, and already assessed at the enhanced rates applicable to irrigated lands.

4th.—That Colonel Chesney's evidence having been given at the commencement of 1871-72, could not have related to the return obtained in that year.

Regarding the Eastern Jumna Canal, you say that the net profit for 1870-71 amounted to 19·76 per cent. of the capital

outlay. That outlay, however, represents, not the cost of construction (for the canal was made by the Mahomedan Government before the introduction of British rule), but the mere expense incurred in restoring the works. To calculate, therefore, the rate of profit on such outlay can be of no practical use in determining the question whether it would be profitable to construct new canals. For the same reason, the Eastern Jumna Canal should be left out of calculation, when the object is to ascertain the results obtained from the canals constructed by the British Government. If this were done, the average yield would be found far below the rate earned by the Ganges Canal, for the other irrigation works have all left worse results, several of them not having earned enough to cover even their working expenses.

I would now refer to the remark that "it takes time for these artificial rivers to settle down into a fully controlled *regime*, especially when the people are slow to avail themselves of new facilities," and I would submit

1st. That if no proper control has been obtained over the working of the Ganges Canal during the last seventeen years that it has been worked, for it was opened by Lord Dalhousie in 1855, what guarantee is there for any materially fuller control hereafter?

2nd. That the people of India have not been slow to avail themselves of facilities and advantages which have been offered to them, as was shown by the readiness to use railways as soon as these were opened, although they had, in that case, to overcome deeply-rooted caste prejudices; nor have they been any-wise backward in accepting the facilities offered them for educating their children.

The reason of their not availing themselves to a greater extent of the Ganges Canal water, is that the canal is defectively constructed, its slope being so great that the water runs to a low ebb in the dry season when it is most needed for irrigation. The velocity of the stream moreover causes injury to the works by the accumulation of silt and otherwise, and the canal has consequently to be often closed for repairs when its water is much wanted. This uncertainty has induced cultivators to rely rather on their wells than on the Ganges Canal.

Rome, Nov. 4, 1872.

DELTA.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Now I begin to fulfil my faithful promise to write again soon.

Some days succeeding the last occurrence before narrated, Mahmoud Shah and the humble individual in question, repaired down to the Crystal Palace, by the London, Chatham and Dover High Levelled Railway. When we comfortably arrived at destination it seemed gigantic in enormous proportions and raised up as if by the magic wand of a jin on the top summit of a commanding eminence. When we reached inside gushing fountains were playing in the midst, and handsome youths and rosy cheeked maidens tightly holding arm in arm, were gliding to and fro, whispering in the middling aisle. Same time the tremendous harmonious organ was peeling with growling tunes. I asked Mahmoud Shah "What talisman have these Europeans got to create such a paradise for eight annas per head each?" Mahmoud Shan only rolled his tongue in his cheek, being speechless without answer.

One thing I notice with astonishment. White statues of naked men, and females without a rag, are standing upright on either hand, gazing down coolly upon the passengers! I cannot raise my eyes from ground, because it is not our custom. Mahmoud Shah notices; he is saying, "Never mind, this is nothing; you get soon accustomed." But I think inside my chest, "How strange that this wonderful country, mother of civilisation and enlightenment, has no shame or modesty!" I was glad to reach the Aquarium, which is in a tunnel in the soil underground. Soon as we enter, a shortish, fat gentleman, with long nose, reddish, intelligent countenance, and his head in a felt black hat, of wideawake manufacture, same as the Padrees wear in India, came up and explained all the story of the fishes, and where they were born, with numerous illustrated anecdotes of their customs, very entertaining and authentic. I scratched my head with puzzling curiosity that this is the very Solomon of fishes and wonderful creatures. How, in the name of God, can he know all this without living first in the fundamental bottom of the sea? Having taken respectful permission to depart

from this talkative wise one we amuse our minds with air and exercise in the lovely horticultural gardens rose-embowered, where throat-thrilling nightingales with red topknots sing and hop, but too chilly soon to sit because in this European climate it makes natives of burning Hindostan shiver. So we go backwards into the knave. When we reached the top Mahmoud Shah is pinched with hunger in his belly and says he is dying for eating! Therefore we ran to the dining room, second class. We order rice curry and Irish estew but not got, only caper and mutton boiled. Soon as we begin to devour, other people chewing turn round and stare, also waiters stare and some one whisper "Dam Nigger." This first time little rudeness in England. After going back in train, Mahmoud Shah and your humble correspondent have long unparliamentary discussion that Englishmen castes have got or not. Mahmoud Shah says "Yes, because the high caste never eat at same table with low caste; high caste never give daughter to low caste if he can help; high caste polite, civil, obliging; low caste say "Dam" and give abuse. High caste clean, low caste dirty. What difference to our caste in Hindustan?" I tell him this all very well, but low caste Doom cannot change himself into Brahmin; here low caste menial if very clever, very lucky, very captivating with ornamental countenance before he die, may lead to Hymeneal rites, rich, lovely daughter of a noble prince. Prince cannot help. Then children No. A1 caste according to Cocker.

But enough Mr. Editor without intruding into your valuable space.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIZ ALI KHAN.

Conway's Boarding-house, Nov. 7, 1872.

Notices of Books.

Delhi and Other Poems. By C. A. Kelly, M.A. Longmans, Green, and Co. 1872.

This little volume of well-written verse, the production of a Bengal Civilian, deserved an earlier notice at our hands than we have been able to accord it. Mr. Kelly, to judge from this sample of his poetic powers, may claim high rank among the literary stars of the Anglo-Indian firmament. The poem on Delhi, written in the good old heroic couplet of Dryden, Pope, Byron, and Campbell, carries the reader musically along through all the leading scenes in the life-drama of a city, where so many strange and memorable things have happened, from the day when—

"The potent slave, Mohammed's favourite, comes
With stately march and thundering roll of drums,"

to that when—

"— England's sons 'gainst traitor hosts array'd,
For Eastern Empire drew the avenging blade,"

and glorious John Nicholson pressed on to death at the head of his bold Fusiliers—

"The proud stern man they fear'd, yet loved so well."

The theme itself is stirring enough to fire the dullest fancy with some touches of its own romance, and Mr. Kelly proves himself capable of rising to a fit occasion. To both theme and metre he does fair credit, as the following lines will show:—

"A visioned splendour of a vanished fate,
A city crowned with more than mortal state.
There in old years the royal banquet glowed,
From minstrels' lips the melting numbers flowed;
Voluptuous strains the despot's heart beguiled,
And blushing beauties trembled as they smiled.
Well might they fear a Lord, whose lightest breath
Could change their songs of joy to shrieks of death.

In yon imperial halls they lay reclined,
Those lords of earth, and monarchs of mankind;
Around me breathe the love, the hate, the fears,
The thousand passions of those burning years:
When ruled the wise in council, great in war,
And just in heart, magnificent Akbar;
When Selim's love bade empires rise or fall
To charm the wayward heart of Nourmahal;
When the arch-traitor, Aurungzebe, arose,
And with wild war-notes scared his sire's repose,
Saw one by one his baffled foes fall down,
And staked his lying soul to win the crown."

The wrong accent in "magnificent Akbar" may be forgiven a poet who can write like this. In "The World's Martyrs"

Mr. Kelly suggests comparison with Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," both on account of the subject and the metre. The idea however of passing in review a long train of historic characters is many centuries older than the Poet Laureate, and it is no sin to borrow another poet's metres, if they are not disfigured in the borrowing.

The apparition of Regulus—

"Wish stern, dark eyes, that spoke of martial sway,
And brow of noble cheer.
High-souled and calm, as when he sought the tomb,
A self-made exile, and went forth alone,
Well knowing that the hated city's doom
Was purchased by his own—"

and the subsequent stanzas on Hannibal, "in conscious strength sublime," are almost worthy of a place beside Horace's noble odes on the same themes. The stanzas on Falkland are equally good in their way. "Marathon" is a spirited version of an oft-told tale. The stanzas on Dante and those on Modern Italy have the true poetic flow and inspiration; and the sonnets on Clive, Benares, Cawnpore, Lord Canning, and Henry Lawrence, contain some noble and suggestive thoughts clothed in graceful and often eloquent verse. As a song-writer, also, Mr. Kelly acquits himself with marked success in the lines to "Constance," and on "The Old Love and the New."

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MR. CAMPBELL'S EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that the distinctive features of the new scheme are as follows:—The director of public instruction, instead of remaining the independent head of an exotic department, becomes a sort of under-secretary to Government in one of the executive branches of the general administration; and it is not improbable that the post in future will generally be held, as in former years, by an experienced covenanted officer. Commissioners will be entrusted with a control over the working of the department not unlike that which is now exercised by them over the working of the police—allowance, of course, being made for necessary departmental differences. And district magistrates, who of all the higher executive officers know most of the real condition of the people of their districts, will, under the title of Vice-President of the District Committee, exercise the greatest influence in the selection of suitable teachers, and in the general working of the department. Looking to the scheme as a whole, we are disposed to welcome it as the first great effort that has been made to emancipate the country from the thralldom of scientific government—a thralldom which, baneful wherever it has fastened on the people, has been doubly baneful in the province of education, in which a cramped policy has contented itself with producing superficially educated men, who are equally useless to themselves and to their country, while the great mass of the people has been left to grovel in ignorance and misery. If, as Mr. Campbell tells us, the object which he has placed before himself is "the improvement of the humbler classes of the people, by making them intelligent human beings," that object is one which no English gentleman need be ashamed to pursue. We observe that Mr. Campbell has fallen into the hands of the Philistines by making a casual allusion to the "blessing of Providence;" but we have no doubt that if he can only succeed in converting the ignorant and suffering millions of Bengal into "intelligent human beings," the world will forgive him an old-fashioned belief in Providence, even though cynics do not cease to sneer at blessings which become visible in material facts. It has been pointed out that the educational policy now introduced into Bengal is at variance with that which has hitherto been uniformly pursued throughout the empire, and there can be no doubt that this is the case. But if the change is one which is full of promise for the future, it is open to us to hope, either that Mr. Campbell has previously obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government, or that the latter, reading Mr. Campbell's great object in a true light, will invite other Governors to follow his bold example.

WHAT DOES HOLKAR WANT?

The *Pioneer* asks, what is it that Holkar wants? not only to be cotton spinner, railway contractor and cannon-founder. There is some hidden ambition behind—some cherished desire which he is determined to attain. He had a deputation going about London shawled to the eyes last year, one of the number, a respectable Bombay photographer, being freely taken by the servant girls for a prince, and now Mr. Dadabhoj Naroojee is closeted with him daily. The Secretary of the East Indian Association, which was established for the benefit of the people of India, seems likely to take a brief for the Prince who of all others most neglects his people and their interests. It is a serious drain on a State when its chief has grievances or claims, for the advocates he selects are often of a shy or shady character. A Brumnam bagman once found his way to a native court; he was pushing and

plausible, and he got large orders for goods; he also got a commission for costly cotton machinery, which he duly executed; then he passed through Bombay gorgeously attired and breathing vague magnificence. Shortly he returns from England with a secretary who is as mysterious and important as himself. The pair disappear, and are again heard of in England driving four-in-hand drags in the Park, living at the most costly hotels, interviewed daily by the greedier class of electioneering agents and the like. The hardware vendor actually stands for a vacant borough, spends large sums of money, and is defeated; but, to show he bears no malice, he presents the charitable institutions of the honest constituency with a few hundreds of his master's money. Filthy lucre can do a great deal with Briton or Parsee—with professional or amateur pleader; but it might be worthy the consideration of such princes as Holkar whether an open discussion of his mysterious claims in the *Indian Press* might not do some good. Nobody wishes to reduce the amount of the honorarium to be earned by hired advocates, but in the interests of the truth we have perhaps some right to repeat our inquiry—What is it exactly that Holkar wants?

BY RAIL TO CAPE COMORIN.

The *Madras Athenæum* holds that the speedy completion of the line of rail to Tinnevely is a matter of great moment to the merchants of the flourishing town of Tuticorin, and to those Madras merchants who have important agencies there. These especially should not cease from agitation till the rail is a *fait accompli*. There are no class of men in India who more need shaking up than those engaged in public works. It does them so much good, that many of them should be labelled, like medicine bottles,—*"Please to shake this well."* The line when opened will be a great boon to this Presidency in many ways. First of all, as to the passenger traffic. A man who wishes to get to Tinnevely now has to pass the best part of a week on the way. Leaving this on the evening of one day, he will arrive on the afternoon of the next at Trichinopoly. Half of his journey to Tinnevely, as far as mere mileage is concerned, is thus accomplished, not absolutely speedily it is true, but comparatively with very great swiftness. At Trichinopoly he will have to entrust his bones to a transit, and will receive, for four days or so, a terrific shaking. He will find the high road to Tinnevely through Madura a magnificent specimen of neglect, a conglomeration of rut and pit, of stones and puddles, and broken bridges. The roadside avenues will be found to be in many places conspicuously by their absence. The travellers' bungalows on the way, in which he must perforce spend his sultry noons, will be, for the most part, found to be boxes into which the glare, not the air, freely enters. Along the road he will notice long strings of bandies and native travellers, attesting to the traffic of the country, and the need for some system of communication better than that which exists. He will pass through a fertile country, and that ancient city, once the centre of South Indian Hinduism, and even now one of the most important native towns in the peninsula, Madura. A railway through this country will be, therefore, an immense boon, not only to Europeans, but to the very numerous native population. But although such a line would be a great comfort to passengers of all kinds, its chief importance would result from the fact that along it immense quantities of produce would flow to the port of Tuticorin, which port (now that Port Lorne has not yet been opened) is by far the most important one existing on the Coromandel coast of this presidency. The country through which the rail would run is extremely fertile, and densely populated. The looms of Madura, fed from the immense tracts of neighbouring cotton cultivation, would pour their trebled wealth into Tuticorin. Any one who knows this town cannot but remember the caravans of bandies, so to speak, which daily enter into the place over a road more wretched, probably, than any other road in India! Those who recollect Tuticorin during the American War will remember what immense quantities of cotton flowed into the place then, when right and left lakhs of money were made or lost in a week! In short, the proposed railway would afford a splendid outlet for the fertility of North Tinnevely and the manufactured wealth of Madura, in a way which has never yet been done, although what has been done in this direction has been wonderful. And not only cotton—rice for Ceylon would be a most important item of export from Tuticorin. In every way, the opening of a railway south of Trichinopoly would greatly develop the resources of the country. The Government should therefore push on matters, that Lord Hobart might have, ere long, the pleasure of himself seeing the first train travel to Tinnevely.

LIVING ON THREE HALF-PENCE A WEEK.—Three half-pence a week is, according to the Settlement Officer of Fyzabad, the amount which each member of the cultivating community draws from the kindly soil of Oudh. This is not a conundrum; for, says Mr. Carnegie, each cultivator—and he distinctly means by cultivator the owner of a farm, the head of a family—receives Rs. 12 per annum in crops. Now, a family in a country where population is increasing and marriage universal, must consist of at least four persons, so that the husband, the wife, and two children at least must share in this twelve rupees, which will give two shillings a month, or sixpence a week, for the four, three half-pence each.

Bengal.

THE POPULATION OF BENGAL.

The following are the figures of the last Census:—

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Burdwan ...	3,588	2,031,508	Tirhoot ...	6,343	4,389,250
Bancoorah ...	1,346	526,722	Sarun ...	2,654	2,063,644
Beerbhoom ...	1,344	695,921	Chumparan ...	3,531	1,439,992
Midnapore ...	5,082	2,522,172	Monghyr ...	3,945	1,812,986
Hoogly with Howrah ...	1,470	1,491,621	Bhaugulpore ...	4,297	1,826,091
Calcutta ...	781	447,601	Purneah ...	4,957	1,714,795
24 Pargunnahs ...	2,788	2,210,047	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,488	1,018,000
Nudda ...	3,408	1,806,102	Cuttack ...	3,178	1,449,784
Jessore ...	3,713	2,075,197	Poorce ...	2,472	769,674
Moorshedabad ...	2,705	1,355,549	Balasore ...	2,042	770,232
Dinapore ...	4,126	1,501,924	Orissa Tributary		
Maldah ...	1,813	676,426	Mohals ...	16,068	1,283,309
Rajshahye ...	2,234	1,310,727	Hazareebagh ...	7,021	763,000
Rangpore ...	3,599	2,150,179	Loharduggah ...	11,404	1,232,000
Bogra ...	1,501	689,467	Singbhoom ...	4,503	415,023
Pubna ...	1,978	1,218,279	Maunbhoom ...	4,921	1,040,000
Darjeeling ...	1,234	95,224	Chota Nagpore		
Jalpigoree ...	2,906	418,018	Tributary Me-		
Cooch Behar			hals ...	15,419	405,980
State ...	1,312	532,565	Goalpara ...	4,433	444,761
Dacca ...	2,897	1,853,416	Kamroop ...	3,631	561,681
Furreedpore ...	1,524	1,012,589	Durrung ...	2,275	236,534
Backergunge ...	5,264	2,379,878	Nowgong ...	3,648	256,390
Mymensing ...	6,293	2,349,168	Scebsaugor ...	2,825	296,807
Sylhet ...	5,540	1,722,124	Luckimpore ...	11,600	120,742
Cachar ...	5,000	204,988	Naga Hills ...	4,900	68,918
Chittagong ...	2,717	1,127,102	Khasia and Jyn-		
Noakhally ...	1,557	713,623	teah Hills ...	6,650	141,838
Tipperah ...	2,655	1,534,930	Garo Hills ...	3,390	50,000
Chittagong Hill			Uninhabited		
Tracts ...	6,882	69,607	Sunderbunds.	5,341	—
Patna ...	2,101	1,559,638			
Gya ...	4,718	1,944,151			
Shahabad ...	4,385	1,726,854			
			Grand Total	244,524	66,524,628

The first thing which strikes anyone who sits down to the study of these figures is the systematic way in which we have hitherto gone on understating the population of this province. Turning to the Annual Report of 1870-71, we find the population of Bengal set down at something under 43,000,000, whilst the figures now before us exhibit an increase of not less than 50 per cent. Between the old and the new return the difference in some districts is perfectly ludicrous; Tipperah, for instance, put down as having 100,000 inhabitants, shows fifteen times that number. Pubna, Backergunge, Dacca, Noakhally, Tirhoot, and Monghyr, all show double the figures at which they were formerly put.

HOLKAR'S GIFT TO THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The following letter from the Dewan of Indore will explain itself:—

"Indore Palace, Indore, Sept. 23, 1872.

"DEAR SIR,—I am desired by his Highness the Maharajah Holkar to inform you that he has been watching with much interest the proceedings of the East India Association, and that he believes that if the Association continues to work with the same sincerity and earnestness which have hitherto characterised its action, it gives great promise of proving itself useful in promoting the true interests of all the people and Princes of India.

"His Highness has, therefore, much pleasure in contributing Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) for its support; the amount to be invested, under a Trust-deed, in Government Promissory Notes, and the interest thereof, as it accrues due, to be paid to the Association as long as it lasts. His Highness has also desired me to say that if he found the Association continuing to work with benefit to India, he will be happy to render such further assistance as he thinks proper.

"His Highness wishes to take this opportunity of tendering his thanks, as a Prince and native of India, to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members, and all other noblemen and gentlemen who have shown such warm interest in the affairs of India by their co-operation with the Association.

"His Highness feels much gratified at your own disinterested and patriotic exertions on behalf of India, and considers them very praiseworthy.

"Her Gracious Majesty having assumed the direct government of India, and in order that India may derive the full benefit of her benign rule, it is of the utmost importance that the true state of India be correctly known by the public and Parliament of England, and his Highness looks to the East India Association to become an important instrument for accomplishing this object.

"His Highness, together with the people of India, hopes that the press of England, and all noblemen and gentlemen who wish well to the British Empire, will heartily co-operate in the great cause of making the British rule in India a just and beneficent one.

"One great thing, among others, necessary for the welfare of India and the permanency of British rule, is frank, mutual confidence and earnest sympathy, and his Highness doubts not that a better knowledge in England of India's people and their wants will lead to this much-desired result.

"India, like an orphan, needs all the kindness and generous sympathy Britain can give to it, standing now in the relation of a parent.

"His Highness wishes the exertions of the Association God-speed.—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed in Marathi)

"RAMRAE NARAYAN, Dewan.

"To Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., Hon. Sec. E. I. Association."

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—According to official reports made by district officers, there were about five thousand deaths caused by snake-bites within the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the past year.

WATER SUPPLY OF DACCA.—The estimates for supplying Dacca with pure water have been sent up to Government. The work may be put in hand in January or February, as the Lieutenant-Governor is fully sensible of the importance of carrying out the new scheme with as little delay as possible.

VACCINATION IN EASTERN BENGAL.—The Supreme Government has sanctioned the adoption of a vaccination circle in the eastern districts of Bengal at a cost of Rs. 1,052 per mensem, which will be paid out of provincial funds. Sub Assistant-Surgeon Bhoobun Mitter has been appointed superintendent of the new circle.

MEMORIAL TO LORD MAYO.—A native journal is of opinion that the subscriptions raised in the several Presidencies in order to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo should be deposited in banks, and the proceeds spent in assisting one or two natives from each Presidency to go up to England every year to compete for the Civil Service Examination. This is a very cool proposal.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIAKAT ALI.—A batch of about sixty prisoners were sent to the Andamans by the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Scotia*, which left Calcutta on Oct. 8, including Liakat Ali, the Allahabad mutineer, and Bassi Muchi, who murdered his wife, and upon whom sentence of death (afterwards commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor to penal servitude) was passed in the beginning of the year.

PROTEST OF THE DARJEELING PLANTERS.—A meeting of the Darjeeling planters was held on the 5th Oct., when a memorial to the Government was drawn up, protesting against the recruiting for coolies amongst the tea gardens for the purpose of the expedition to the Garrow Hills. The planters suffered severely when a similar levy was made for the Loshai Expedition, not only by the immediate loss of labour, but by the cholera which the Loshai coolies imported into Darjeeling for the first time.

OIL-GAS.—The East Indian Railway Company is, we are told, about to adopt Colonel Money's oil gas for lighting Allahabad, and a machine for the manufacture of the gas is on its way from England. Experiments with this gas were successfully tried some years ago in Calcutta, at the Eastern Bengal Railway Station, and subsequently at Dum-Dum, but no steps were taken to introduce it in barracks and other large buildings, were it would most certainly have effected a saving. Now, however, that the East Indian Railway is about to set the example, perhaps Government may in time adopt it. The cost of the gas is estimated at one rupee four annas per thousand cubic feet, but this must, in a great measure, depend upon the supply of crushed oil seed to be obtained in the neighbourhood.—*Englishman*.

CHOLERA AT PESHAWAR.—Up to the night of 11th Oct., the *Pioneer* says, there had been in all sixty three cases of cholera in the city and cantonments of Peshawar. The disease is, however, considered by the medical men to be on the whole of a very mild type, and it is not spreading much. The jail is as yet quite free from cholera. Until lately Peshawar had maintained a quarantine against Attock and Kohat; now Kohat and Attock have established quarantine against Peshawar. In consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Peshawar, says the *Friend of India*, the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abul has been postponed till the 1st of January. The deaths of troops at Peshawar from cholera up to the 14th October were fourteen Europeans and sixteen natives. On Friday there were fewer cases of cholera at Peshawar than on Thursday and there are hopes that the outbreak will not be very severe, and that the troops will be able to assemble at Hassan Abul without fail by the 1st January.

GENERAL NUTHALL.—An article some days ago appeared in the *Englishman* drawing attention to the marked injustice done to Major General Nuthall by the silence with which his name has been passed entirely over in connection with the Loshai Campaign. We have more than once made the same complaint, and it is very real. In no document whatever has General Nuthall's name been in the slightest

degree referred to, and when the honours of the Crown are given for distinguished services no honour is given to him. We know not on whom rests the responsibility of this marked—we have no other word but—injustice, to a soldier of thirty-five years' service, who has served the Crown during all that long period without more than one very short furlough, and whose conduct was never on any single occasion brought before a court-martial. We could scarcely have imagined that the Commander-in-Chief would permit such an injustice to be done. There is something about Lord Napier that has given soldiers confidence in him. Here, however, is a case without justification, and we cannot help thinking that if the injustice is not redressed, the injury will not be General Nuthall's, but that of his Excellency.—*Friend of India.*

THE LATE MR. THACKER.—I have often wondered at the very little notice which is taken in the Indian papers of old residents in the East, who die in this country; for instance, said a friend of mine, there is Andrew Henderson, who made such a stir about steam and navigation in the early days of the P. and O., and even before the P. and O. had ever been heard of. At that time Andrew Henderson's name was in everybody's mouth, like Greenlaw, who was mad about steam, went off like a hair-trigger the moment he heard the word "steam." Then again, said my friend, there was Smoult, who died the other day in London, aged eighty-one. Twenty years ago no one could have gone into the Supreme Court at Calcutta without seeing Mr. Smoult get up just as if he had come out of a bandbox, the very quintessence of a gentleman well-known and liked, and always mixing with the *élite* of society. Now he dies, and in the place where he was best known not a single newspaper takes the trouble to write a passing paragraph about him. While on this subject I must not omit to mention the name of another well-known Anglo-Indian who has but recently passed away to his rest. Mr. Thacker is quite forgotten in India now, having, I believe, been compelled by ill-health to leave Calcutta in 1836, since which he only saw the place for a few months in 1842. From that time he worked at the London Branch of the well-known firm of Thacker and Co., and died in harness only the other day at the ripe age of eighty-two. In his early days in India, Mr. Thacker was in the old East India Company's Service as a medical man, and I believe in the year 1819 quitted that profession for bookselling, when he established the firm now so well-known as Thacker, Spink and Co. He was so much respected that from all quarters the remaining partners of his firm have received the most gratifying testimony. To quote the words of one correspondent—"he had the kindest heart, the most amiable spirit, a highly intellectual and vigorous mind with a marvellous memory, added to a charm of manner equalled only by the charming benevolence of his face. In short, Mr. Thacker realised to my mind the true and perfect English gentleman."—*Correspondent of the Indian Daily News.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. Str. Barmah, Sharp, Moulmein.—12. Str. Ethiopia, Staratt, Bombay; str. L. L. Torino, Carena, Genoa; Fazel Carrim, Muscat; Ann, Mahomed Abdool Futtah, Muscat.—13. Chinsurah, Wise, Liverpool; Humayoon Shah, Nacoda Shaheen Ben Ebrahim, Muscat.—15. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Bushoor, Ewert, Kyonk Phyou; Castlemaine, Williams, Monmouthshire.—16. Str. Excelsior, Cowie, Bombay; Pembroke Castle, Hamilton, London.—17. Str. Oriental, Dickinson, Singapore; str. Satara, Ballantine, Camorta Nicolai Ports; Nova, Toah, port not mentioned; Ettrickdale, McNab, Melbourne; Fez Rohomon, Abdool Rohoman, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ethiopia.—Col. Mrs. and Miss Swinhoe and infant, Mr. G. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. G. Abol, Mr. W. Phillips, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Campbell. Per Meinam.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gasper, Mr. Bert, Dr. Bertholomew, Mrs. H. Finch and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Finch, Mr. Maclean, Mr. H. E. Thompson, Baron Dowleams, Mrs. Deterne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnaire, Mr. Cernuschi, Mr. G. Thomas, and Mr. Burret. Per Bushoor.—Mr. A. W. Paul, Assistant Magistrate Chittagong, Mr. H. E. Cook, Assistant Magistrate Chittagong, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Executive Engineer, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. E. M. Slater, Mr. S. W. Gray, Mr. F. Carlisle, Mr. J. Kock, Mr. J. E. Cathness, and Mr. H. Pestonjee.

Per Ettrickdale.—F. Reerose, and R. C. Groom. Per Oriental.—Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Capt. Caple, R. E. Twidale, J. T. Macnair, Mrs. Twidale, C. Gregory, C. Kalek, G. Abecki, E. W. Gibson, Capt. Jourdan, Mr. C. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Nerlahahmed. Per Satara.—Mr. W. L. Harwood, Mr. T. Browne, Capt. Protheroe, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, Commissariat Staff Sergeant Martin, Apothecary Beechwood.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11. Str. Abyssinia, City of York, Coldstream, and Seaward.—12. Alexandria.—13. Millwall.—14. Str. Madras.—15. Saint Monan.—17. Bates Family.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 8 to 101 10
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	111 4 to 111 8
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 12 to 104 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	128 to 129
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	100 ...	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	200 ...	117 to 118x.d.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	Fr. 725 to 730
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	250 ...	198 to 200
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	100 ...	28 to 30
E. B. Indigo Company ...	230 or 218 ...	260 to —
East India Railway Company ...	100 ...	74 to 75
East India Tea Company ...	220 or 218 ...	248 to 250
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	250 ...	143 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Groat Eastern Hotel Company ...	500 ...	195 to 200
Howrah Docking Company ...	1000 ...	345 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	900 to 825x.d.
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	£124 ...	108 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	10 ...	77 to 78
Oriental Gas Company ...	1300 ...	440 to 445
Port Canning Land Company ...	100 ...	83 to 84x.d.
Punjab Bank ...	500 ...	560 to 565
Simla Bank ...	200 ...	100 to 102
Tirhoot Indigo ...	250 ...	— to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	£10 ...	27 to 28
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	...

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £2 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calcutta, Nov. 8 (Evening).—(By Telegram).—Piece Goods quiet. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.9; 40's Bannermill Twist, As. 5.9; Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11 11-16d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 1870, 106; ditto, 1872, 103½; Five-and-a-half ditto, 101½. Freight to London, 45s. to 67s. The Indigo crop is estimated at 133,000 maunds.

Madras.

TIPPOO'S THRONE, &c.

In the course of our investigation we have come across the following further particulars about the throne of Tippoo, &c., &c. We have also found some mention of the mechanical tiger and of Lord Mornington's pictures:—

The tiger supporting the throne was of wood covered with plates of the purest gold about one tenth of an inch in thickness. The plates bore the tiger stripe. The stripe was the royal mark, and was emblematic of the Tippoo family, none other daring to use it on any occasion. It was imprinted even on Tippoo's jackets, turbans, and handkerchiefs, and was called *bubberce*.

The construction of the throne was begun about the period of Tippoo's expedition against the Nairs in 1788. A little before his march against the Rajah of Travancore, Tippoo issued orders throughout his territories that, intending to mount his throne, all persons about to be married might repair to Seringapatam, where they would have their marriage expenses defrayed by Government. Accordingly some thousands proceeded to the capital, but were so terrified by a report that the Sultan had resolved to make Mahomedans of the Hindus, that they all fled from the danger. Defeated at the Travancore lines, Tippoo dropped his intention of ascending the throne, and some years after is said to have made a vow never to use it until he recovered the provinces ceded to the English by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

The head of the tiger and a small but rich and beautiful carpet used upon the musnud on days of state were sent to England, and presented to his Majesty the King.

The bird, which was the most beautiful and magnificent ornament of the throne, was sent by the Marquis of Wellesley to the Court of Directors. It was about the size and shape of a small pigeon, and was intended to represent the *huma*, "the fabulous bird of antiquity, well known to all Persian scholars. Its tail was long, and its wings were in the attitude of fluttering." The *huma* is described as "a bird peculiar to the East. It is supposed to fly constantly and never to touch the ground, and to be a bird of happy omen." It was supposed that every head it foreshadowed would wear a crown. The word *huma* is said to denote a bird of paradise, a phoenix, a large royal eagle, and a pelican.

THE MECHANICAL TIGER.

This piece of mechanism represents a royal tiger in the act of devouring a prostrate European. There are some barrels, in imitation of an organ, within the body of the tiger and a row of keys of natural notes. The sounds produced by the organ are intended to resemble the cries of a person in distress intermixed with the roar of the tiger. The machinery is so contrived, that while the organ is playing, the hand of the European is often lifted up to express his helpless and deplorable condition. The whole of this design was executed by order of Tippoo, who frequently amused himself with a sight of

this emblematic triumph of the *Khodadad*, or God-given, over the English cir-car. The article was found in a room of the palace appropriated for the reception of musical instruments, and hence called the *Rajmehal*. It also was sent as a present to his Majesty the King.—*Madras Athenæum*.

STATION TALK.

MYSORE, Oct. 4.—The weather at this town is just now very pleasant, as heavy showers of rain have lately fallen. The inhabitants are at present giving themselves to pleasure. The "Dasserah Festival" has just begun, and its commencement was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns at 8 A.M. yesterday, when his Highness Chamragandra Wudyr Bahadur sat on his Royal seat, which is called *Siminasunum* by the Hindus. A short description of the Palace and the throne as arranged on this occasion may prove interesting to your readers. It is customary for the Rajahs of this place to sit on the throne of the State during the ten days of the Dasserah Festival. The Maharajah has also to observe certain ceremonies peculiar to the occasion, such as tying a string on his hand, called *Kunkanum*, which indicates that he is not to go out of the Palace during the ten days. The Rajah has also to hold a review of his troops and to receive the respects of all classes of the people connected with the State, including his servants and relatives. Besides this, the royal elephant and horse go to the tank every day during the festival, and on these occasions a stately procession issues from the palace. The procession leaves the palace at 4 P.M. every day, and returns at 7 P.M. The Royal guard of honour and bands, which play lively airs, accompany the procession. Dancing girls dressed in gorgeous attire dance before the procession, and people flock from all parts of the province to witness the grand proceedings. While the procession is issuing forth from the palace, the Rajah sits on his throne, surrounded by the nobility and leading men of the State. On the plain in front of the palace all kinds of amusements are to be seen, such as boxing, cudgelling, bull-fighting, &c. At intervals the titles of the King are proclaimed by persons who stand on either side of the throne with golden sticks in their hands. The recital of these *Parakhs*, as they are called, produce a marvellous effect on the assemblage. The *Balakhana* where the royal seat is placed is splendidly illuminated, and a pair of candlesticks called *Nanda Deepa* are lighted on both sides of the musnud. The throne itself being studded with precious stones and pearls, is made resplendent by the reflection of these lights. The form of the throne is like that of a sofa, but it is somewhat higher. Attached to the throne is a magnificent golden umbrella, which has suspended to it large clusters of pearl drops. The leading men of the Court sit in rows on the floor, which is covered over with beautiful and costly carpets, and they maintain a most respectful attitude the whole time. In turns they bow their heads at the feet of the Rajah, and after they all have done so, garlands of flowers are put round their necks and betel and nuts are served. Yesterday, being the first day of the feast, the Rajah sat twice on the throne, and all the customary forms were strictly observed.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

TREVANDRUM, Oct. 7.—The fall of rain here lately has been quite extraordinary; as the usual fall for September is some three or four inches. Thirty years ago eleven inches fell in all September, and this year from the 1st to the 18th September twelve inches fell! H.H. the Maharajah some time ago seriously entertained the idea of proceeding northward on a tour to Benares and other places, although this was kept dark at the time, and it was only announced that H.H., the 1st Prince, intended to travel. The whole business however ended in smoke at that time, from financial reasons, no doubt. His Highness the Maharajah, however, appears never to have definitely abandoned the project, and now it is reported that he is really to start in the beginning of next month, accompanied most likely by Mr. Ballard, the Resident, and perhaps by an officer of the Nair Brigade, Captain Gunning, now officiating here, being first favorite for the trip at present. I should hardly think it likely that H.H. the 1st Prince will accompany the Maharajah, as it may naturally be supposed that the Prince would not care particularly about proceeding as second fiddle in the Maharajah's train. It is reported that Dr. Fry the Presidency Surgeon here, at present acting in an appointment at Madras, may perhaps have to revert to his billet here owing to want of other employment if relieved of his acting appointment. This would throw out Dr. Thomas acting here. Captain T. C. Hay is expected back from the Hills very shortly. Dr. A. E. M. Ross the Durbar physician, and Mr. Barton the Engineer have been away at Courtallum, and the place has been of late most insufferably dull and cloudy. It is generally admitted that it is a matter of urgent necessity that there should now be a new assessment of land made, much land having been taken up and brought into cultivation since the last assessment, very many years ago, the State being a great loser at present, and having been a loser for many years owing to the non-receipt of taxes from these newly-cultivated lands.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

THE BEGAM OF BHOPAL.—It appears that four bungalows have been engaged in Bombay for the accommodation of the Begam of Bhopal during her coming visit to Bombay to attend the grand durbar. She brings three hundred female attendants with her.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL RUSSELL.—Colonel Russell, the Presidency Paymaster, Madras, met with rather a severe accident on the evening of Oct. 13. While returning from his office in the Fort and about opposite the Club, the horse in his carriage seems to have bolted. The Colonel jumped out, but unfortunately fell on his head, and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is hoped that no serious injury has been done, but Colonel Russell has been severely shaken.

THE END OF THE MADURA CASE.—The *Fort St. George Government Gazette* contains the sequel to the great Madura case. Mr. Goldingham is removed to Nellore, while Mr. Hutchins is to act as Civil and Sessions Judge at Madura. Mr. Woodroffe is to act as Small Cause Judge at Madura, and what becomes of Mr. Snaith the *Gazette* sayeth not. Captain Guthrie is absent on leave, and so the Madura cabals are effectually scattered.

AN ELEPHANT KILLED BY A TIGER.—The *Western Star* tells us rather an extraordinary story of a tiger in the Pallapelly Hills killing a middle-sized elephant. The tiger chanced to come in contact with an elephant in one of the jungles, and it instantly bounded on the animal, gave it a severe bite on the neck, and tore its trunk into three pieces. The elephant is said to have immediately died from the effects of the wounds.

FINANCIAL.—Mr. Franklyn Lushington returns to Madras by the next steamer to take up his post of Accountant-General for one year more, by which time his period of service will have expired. It was generally thought, says the *Madras Mail*, that Mr. Lushington would not return to India, but the attractions of Rs. 3,000 a month, even only for a year, are not to be despised in these days of high prices. Mr. Gordon Forbes' period of service will also have expired in about a year.

DENGUE IN MADRAS.—We are glad to say that the dengue is decreasing. Not only are the numbers who are attacked smaller, but the disease itself is not so bad as it was some time back. It seems to have spent its strength. In other places however it is still very prevalent. It is travelling towards the South of the country. It is to be hoped that as the monsoon advances the dengue will retire from the field. With the exception of the dengue, the health of the Presidency is upon the whole good, and in the North plenty of rain has fallen, too much, in fact, in some places.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 19.

A MAN-EATING BEAR.—A wild bear has been committing some curious pranks in Ganjam. The apothecary at Chatterpore reports that seven people, all of them inhabitants of the village of Pottapuram, distant about six miles north of Chatterpore, were brought, some in carts, other on litters, to the hospital on one day. Of the seven people attacked by this ferocious animal, four of them—two men and two women—received extensive and serious injuries, the result of severe bites. From the extensive and serious nature of some of these wounds, a long time must elapse before they are well; there is besides danger to life by the liability, under the circumstances, to tetanus setting in. It appears that no less than twelve individuals were attacked and bitten by this jungle bear, which appears to have come down from the neighbouring hills and attacked the village, the animal becoming so infuriated as to charge the people into their very houses, and then seizing upon them. The bear was afterwards killed, and Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 20 for the destruction of the beast.

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Rumours are afloat, says the *Bangalore Herald*, that the construction of the railway from Bangalore to Mysore is again on the *tapis*, and that Lord Northbrook is advocating its construction. This, if true, is certainly a move in the right direction. All the preliminary expenses of survey and estimating have already been defrayed. It is a fact that there is not a single engineering difficulty in accomplishing the line; and though admitted, by persons competent to express an opinion on the subject, that the construction of such a line would be extremely beneficial, considered either politically or commercially, yet it was, to the surprise and utter disappointment of an anxious local public, suddenly put a stop to by the wisdom of his Grace of Argyll, who, it seems, thinks it better to hand over a large sum to the youthful Rajah when he obtains his majority, than to give him a completed railway line, one which might be used in developing not only the commerce of his country and the intercourse of his people, but also his own intellectual and moral improvement, by affording him the opportunity of frequenting Bangalore and mixing in European society. Colonel Meade, we believe, with the best interests of the Mysore people always at heart, has ever been a staunch promoter of the object.

CROWN PATENT FUEL.—The Consulting Engineer for Railways has submitted to Government a report from the Locomotive Superintendent upon the results of certain experiments which have lately been made with a view to determine the relative merits of "crown patent fuel," as compared with coal, and with coal and coke mixed. The result of the experiments seems to prove satisfactorily the high value of the "crown patent fuel," there being a saving effected by using it of 11.84 per cent. when compared with coal, and of 10.24 per cent. when compared with coal and coke mixed in equal quantities. Mr. Barton Wright states that although the cost of the "crown patent fuel"

is higher in England than that of coal, the freight charged upon it is considerably less than for coal or coke, and the landing charges being also less, its costs at Madras is not greater than that of coal, and considerably less than that of coke. Mr. Wright also states that while the deterioration of coal, when stored in India, is rapid and considerable, "crown fuel" can be kept in India for years without any perceptible deterioration taking place. The consulting engineer suggested that Mr. Wright's report be forwarded to the Government of India for the information of Indian railway companies generally.—*Madras Times*.

OUR ABSENT GOVERNMENT.—We hear that the Government does not return to Madras till the end of this or beginning of next month, when it will have been nearly five months absent from the seat of Government. Dislike to meet the dengue is said to have had something to do with this prolongation of the stay on the Hills, but whether the Accountant-General will consider that a good reason for passing the pay bills of gentlemen absent from their stations in this way we do not know. It is said that Lord Hobart has obtained *carte blanche* from the Duke of Argyll to stay wherever he likes. If this be so, we can only say that the Duke of Argyll ought to be ashamed of himself. The experience of this year shows that Government cannot do its work properly on the Hills. How long do our readers fancy it takes to get an answer to a letter sent to Government at Ootacamund? The ordinary course of post is four days, but many now find it to be about two months. Letters are sent—all kind of urgent reminders follow—but no reply can be got. In fact, to judge from what one hears said, writing to Government seems now about as satisfactory as writing to the Dead-letter Office. "I wrote about it to Government last month—no, the month before last"—you hear some official say, "but I have got no answer yet, though I have written to every one I can think of to hurry the matter on." This, it must be admitted, is not quite satisfactory.—*Madras Times*.

VANDALISM AT THE GRAND ARSENAL, MADRAS.—A piece of vandalism has just been perpetrated at the Grand Arsenal, Madras, of which the vandals themselves would have been ashamed. In that repository were gathered together a magnificent collection of Indian arms of various sorts, many, if indeed not most, of them being trophies gained in battle in the early days of the English in India. These specimens have often been eyed enviously by men who like to possess historical mementoes or to form collections, but the authorities have always steadily refused either to give them or sell them. A change seems to have come suddenly over the spirit of their dream, and we learn with astonishment that the whole of this fine collection of old arms, except a few specimens, have been broken up and sold as old metal! We do not know who is ultimately responsible for this deplorable freak; but if the officer now in charge of the Grand Arsenal has done this of his own accord, we cannot congratulate him on his good taste, or even on his economy. If it was desirable to clear out the Grand Arsenal, surely something better might have been done with these trophies of the past than to break them up into old metal. Many European residents would have given good prices for specimens, and Wardour-street would have welcomed the remainder. The Government would thereby have profited financially, while an outrageous bit of vandalism would have been avoided.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 10.

THE RED HILLS LAKE.—The most important subject of conversation during the past week has been the Red Hills Lake. In the last Summary we said that fear had been expressed about the stability of the bund of the lake. It was said that there were leaks in the bund of the tank, and that if a large quantity of rain fell it might be breached, and a large part of Madras might be destroyed. Since that time the lake has been thoroughly examined, and although it did not seem likely that a great catastrophe would happen, still it was thought necessary to make provision for letting off the surplus water. A calingula that had been constructed was lowered so as to allow the water to flow out of the lake faster. The old bund is perfectly sound, and no danger whatever is to be apprehended from it, but if the water were to rise to the level of the new or upper bund there might be an overflow, as it is questionable whether the latter would be able to stand the pressure. It is the object of those in charge of the works to keep the water from rising to the level of the new embankment. It is thought that this will be accomplished by considerably lowering the calingula, so that the water will be able to flow out as it did in former years. On the 12th and 13th of the month we had very heavy rains, fifteen and a half inches having fallen during the two days, so that the lake was pretty well tested. It is very rarely that more rain falls in the same space of time, and probably we shall not have more in any two days during the monsoon. It is not quite certain whether the rain that fell was the beginning of the monsoon, as the wind did not blow from the north-east, from which direction it ought to blow during the monsoon.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 17.

DR. SHORTT ON SNAKE-BITES.—The following from Dr. Shortt appears in the *Madras Times*:—Sir—With reference to your recent articles on snake-bite I have the honour to send you an extract from the *Lancet* of the 24th August, 1872, page 275, which shows the result of the much vaunted Australian treatment of liquor ammonia injected into the veins as an antidote for snake poison. In a report to Government some time ago I stated as follows:—"It further strikes me that if even the ammonia really proves so valuable a

remedy, the injection of it into the veins can be undertaken by very few non-professional persons in the absence of a surgeon, as they will not possess the *nerve* or the skill to free a vein and introduce the nozzle of a syringe into it, and it is stated that the parts slough if the ammonia be spilt." This extract fully confirms all I have stated on the subject. I regret that some portion of the press should raise objections to experiments carried out on the lower animals, and as far as I am concerned, I am not trying to ascertain the action of snake poison on animal life. This is pretty well known now, but to test reputed antidotes which still come in, for during the last month I have received some half-a-dozen such from various quarters, as also a supply from Mr. J. F. Richardson of Jounpore, N.W.P., who objects to his antidotes being tested on animals. Under the circumstance what am I to do? If Mr. Richardson will give me the opportunity I shall be very happy to test it on himself, as he seems to have so much confidence in the remedy, and which he says "has been tested on man already." I think much good has been done by these experiments in proving to people the absurdity of depending on such worthless rubbish as the antidotes they produced when life is at stake from so potent and energetic a *virus* as that of snake poison, and where the life of man is concerned no "maudlin sentiment" of cruelty should be allowed to interfere, for it is no pleasure to me to destroy animal life unnecessarily, but where there is a hope, however distant or small, of finding a remedy to save even a single life, I think that I am justified in the sacrifice of animals in the cause of humanity.—I am, yours faithfully, JOHN SHORTT. Madras, Oct. 3, 1872.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. Str. Meinam, —, Galle.—12. Str. China, —, Calcutta.—13. Str. Windsor Castle, —, Suez; str. Othello, —, Calcutta.—17. Str. Abyssinia, —, Calcutta; Riversdale, —, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSHALLS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dinnis, Messrs. Gray, Cosper, and Bert, Rev. — Gallo, Mr. Gerbrand, Mr. Bachelard. From GALLE.—Mr. Bartholomew, Mrs. Finch and child, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Messrs. Maclean, Thomson, and Thomas, Baron Downless, Messrs. Mitchell, Ainsley, and Vele, and Miss Gascoyne. From PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Desormes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bonnaire, Mr. J. Tardivel and child, and Rev. — Ladislav.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. F. Behrends, Mr. A. B. Miller, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. J. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pittar, Messrs. W. Parsons, B. D. Colvin, W. C. Nosworthy, and W. M. Souttar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodroffe, Hon. J. R. B. Smith, Mr. M. G. Stewart, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. H. DeSalis, Dr. D. B. Smith, Mr. A. Money, Mr. D. C. Creation, Mr. D. G. Tilton, Mr. W. O. Coleman, Mr. T. D. Shaw, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, Mr. A. H. Thomson, Hon. A. G. Macpherson, Corp. Setty, and Archbishop A. Steins. For GALLE.—Mr. W. C. Morgan, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. H. A. Gray, two Misses Gray, Messrs. A. T. Maclean, Smith, J. Balfour, E. Buttrum, and R. Winder. For SYDNEY.—Dr. Chalmers. For SUEZ.—Mrs. Duncan and child. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Turner. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Brierley, and Lieut. W. J. Haynes.

Per str. Othello.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Anbury and infant, Miss Russell, Mr. C. Connor, Mr. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle and three children, Mr. G. Bardrick, Mrs. and two Messrs. Whyte.

Per str. Windsor Castle.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe and two children, and Mr. Bickle.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. C. Clark, Mr. G. S. Forbes, and Mr. Young. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Glenny. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Bell. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. D. F. Brett, and Major Boddome. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Thompson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Coleman and two children, Miss Vivian, Mrs. Dean, and Mr. F. Strachan. From VENICE.—Mr. A. H. Haggard. From BRINDISI.—Mr. R. A. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. Shanks. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Benson. From GALLE.—Mr. Watson, Mr. Giordins, and Hon. F. O. A. Glover. From SYDNEY.—For SOUTHAMPTON, via CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. H. Allen.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. J. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Dr. Patterson, Mr. W. R. Reshaw, Capt. Phillips, two Misses Freeman, and Miss C. E. Gahan.

Per Riversdale.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Lales, Mr. F. Elwood, Mr. A. Clark, and Mrs. Irvine and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—13. Str. China, —, Suez.—14. Str. Windsor Castle, —, Calcutta; str. Othello, —, London.—16. Str. Columbian, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per French str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Cernusch and Duret.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Col. V. Shortland, Mrs. Shortland and two children, Mr. T. E. Franck, Mr. L. R. Burrows and Mrs. Burrows, and Capt. C. W. and Mrs. de Thoren. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Ryan. For SUEZ.—Mr. Burrows. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Southar, Main, A. Money, Hon. J. R. B. Smith, Harvey, H. J. R. DeSalis, J. H. DeSalis, Parsons, D. T. Shaw, W. A. Mitchell, W. L. Thomas, Creation, and Hannan.

Bombay.

FLOODS IN WESTERN INDIA.

In the Nassick Collectorate the recent flood has caused an immense amount of destruction of property and of consequent distress. Indeed, it is doubtful if any part of the country has suffered so much from that cause as certain portions of the Nassick Collectorate. The same flood that caused so much damage on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and in Khandeish, also caused immense damage in the Nassick districts of Baglen, Malligaum, and Nandgaum, and the mischief done in these talookas arose chiefly from the rapid and extraordinary rise of the rivers Girna and Moosum. In the Malligaum talooka alone nearly one thousand houses were swept away; and, owing to the rise of the river being during the night, scarcely

any of the property in them was saved by the unfortunate owners. Making all due allowance for official exaggeration, the value of house property is estimated at Rs. 1,12,000, and that of household goods destroyed at Rs. 60,500. Besides this the floods rose so high that they swept the fields on both sides of the rivers, entirely destroying the crops. The loss thus caused is estimated at Rs. 45,000. The damage caused to public roads, bridges, and buildings is estimated at Rs. 25,000. Thus the total damage in this single and by no means wealthy talooka amounted to the large sum of Rs. 2,42,500. Nearly an equal amount of damage was caused in the Bagen talooka, and a great deal of loss was also occasioned in that of Nandgaum. The loss altogether in these three poor talookas has amounted to the enormous sum of nearly five thousand lakhs of rupees. Unfortunately in these very districts last year there was an almost entire failure of crops, and the people were consequently reduced almost to beggary. The second disaster to which they have been exposed has left them altogether destitute. Many have lost not only their houses and household goods and crops, but also their cattle, and thus the means of earning a livelihood has been taken away from them. We understand that Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Nassick, has taken all the means in his power to provide Government aid, and without waiting for sanction from Government has advanced funds to meet the immediate emergency. Local subscriptions also have been opened to relieve this great distress, but these along with the Government aid which can be granted will not be sufficient to meet the emergency, and therefore the charitable public of Bombay is appealed to for aid. There are not many wealthy people in the Nassick Collectorate, nor have the people of that district been accustomed to give for public objects as have the inhabitants of Bombay, and it is obvious that the destruction of property to the amount of nearly five lakhs of rupees in three such talookas as those we have just mentioned, following upon a failure of crops last year, must plunge the inhabitants of them into a dreadful state of misery unless liberal aid be extended to them.

Regarding the late disastrous floods on the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the *Times of India* learns that three of the principal bridges have each more or less suffered; they are the Damangunga, the Urunga Bridge, and the Par. The first of these, it says, is a stone bridge, being in the Concan district, where the river bed is rock and adverse to pile-driving. It contained eight spans, and of these six have been swept away, and the debris is lying in solid masses in the bed of the river. It is proposed to reconstruct this bridge on the same plan, with an increased elevation and stronger piers. The diversion for crossing the river is completed. One thousand feet of bridging and two thousand feet of deep cutting in connection with this diversion were performed under the supervision of Mr. G. Bailey, one of the company's engineers, in thirteen days' time. The temporary bridging materials consists of new sleepers piled four square over each other, on top of which the rails have been laid. These sleepers being of sound timber will come in again for regular use on the line. Of the Par Bridge, which consisted of twelve spans of sixty feet each, nothing remains, with the exception of about one-third of the original materials, which, when collected, will scarcely be available for future use. This is the biggest gap out even here. The diversion over the river will be completed a month from the present time. Of fourteen supports in the Urunga Bridge six have given way, leaving eight standing in mid-stream. It is estimated that the cost of repairing these and the lesser damages will amount to nearly seven lakhs; to this another lakh may be added for loss consequent on the stoppage of traffic; this will give a total of between £70,000 and £80,000, which, we learn, is the amount estimated by the railway authorities to cover the whole of the losses sustained by them. We are very glad to hear that the first anticipations as to ruinous damage are so largely reduced. The agent, traffic manager, and engineering staff deserve high commendation for the strenuous efforts they have put forth to cope with this emergency.

STATION TALK.

JACOBABAD, Sept. 28.—Affairs beyond the Bolan, though having still a gloomy appearance, are, however, more healthy than hitherto has been the case. How long will Government put up with the tricks of Khodadad Khan? He has long tried our patience, but at last Sir William Merewether ordered our Agent at Khelat not to stay in Khelat territory, but bend his way towards Jacobabad. Major Harrison intimated to the Khan about a fortnight ago that if he did not return from his evil ways he would surely leave Khelat country. The Khan did not believe that such a movement would be carried into action; but when Major Harrison did actually leave Bagwanna, and the Khan immediately dismissed his advisers, the latter called the Khandahar merchants to his court, and made good all their demands for the losses they had sustained while passing through his country. This has nearly exhausted his treasury. The Sardars have been re-instated in their rights, and all that had been promised at Jacobabad last March has been done. Settling all these claims, his next step was to overtake Major Harrison. This he did to the great surprise of the Shaggassi, who was still under the Agent's protection. The Khan informed the Agent of what he had done, and made promises of an entire submis-

sion, and was even willing to abdicate if the Sirkar liked and appoint a regency for his son. The Shaggassi or wuzzeer received an apology, and a reconciliation was immediately effected between both parties. All have now returned to Khelat, which they will again leave in a few weeks for Kozlar, a winter retreat, and there await a summons to Jacobabad to be present at the coming durbar, an invitation to which is anxiously looked for by his Highness. The Murree and Bugti tribes are quite elated at the invitation their chiefs have received, asking for their presence at Mooltan in November next. Although they are eager to see his Excellency, there are no preparations being made for his reception.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

ECCELESIASTICAL.—We learn that on the return of the Rev. G. Reynell, who is expected by the next mail, and will revert to his appointment as chaplain of Byculla, the Rev. F. L. Sharpin is to be attached temporarily to the cathedral, and during the ensuing cold weather will accompany his lordship, the Bishop, up-country on visitation tour.

THE TAXING OF COTTON.—An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Oct. 8. The chief discussion was upon the procedure of the Legislative Council in levying a transit duty of four annas per candy upon cotton. Mr. Graham took up and repeated the arguments used by the Hon. Mr. Bythell on the motion for the second reading of the Municipal Bill, and Mr. Bickerdike followed with a speech combating the statements of the Hon. Mr. Tucker that the tax was infinitesimal, and pointing out that, though the supply of Indian cotton did not affect the English market, yet the tax upon it would greatly affect the Indian trade, which, to have any chance with the American growth, must sell at the lowest possible rate. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Macalister took up the same position, and added, that since Bombay is to be allowed to tax cotton in transit through it, there was no reason why every little Mofussil municipality should not also lay a contribution upon cotton passing on its way to Bombay for shipment. The Chamber resolved to memorialise the Governor of Bombay in Council, and, if necessary, the Viceroy, to withhold sanction from the Bill until the obnoxious provision relating to the tax on cotton were expunged.

A FIGHT WITH PIRATES.—The Bremen barque *Coriolan*, which left Bombay in February last, had, it appears, an adventurous voyage to the China seas. One night when sailing along under a fair wind, three piratical-looking craft were seen making towards the *Coriolan*, and next morning, the wind dying away, all doubts were removed by the foremost of the boats coming up to the barque and opening fire. There were no fire-arms on board the barque except the captain's revolver, so the crew were armed with ship's hatchets; the captain, for the sake of defence, smearing the decks with tar, and strewing broken glass upon it. As soon as the first boat of Malays boarded, the fight began, and, thanks to the glass on the decks, the pirates got considerably the worst of the contest; but the second boat soon came alongside, and though the crew of the barque fought most desperately, they were being gradually driven into a corner of their vessel. But at this critical moment a *Deus ex machina* appeared in the shape of a British gun-boat, which, with a shot or two, sank the third boat which was making for the barque, and coming on ran down the second, which was floating near. The other boat made off with such of the pirate crew as had been left in it, but a shot sent it to the bottom. The boats of the gun-boat were then lowered and chase given to such of the pirates as were trying to escape by throwing themselves into the sea from the barque, and all were satisfactorily accounted for. Indeed, it would appear that all the three pirate craft, with every one of their crew, were destroyed. Fifty were killed in fight, ten hung after capture, and the remainder either drowned or shot when swimming or pulled down by sharks. Among the crew of the *Coriolan* nine lives were lost, all the rest being more or less severely wounded.—*Pioneer*.

THE COTTON CROPS.—The Bombay Cotton Commissioner's latest report speaks very favourably of the crop. In Guzerat the weather has been fine, heavy dews at night, and the cotton plant is healthy. There is no variation in these favourable reports from Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmadabad, Veerungaum, and Dholera. In other crops the reaping of bajree had begun, and the cultivators are well satisfied with the general prospects of the season. From Khandeish and the Deccan the accounts are up to the 14th Oct., and they report the cotton crop in good condition. In some of the eastern talookas the excessive rain following the drought had retarded the crop, but it is now recovering itself with the dry weather. In the Poona collectorate the cotton crop is satisfactory. From the Sholapore collectorate the same report comes. From the Superintendent of the experimental farm in Khandeish the reports are also very favourable. The gram and other crops also promise to yield an abundant harvest. In the Southern Mahratta Country the favourable weather still continues, and all crops are making excellent progress. The plants are somewhat behind in these parts, and it is noticed that jowaree has become in many parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, especially in large cotton tracts of Belgaum and Kulladgee zillahs, a serious rival to cotton, where the grain crop was last season an almost

complete failure. Grain is selling at high rates, and the ryots have naturally planted more jowaree (the principal bread staple) than usual. A little cotton has gone forward from Vingorla and Coompta, but it is principally of stuff stored there for the rains. In the Hooblee talooka, of the Dharwar collectorate, the cotton crop has made but slight progress, owing to the cold and damp. The returns of the quantity of acres under cotton cultivation in that district show 3,026 acres this year, against 3,823 acres last year under cotton cultivation. In Sind nothing of importance has occurred with reference to the cotton crop. Locusts have damaged the juar and bajree crops, but not the cotton plant. New cotton will not make its appearance at Kurrachee before the beginning of December next. On the Government experimental farm in Sind, the picking of cotton has begun. The first-sown American is ready for second picking, but the people cannot be got at present to secure it. The canals are getting dry, and the cotton crop will suffer a little in consequence.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. Str. Punjaub, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Koina, Profumo, Bussorah.—16. Jennings, Calcutta; str. Geelong, Babot, Suez.—17. Str. Rigga, Drysdale, Liverpool.—18. Str. Hydaspes, Rogers, Southampton; str. Arcot, Hutcheson, Calcutta; str. Persia, Merlo, Genoa.—20. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. Davies, Miss M. Boyn, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Capt. Cruickshank, Mr. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Catliff, Capt. Coningham, Miss Sconlaw, Mr. D. Lievre, Mr. W. Ball, Miss Slatt, Mr. E. V. Ogier, Mr. Parkinson, child and infant, Master Dillon, and Mr. J. Durand. From BRINDISI.—Mr. T. and Mr. W. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. Coventry, Mr. J. Muir, Lieut.-col. Hutcheon, Mr. T. Badham, Mr. G. L. Houston, Mr. J. Lushington, Mr. H. C. Miller, Mr. R. J. Melville, Mr. V. Mangles, Mr. H. Cox, Mr. C. M. Seaver, Mr. and Mrs. Etlinger, and Major Church. From GIBALTAR.—Mr. De Costa. From VENICE.—Mr. P. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Watson, Mr. J. Cox, Mr. H. Sutherland, Mr. Cummins, and Capt. Iredell. From SUEZ.—Mr. H. W. French, and Mr. H. G. Seaver. From ADEN.—Mrs. Duggon, three children, and two infants.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. Bristolian, Morgan, Chittagong; str. Nubia, Hall, Aden and Suez.—15. Gertrude, Hengerty, Colombo; str. Lumley Castle, Browne, Gallo.—16. Str. Milwaukee, Smith, China, &c.—18. Str. Punjaub, Sanders, Kurrachee.—19. Str. Behar, Dundas, Australia; str. Himalaya, Hensman, Coast and Calcutta; str. Emilia, Cafarina, Batavia.—21. Cathay, Dundas, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. J. E. Fraser and Miss Fraser, Mrs. L. Crawford and infant, Col. J. Hunter, Mrs. Fothergill, Capt. W. P. Hume, Mr. W. Thatcher, Capt. E. J. Machell, Capt. G. L. Warden and two children, Mr. Oldham, Mrs. H. L. Millett and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Balmain. For BRINDISI.—Mr. R. G. Elves, Mr. F. C. Marshall, and Major and Mrs. Basevi. For VENICE.—Mr. Peile, C.S., Mrs. Peile and infant, Mrs. Beatty and two infants, and Col. Nuthall. For ADEN.—Asst. apothecary W. Poonjah and Mrs. Poonjah.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 7-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11 1-2d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	7700
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1915 x.d.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2800 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 6600 per share
Corla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,607)	Rs. 8150 x.d. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	128 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 1300 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1300
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	930
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 710 x.d.
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 216½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 2580 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 101½
" " " " 1842-43	" 101½
" " " " 1854-55	" 103½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 111
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 111

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Nov. 8.—(By Telegram).—Piece Goods steady. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.9. 40's Mule Twist, Rs. 114. Cotton steady; Dhollera, fair, Rs. 213; Omra, Rs. 228. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11½d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper, 1672, 103½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 110½. Freights to Liverpool, 50s. to 52s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BUCKLAND, C. E., Bengal C.S., to be an attaché in the Foreign Dept., with effect from Nov. 17, 1871. No. 2,142, Oct. 3.
CORNELL, W., officg. registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made over charge of his office to Mr. J. H. Belchambers, deputy registrar of the said court, on Sept. 23 last.
DAVIES.—The services of Mr. C. L. Davies, exec. engr., 3rd grade, att. to the 1st Presy. div. for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal in the Irrigation Branch. Oct. 12.
DICKENS, P. D., B.A., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to have charge of the sub div. of Kooshtea, v. Mr. L. C. Abbott, on special duty. Mr. Dickens will offic. in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. collectors. Oct. 14.
FIELD—RIDSDALE.—The services of Messrs. G. Field and W. D. Ridsdale, sub dep. opium agents, have been replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Oct. 10.
FORLONG—CROMMELIN.—Lieut. col. J. G. R. Forlong made over, and Mr. A. G. Crommelin received, charge of the office of suptdg. engr. and secretary to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana in the P.W.D. on Oct. 1. [Darjeeling. Oct. 14.]
GOULDSBURY, C. E., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of GUN, W. H. M., to have charge of the sub div. of Jajipore during the abs. on leave of Babu A. C. R. Chowdry. Mr. Gun is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.
HUNT.—H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has app. the Rev. W. J. Hunt to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab. Oct. 12.
HYNES, L. G., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint. Oct. 12.
JONES, F., to offic. as senior supt. of survey, from the date on which Mr. A. Smith made over charge of his office at Mozufferpore. No. 2,193a.
KENNEDY—CLARKE.—Mr. J. Kennedy to offic. as cant. mag., Roorkee; Mr. H. R. Clarke, mag. and coll., to Futtehpore. Oct. 12.
LENNOX, P. de L., asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. to the Upper Scinde district, and posted to the Khanpore div., from Sept. 24, the date on which he gave over charge of the Shoojabad div. to Mr. W. Scott, exec. engr.
MARSHALL.—The services of Lieut. col. W. E. Marshall, S.C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. Oct. 12.
MELLOR, W., storekeeper, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is app. chief storekeeper of that railway, v. Mr. Watson.
MOSS, T., assumed charge of his duties as asst. accountant general, P.W.D., on Oct. 3.
SCOTT, W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. to the Upper Scinde dist., and posted to the Ghotkee div., with effect from Oct. 1.
TAYLOR, R., is app. to be insp. of local offices of accounts, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by F. Lushington. Oct. 12.
WATSON, T. W., chief storekeeper Punjab Northern State Railway, storekeeper to the Govt. of India at Calcutta. Oct. 12.
WILLIAMS, B., tempy. overseer, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is confd. in that app. Oct. 12.
WILMER, Capt. J. R., staff corps, asst. superint. of surveys, Topographical department, 2nd grade, is prom. to the 1st grade, with effect from Aug. 28.
YOUNG, W. M., is att. on special duty to the office of the financial comnr., Punjab, for a period of one month, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officg. sec. to financial comnr. On the expiration of the above to be posted to the Delhi dist. Oct. 12.

PUNJAB POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 3.)

Consequent on Major Sewell's return to duty, the undermntd. officers will cease to officiate in higher grades, with effect from Aug. 29 last:—
Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, Mr. J. Turnbull.
The following appt. is made, with effect from Aug. 29:—
Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Ramsay.

Consequent on the return to duty of Lieut. col. Baillie, the undermntd. officers will cease to act in higher grades, with effect from Sept. 14:—
Major W. B. Boddam, Lieut. col. T. Staples, Mr. J. McAndrew, Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, Mr. E. A. Marshall.
The following appt. is made, with effect from Sept. 14:—
Mr. J. McAndrew to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Ramsay.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE N.W. PROVINCES.
(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Capt. H. Senior, supt. general and dist. jails, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Asst. surg. C. E. Smith, 11th hussars, Muttra, to offic. as supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station, with effect from Aug. 17, and to be invested with the necessary powers.

Mr. H. Smith, asst. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., is perm. to resign his appt., with effect from March 24.

Mr. N. L. F. McMullin, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, is confd. in that app., with effect from March 24, v. H. Smith, resigned.

Mr. H. Blewitt to revert to his substantive appt. as senior Customs patrol, Agra division, from Aug. 28, the date on which Mr. R. J. Whitten rejoined his appt. as coll. of Customs, Agra.

Capt. O. Schmidt, station staff officer, to offic. as cant. mag., Roorkee, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. M. Reade, asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, to be an asst. settlement officer of the 3rd grade.

Mr. M. Reade, asst. settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be asst. settlement officer of Muttra, with effect from the date when he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. W. E. Neale, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, to officiate as settlement officer of Etawah, with effect from Oct. 15.

With the consent of the officer commanding the station, Capt. W. B. Craigie, 2nd Bengal cavalry, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Colonel R. Unwin.

Mr. F. S. Growse, asst. mag. and coll., has reported his return from furlough to Muttra.

Mr. S. H. James, asst. mag. and coll., Meerut, in the same capacity to Etah.

Mr. J. A. Marcel, asst. mag. and coll., Etah, in the same capacity to Allygurh.

Mr. J. H. Carter, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Allygurh, in the same capacity to Futtehpore.

Irrigation Branch.

The following promotions are made with effect from Sept. 1:—

From Executive Engineer, 2nd to 1st grade.—Mr. A. W. Brind, Capt. C. W. Harrison, R.E.

From Executive Engineer, 3rd to 2nd grade.—Capt. F. J. Home, R.E. From 4th grade to 2nd grade Executive Engineer.—Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., supernumerary.

From Executive Engineer, 4th to 3rd grade.—Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.—Mr. J. S. Beresford, Mr. W. P. Richardson.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd to 1st grade.—Mr. M. King, Mr. A. H. Barron, Mr. C. G. Palmer, Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. P. H. Brown.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Oct. 3.)

Mr. H. B. Condon, sub asst. conservator of forests, is posted to the Lower Chenab div. at Multan.

Mr. J. A. E. Miller, offic. registrar Chief Court of the Punjab, to revert to his substantive app. as secy. to the financial commissioner, on the expiration of his leave of abs., and to rejoin his app. at Simla.

Mr. A. Christie, asst. comr., from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawur district, for three months, from Sept. 1.

The following app. is made, with effect from Sept. 14:—

Mr. McAndrew to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, on Rs.700, v. Capt. Ramsay.

Mr. C. Brown, asst. superint. of police, Peshawur, rejoined on Aug. 14. Mr. R. A. Wall, dist. superint. of police, joined the Mozuffergarh dist. on Sept. 16.

MYSORE COMMISSION.

The following transfer, appts., and proms. are made in the Mysore Commission, with effect from May 15:—

Major A. C. Hay, superint. of the Nagar div. (now on furlough), is transf'd. to the Ashtagram div.

Col. T. Clerk, Inam comr. of Mysore (now on furlough), to be superint. of the Nagar div.

Col. W. C. Anderson, survey and settlement comr., to be survey, settlement, and Inam comr.

Capt. R. A. Cole, superint. of Coorg, and offic. Inam comr., to be superint. of Inam settlements in Mysore.

Major H. G. Thomson, offic. superint. of Coorg, is confd. in that app., v. Capt. Cole.

Major A. W. C. Lindsay, asst. superint., 2nd class, to be asst. superint., 1st class, v. Major Thomson.

Mr. Narasimmaingar, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be asst. superint., 2nd class, v. Major Lindsay.

Capt. E. Shaw, asst. superint., 4th class, to be asst. superint., 3rd class, v. Mr. Narasimmaingar.

Mr. Venkat Subbaiya, asst. superint., 5th class, to be asst. superint., 4th class, v. Capt. Shaw.

Mahomed Saliba, asst. superint., 6th class, in list B. of notification No. 1,635 G, dated Aug. 8, to be asst. superint., 5th class, in that list to fill a vacancy.

MILITARY.

BADDELEY, Lieut. P. F. M., Hyderabad contingent, horse light field battery, subalt., to be comdt., v. Major S. H. E. Chamier, app. to the R.H.A.

GRAVES—KENNEY.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Nov. 13 and 28, 1871, the undermentioned officers are permitted to remain at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and continue their studies till Sept. 1, 1873:—Lieut. H. A. Graves, R.A., and Lieut. E. E. Kenney, 56th foot.

TALBOT.—The servs. of Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Bengal S.C., squad. subalt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay for special duty, without prejudice to his app in the Hyderabad contingent. Oct. 5.

WILLOWS, Lieut. col. J. E. L., S.C., is, at his own request, posted to Deyrah, for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.—Oct. 3.

LOCAL RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 1054 of this date, his Excellency the Governor general in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of major general on the undermentioned officers:—Bengal, to have the local rank of major general—Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, c.B. (aide-de-camp to the Queen), adjt. gen.; Col. P. S. Lumsden, c.S.I., of the Bengal staff corps (aide-de-camp to the Queen), qrmr. gen.

Oct. 11.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify the grant of the local rank of major general to the officers holding the appointments of adjutant general and quartermaster general in Bengal, and that of brigadier general to the officers holding similar appointments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, with those privileges which in other cases are attached under Indian regulations to local or relative rank.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay will be so good as to confer the local rank of brigadier general upon the officers who hold the appointments of adjutant general and quartermaster general in those Presidencies.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The following is the General Order giving the distribution of the Force at the proposed Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdal, with the appointments of the Staff:—

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 11.—The following distribution of the Force at the Camp of Exercise near Hassan Abdal, and appointments of Staff to the Force, are published for information:—

The Force will at first be divided into five divisions, viz., one cavalry, one artillery, and three infantry divisions; it will afterwards be formed into three divisions, each having a due proportion of the three arms.

2. Each Brigade will be under the command of a senior officer of the division to which it belongs, except where an officer is specially nominated.

Cavalry Division.

1st Brigade.—4th hussars, 9th Bengal cavalry, 10th Bengal lancers.

2nd Brigade.—5th lancers, 1st Punjab cavalry, 15th Bengal cavalry.

3rd Brigade.—5th Bengal cavalry, 16th Bengal cav., the Guides cav.

Artillery Division.

Royal Horse Artillery Brigade.—B A battery, D A battery, B F battery.

Mountain Battery Brigade.—1-13th battery, Peshawur mountain battery, Hazara mountain battery.

1st Field Battery Brigade.—H-8th battery, D-16th battery.

2nd Field Battery Brigade.—A-8th battery, 3-24th heavy battery.

1st Division of the Force.

Cavalry Brigade.—4th hussars, 9th Bengal cavalry, 10th Bengal lancers.

Artillery Brigade.—B A royal horse artillery, 1-13 mountain battery, D-16th field battery, 3-24th heavy battery.

1st Infantry Brigade.—28th foot, the Guides infantry, 23rd pioneers.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—39th foot, 14th N.I., 4th Sikh infantry.

3rd Infantry Brigade.—19th N.I., 25th N.I., 30th N.I.

2nd Division.

Cavalry Brigade.—5th lancers, 1st Punjab cav., 15th Bengal cav.

Artillery Brigade.—D-A-Royal horse artillery, Peshawur mountain battery, H-8th field battery.

1st Infantry Brigade.—55th foot, 1st Punjab inf., 36th N.I.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—36th foot, 12th N.I., 15th N.I.

3rd Division.

Cavalry Brigade.—5th Bengal cav., 10th Bengal cav., the guides cav.

Artillery Brigade.—B-F-Royal horse artillery, A-8th field battery, Hazara mountain battery.

1st Infantry Brigade.—2nd battalion 60th rifles, 29th N.I., 5th Goorkhas.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—70th foot, 3rd Sikh inf., 22nd N.I.

To Command Divisions.—Major gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., v.C., Major gen. W. M. McMurdo, c.B., Major gen. A. Macdonell, c.B., Col. T. Wright, c.B., cav. divs.; Lieut. col. O. G. Arbuthnot, v.C., artillery div.

Specially appointed to Command Brigades.—Brevet col. C. R. O. Evans, R.A.; Lieut. col. G. R. Brown, R.A.; Lieut. Col. J. Hills, v.C., R.A.; Brigadier gen. Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B.; Col. H. T. Macpherson, c.B., v.C., 2nd Goorkhas.

Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th hussars; and Capt. P. F. Gallwey, R.A.

Assistant Quartermaster General.—Capt. M. H. Heathcote.

Deputy Assistant Quartermasters.—Capt. H. Colett, Capt. E. F. Chapman, and Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart.

Brigade Majors.—Major G. B. C. Simpson, S.C.; Capt. E. D. Fisher, 4th hussars; Capt. L. M. Carmichael, 5th lancers; Capt. J. G. Maclean, 14th N.I.; Capt. H. G. Waterfield, S.C.; Capt. F. Barnston, 55th foot; Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th Bengal cavalry; Capt. N. X. Gwynne, 63rd foot; and Local Capt. W. J. Boyes, 2nd battalion, 12th foot.

Umpire Staff.—Brig. gen. C. P. Keyes, c.B.; Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, c.B.; Brig. gen. W. Payn, c.B.; Col. H. Rowlands, v.C., 21st foot; Col. G. V. Johnson, R.A.; Major A. H. Wavell, 41st foot; Lieut. col. W. Fane, c.B., 19th Bengal lancers; and Major F. B. Norman, 24th N.I.

Assistant Umpires.—Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, 32nd pioneers; Capt. H. Showers, staff corps; Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, 72nd highlanders;

Capt. G. E. Sandford, R.E.; Capt. Lorne Macdonald, attached to 38th N.I.; Capt. J. C. Minto, attached to 6th N.I.; Capt. A. G. Handcock, adjutant, 6th N.I., and Capt. J. Upperton, 19th Bengal cavalry.

Provost Marshal.—Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th foot.

Assistant Provost Marshals.—Capt. Worsley, 38th N.I.; Capt. C. E. Foster, 58th foot, and Local capt. R. Stratford, 1st battalion 6th foot.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant general.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Ens. (now lieut.) E. W. Chalmers, of the 1st bat. 11th foot, 2nd squad. subalt., 17th Bengal cav., Feb. 25, 1871.

Lieut. W. H. Salmon, of the 109th foot, 1st wing subalt., 41st (the Gwalior) regt. N.I., Sept. 8, 1821.

Ens. (now lieut.) E. W. Chalmers, of the 1st bat. 11th foot, 2nd squad. subalt., 17th Bengal cav., admitted to the Bengal S.C. in G.G.O. No. 1,034 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Feb. 25, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promd. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieuts. W. T. Stuart and C. J. Walter, Oct. 2.

The undermentioned officer, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified:—

Lieut. col. W. C. Clarke, Madras S.C., Oct. 3.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified:—

Capt. W. G. Waterfield, Oct. 3.

The undermtd. officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promd. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified, under the Royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. (brevet capt.) D. G. Pitcher, June 30.

The G.G.O. No. 988 of Sept. 25, apptg. Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, of the Bengal staff corps, to be 1st asst. adjt. gen., is hereby cancelled.

1ST REGIMENT BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order, dated Aug. 30, making the following temp. apps., consequent on the departure of Mr. L. H. P. De H. Larpent, wing officer and offic. 2nd in command, on court-martial duty:—

Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. G. R. Grylls, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

3RD BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 2, making the following temp. apps., consequent on the departure on court-martial duty of Lieut. col. R. Blair, wing officer and offic. 2nd in command and wing officer:—

Major E. R. C. Wilcox, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.

Capt. G. E. J. Maidman, offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

16TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 3, making the following offic. consequent on the departure of Major W. A. Garden, officg. 2nd and Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing subalt., to undergo a course of musketry instruction at Dinapore and Dum Dum:—

Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.c., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. and adjt., A. B. Clare to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

Capt. A. Battye, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. H. P. P. Nash, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

OFFICERS TO JOIN DEPOTS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 3.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. S. Black, 11th hussars, is directed to proceed to England by troopship as soon as possible, and join the depot of his regt.

Capt. D. K. Evans, 1st batt. 6th foot, is directed to proceed to England by troopship as soon as possible, and join the depot of his regt.

Capt. E. H. Curtis, gen. list cav. (on furlough), is transfd. from the 4th to the 5th Bengal cav. for duty.

Capt. A. Mulrenan, A bat. A. brig. B.H.A., is to proceed to Malta forthwith and join No. 7. bat. 10th brig., into which he has been prom.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following prom. and alterations of rank are made:—

Gen. List, Cavalry.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Colledge to be capt. from Aug. 21, v. Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) C. Batchelor, cadre of the 3rd European L.C., prom.

Gen. List, Cavalry.—Capt. R. T. M. Lang, from April 6, 1871, v. Capt. R. G. Loch, 20th hussars, cadre of the late 2nd European L.C., transfd. to the staff corps.

Capt. C. W. Campbell from Jan. 17, v. Capt. R. T. M. Lang, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. G. W. Willock, from Feb. 14, v. Capt. C. W. Campbell, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. M. J. Moore, from Feb. 24, v. Capt. G. W. Willock, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. E. H. Curtis, from May 1, v. Capt. M. J. Moore, whose rank has been altered.

MEDICAL.

BUSTEED, Surg. H. E., is app. to offic. as assay master, and F. W. Peterson as dop. assay master of the Calcutta Mint. Oct. 12.

COURTNEY.—Agra brigade order confirmed, dated Sept. 7, app. Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney to med. charge of 40th N.I., as a tempy. measure.

DICKSON.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated Sept. 10, app. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., to med. charge Bengal sappers and miners, until further orders.

DOWNIE.—Peshawur district order confirmed, dated Jan. 19, directing Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., 36th N.I., to proceed to Fort Shubkuddur, to relieve Asst. surg. F. C. Ghose of med. charge of the Doaba outposts.

LONG.—The services of Asst. surg. D. B. Long, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disp. of the military dept., with effect from Oct. 9.

RADDOK, Supernum. surg. C. E., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons, to fill an existing vacancy.

RIORDAN.—Gwalior district order confirmed, dated Sept. 3, attaching Asst. surg. W. E. Riordan, D batty. D brig. R.H.A., to B batty. F brig. R.H.A., for duty as a tempy. measure, with effect from date of exchange.

TAYLOR—BROWNE.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated Sept. 4, directing Asst. surg. W. Taylor, M.D., D batty. D brig. R.H.A., to remain at Meerut for duty with R.A., with effect from Aug. 28. Dated Sept. 16, app. Surg. J. Browne, 8th Bengal cav., to med. charge of divisional and brigade staff, in addition to his other duties.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Simla, Oct. 3.—The following memorandum of the proposed inspection tour of the Right hon. the C. in C. is published for information:—

Oct. 11th, leave Simla for Subathoo; 12th, at Subathoo; 13th (Sunday), reach Dugshaie; 14th, at Dugshaie; 15th, reach Kussowlie; 16th, at Kussowlie; 17th, reach Umballa; 18th, at Umballa; 19th, arrive at Lahore; 20th (Sunday), leave in the evening for Mooltan; 21st, arrive at Mooltan; 22nd, at Mooltan; 23rd, 24th, and 25th, at Mooltan, Viceroy's durbar and levee; 26th, return to Lahore; 27th (Sunday), at Lahore; 28th, visit Jullundur; 29th, return to Lahore; 30th, leave for Rawulpindee; 31st, en route; Nov. 1, arrive at Rawulpindee.

WORKING OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN INDIA.

The following letter from the Government of India is published:—

Government of India.—Financial Department.—Accounts.

To the Comptroller General.

Simla, Sept. 30.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your report, dated Sept. 2, on the working of the money order system in India for the year ending March 31.

In reply, I am directed to communicate the following observations and orders:—

3. The number of offices opened at the end of 1871-72 was 355, being 26 more than the number open at the end of 1870-71; 8,511 more orders were issued, and 9,573 more orders were paid in 1871-72 than in 1870-71, but the amount received decreased from £1,305,592 to £1,251,412, or by £54,180, and the amount paid fell off from £1,299,762 to £1,255,749, or by £44,013.

4. For the first time in the history of the department the amount paid has exceeded the amount received; but the excess was trifling (£4,337), and the amount received since the beginning of the system (£6,214,146) exceeds the amount paid (£6,166,756) by £47,390. It is much to be regretted that you are still unable to submit a correct statement of outstanding orders. Every effort must be made to discover and remove the causes of the differences in this matter between the books of the money order department and the general books of the empire.

5. The total charges of the department to date are not stated. In future columns should be added to the statement in paragraph 23, showing the charges debited in each year, and the net profit of each year.

6. Meanwhile, it is noted that the profits of 1871-72 (£6,618) are less than the profits of 1871 (£7,233) by £615. The falling off of business which has led to this decrease of profit occurred almost entirely in Lower Bengal, and is attributed, in paragraphs 27 and 35 of your report, to the extended facilities given for the use of currency notes for purposes of remittance.

7. In the concluding part of your report you refer to two matters which have frequently attracted attention in the working of the department:—

First.—The frequent instances of fraud and defalcation, and Second.—The very common complaint of the insufficiency of the remuneration allowed to the agents.

8. It is probably true, as suggested by you, that there would be little room for fraud if the proceedings of the agents were constantly and carefully supervised; but experience shows that, perhaps, owing to the multiplicity of the more important duties of collectors, such supervision cannot, in practice, be secured.

9. You are of opinion that no complaints of the insufficiency of the remuneration of agents would have arisen if the Government had, in the first instance, simply required the collectors' establishments to conduct the duties of the department without additional pay.

10. Approving of the suggestions contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of your report, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to decide that the office of Money Order Agent shall be abolished, and that the issue and payment of money orders, except at the Presidency towns, shall henceforth be a part of the duties of the Treasury establishment. Should this cause too great an addition to the work of any treasury, assistance will be given to it. You are authorised to issue the necessary orders for carrying out the change of system.

11. The offices where the amount of business transacted is inconsiderable may, as suggested by you, be closed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. BARBOUR, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—The following gentlemen are re-appointed, under the provisions of Section 3, Act V. (B.C.), of 1870, to be commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, viz.:—Mr. Vernon Hugh Schaleh, C.S.; Mr. William Duff Bruce, C.E.; Mr. Thomas Aratoon Apar; Mr. James Alexander Crawford, C.S.; Mr. James Blackburn Knight; Mr. Thomas H. Wordie. Mr. Schaleh is also appointed to be chairman, and Mr. Bruce to be vice-chairman of the Commissioners.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, has privilege leave for three months, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from Oct. 7. Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon, late an offic. deputy inspector general of police, having returned to duty on Sept. 23, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of August 30 last is cancelled. Mr. R. W. Nicholson, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Gondah, for two months, from Oct. 15, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. J. Steell, executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State six months' leave, in extension of the leave of May 4. Mr. G. Auding, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, for six months, from Sept. 9. Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, a judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, privilege leave for three months. Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, assay master of the Calcutta Mint, has the usual subsidiary leave, in addition to the six months' furlough granted to him by the Government of Bombay on the 10th ult. Mr. W. Wiseman, assistant engineer, attached to the 3rd survey division of the Lower Scinde district, for three months, to study the native language, from Sept. 27. Dr. J. E. Baker, medical superintendent, Persian Telegraph, has three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 10. Mr. M. P. Hankin, district superint. of police, Central Provinces, has thirteen months' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEST, J. W., to act as civil and sess. judge of Bellary during the abs. of Mr. L. Forbes on leave. Oct. 11.
CADELL, W. M., to be civil and sess. judge of Madura, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. and agent at Tanjore during the abs. of Mr. Morris on leave. Oct. 11.
GLENNY, W. H., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. McCarthy on other duty. Oct. 10.
GOLDINGHAM, J. D., to be civil and sess. judge of Nellore. Oct. 11.
HUTCHINS, P. P., to act as civil and sess. judge of Madura during the employment of Mr. Cadell on other duty. Oct. 11.
RICHARDSON, H., dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury, Godavery dist., to be registrar of Godavery. Oct. 11.
WOODROOFE, F. H., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty. Oct. 11.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. Bean, R.E., supt. engr., assumed charge of the 3rd div. from Major Vertue, R.E., on the forenoon of Sept. 30.
Capt. J. W. Hindle, of the staff corps, exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, having reported his return from furl., is posted to the Vizagapatam dist., which he will proceed to join at the public expense.
Mr. E. H. Pringle, asst. engr. of the 1st grade, having returned to duty on Sept. 17, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of that date is cancelled.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

Under the provisions of the Town Improvements Act, the Governor in Council appoints the undermentioned persons to be town comrs. for carrying out in the town of Tanjore, in the Tanjore dist., the purposes of the said Act:—

Capt. A. R. Edgcome, R.E., exec. engr., range No. 1, Tanjore.
Mr. J. Marsh, principal S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.
The Gov. in Council also apps. the subjoined persons to be town comrs., for carrying out in the town of Combacotum, in the Tanjore dist., the purposes of the said Act:—
Capt. P. Montgomery, v. Mr. O'Shaughnessey.
Rev. H. Waunski.

The undermentioned persons to be town comrs., for carrying out in the town of Cuddapah, in the Cuddapah dist., the purposes of the Act:—

Capt. H. W. Blair, supt. of police, v. Capt. F. Kilgour.
Arcot Coopiah, pleader, civil and session court, v. C. Sabapathia.
Mr. M. W. Elliott, pleader, civil and session court, v. Y. Ramalingiah.
The undermentioned officers have been permitted to institute prosecutions under the above Act for offences committed in the dists. opposite their respective names:—
Capt. H. A. J. Nepean, acting asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam.
Lieut. E. B. Anderson, acting asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam.
Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, acting asst. supt. of police, Madura.

MILITARY.

DAVIES, Capt. H. C., is transfd. from att. 9th N.I. to offic. 1st wing sub. 9th N.I., v. Cheke, on fur. Sept. 16.

MATHIAS, Capt. F. H., staff corps, is reapptd. to do duty with sappers and miners, to join on arrival from Europe. Sept. 21.

NELSON, Capt. W. F., R.A. (recent prom.), to No. 2 baty. 2nd brig., and will proceed to St. Helena to join his new baty.

23RD MADRAS LIGHT INFANTRY.

(Ootacamund, Sept. 18.)

Lieut. col. C. C. Mason, 23rd L.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Col. C. Cooke, on leave.

Major H. H. Foord, 23rd L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. J. H. Gordon, 23rd L.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

RETENTION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retain their appointments on promotion:—

Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. R. Bradstreet, qrmr. 15th N.I.

Lieut. (brevet capt. R. T. Chapman, to be acting 2nd wing subalt. 32nd N.I.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. R. Shelley, 1st wing subalt. 22nd N.I.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. E. F. Strettell, adjt. 9th N.I.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. L. R. Burrows, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore, for two years, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. T. Marden, B.A., inspector of schools, fifth division, for one year. Lieut. col. G. F. Pearson, staff corps, conservator of forests, N.W. Provs., officiating inspector general of forests, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Surgeon W. F. Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S., medical officer at Coonoor, for six months, on urgent private affairs, and to embark from Madras.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Bangalore on the 31st day of August, 1872, Private John Rafter, No. 471, of the 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—1st Charge: Insubordination in having at Bangalore, on the 5th August, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, disobeyed the lawful command of Lance Corporal J. Blenkhorn, 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, assistant provost in the garrison cells, by refusing to wheel earth in a wheelbarrow when ordered to do so, saying at the same time "you can take me in and lock me up, I'll do no more work," or words to that effect. 2nd Charge: Having at Bangalore, on the 5th August, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, wilfully spoiled the following articles of his prison kit, &c., viz., one coat, one pair trowsers, one shirt, one flannel vest, one pair drawers, one towel, one spoon. 3rd Charge: Insubordination, in having at Bangalore, on the 5th August, in the regimental orderly room, when asked by Colonel J. T. Dalyell, commanding 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, what he had to say regarding the offences set forth in the first and second charges, used insubordinate language towards the said Colonel Dalyell, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I don't give a damn how things goes, I'll do no more work." Finding: Guilty of all the charges. Revised Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 471, Private John Rafter, 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the prisoner has been so previously sentenced, to be placed under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, namely, one coat, one pair trowsers, one shirt, one flannel vest, one pair drawers, one towel, and one spoon. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. Confirmed. (Signed) FRED. P. HAINES, Lieut.-General, Commander in Chief, Bangalore, September 14.—Ootacamund, September 21.—The prisoner is to be sent to the presidency under an escort, and delivered over to the custody of the civil power. The foregoing extract to be read to all European troops in the Madras army.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BIRKBECK, F., asst. coll. and mag. F.P., in the Thana dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his rev. charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Mr. Birkbeck is also invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860 in the Thana dist. Mr. Birkbeck also to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police by the said Act.

CHAPMAN, Hon. F. S., chief secy. to Govt., has been perm. by H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave. Oct. 14.

GIBBS—The Hon. Mr. Justice, a member of the Bombay C.S., has been app. by her Majesty the Queen provisional member of Council at this presidency. Oct. 16.

MONCK-MASON—BIRKBECK.—The undermentioned officers in the Thana district to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue:—Mr. T. Monck-Mason, acting 1st asst. coll.; Mr. F. Birkbeck, 2nd asst. coll.

PRIDEAUX, Capt. W. F., acting 1st asst. resident at Aden, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue. Oct. 10.

WORTHY.—The following prom. is ordered in the commissariat dept. v. Major A. M. Shewell, acting dep. asst. commissary gen. 2nd class, proceeded to the Nelgherry Hills, on six months' sick leave, to have effect from July 16:—Capt. F. P. Worthy, sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class.

REVENUE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.
(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 16.)
Northern Division.

Messrs. H. Prescott and R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the dist. superint. of police, Nasik, on the 3rd inst.

Southern Division.

Messrs. E. J. Ebdon and C. G. Sharkey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 2nd asst. to the coll. of Kanara on the 28th Sept.

Mr. G. H. Johns assumed charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. at Kaladgi on the 8th inst.

MILITARY.

BELL, Capt. W., 56th regt., to be station staff officer, Ahmednuggur, v. Capt. James. Oct. 5.

DE LA VOYE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, directing Lieut. de la Voyer to perform the duties of asst. instr. during the ensuing annual musketry course.

STOCKLEY.—Brig. order confd., dated Oct. 7, by the officer commanding 18th Brig., R.A., appg. Capt. H. W. Stockley to act as qr.-mr. to the brigade.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. Jacob, supernumerary assistant collector, Surat, privilege leave for one month, from Nov. 20 next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. D. B. Crawford, third class deputy collector in Scinde, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to rejoin his appointment. Mr. T. B. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, clerk and sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, for three months, in ext. of leave granted on March 23 last.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. D. Cathcart, staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. H. Ross, staff corps, brigade major, Poona, for two years. Capt. J. Philips, staff corps, 1st squad. subaltern, Poona horse, for two years from the date of departure, about the end of the current or beginning of next month. Major H. P. Close, staff corps, 2nd in command, 5th Bengal Goorkha regiment, for two years. Lieut. H. F. E. Lucas, staff corps, adjutant 2nd Sind horse, for two years, under G.O. No. 35 of 1870. Asst. surg. A. C. Gaye, C battery D brigade R.H.A., from Oct. 2 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. W. Waheb, wing officer 8th N.I., from Oct. 24 to Oct. 28, preparatory to furlough. Capt. E. A. Ashe, 1st wing subaltern 3rd N.L.I., from October 1 to October 15, in extension, to remain in Bombay. Lieut. Bennett, 83rd foot, has permission to rejoin his company with the detachment of that corps, at Bombay. Lieut. Bennett will travel by railway at the public expense. Major Hawkins, staff corps, general duty, Asseerghur, for thirty days, from the 6th inst., to proceed to Bombay. Lieut. F. O. Foote (B bat. 18th brigade R.A.) from Aug. 30 to Feb. 28, in England. Major S. W. O. Stevens, 2nd regt. L.C., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. J. M. Health (adjt. 26th N.I.), from Oct. 15 to Nov. 13, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Major G. H. Basevi, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major C. A. C. Hawkins, staff corps, to Bombay, from Oct. 6 to Nov. 4. Capt. C. J. Anderson, brigade major, Sind district, from Sept. 28 to 30, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Captain J. Philips, 1st squadron subaltern Poona horse, for thirty days, from date of departure. Staff asst. surgeon G. B. West, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Staff Assistant Surgeon G. C. Parcell, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Surgeon Major J. Duff (9th Brigade), R.A., from 14th to 31st October, 1872, on private affairs. Captain F. N. Callwell (1st Battalion), 11th Foot, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Major F. W. J. Sewell, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Captain H. C. Morse (Officiating Adjutant 9th N.I.), Staff Corps, from 16th October to 9th November, 1872, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O.C. No. 615 of the 28th Sept.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Saharunpore, Oct. 10, wife of G. Adams, C.S., son.
BEAMES—At Balasore, Oct. 13, wife of J. Beames, C.S., daughter.
BLANCHETT—At Allahabad, Oct. 13, wife of J. Blanchett, daughter.
CULLEN—At Bengal, Sept. 23, wife of Dr. J. Cullen, civil surgeon, Chumpan, daughter.
DENHAM—At Howrah, Oct. 13, wife of C. H. Denham, twins, boy and girl, the latter still-born.
EVERS—At Madras, Oct. 7, wife of the Rev. P. J. Evers, daughter.
FOULGER—At Deesa, Oct. 15, wife of Lieut. C. A. V. Foulger, 108th regt., son.
HARVEY—At Bellary, Oct. 10, wife of A. Harvey, son. [depot, son.
HEWETSON—At Palaveram, Oct. 9, wife of Capt. C. Hewetson, adjt. N.I.
JOHNSTON—At Abbottabad, Oct. 8, wife of J. W. Johnston, F.R.S.E., surg., 4th Punjab inf., daughter.
KING—At Byculla, Oct. 12, Mrs. A. King, daughter. [son.
LINN-PEREIRA—At Mazagon, Bombay, Oct. 16, wife of J. Linn-Pereira, son.
MCKOY—At Bassim, West Berar, Oct. 12, wife of W. T. McKoy, daughter.
MARTIN—At Adyar, Oct. 12, wife of G. F. St. Martin, son.
PARSICK—At Meerut, Oct. 14, wife of H. J. H. Parsick, son.
PEARS—At Blackheath, Sept. 15, wife of J. M. Pears, C.S., son.
REID—At Chuprah, Oct. 16, wife of D. N. Reid, daughter.

SALMOND—At Bangalore, Oct. 15, wife of Capt. F. M. Salmond, 21st fusiliers, son.
SHEPHERD—At Travancore, Oct. 5, wife of F. S. Shepherd, R.E., prematurely, twin sons.
SOARES—At Lower Colaba, Oct. 16, wife of J. V. Soares, son.
ST. MARTIN—At Madras, Oct. 12, wife of G. F. St. Martin, son.
STODDART—At Benares, Oct. 6, wife of C. H. Stoddart, lieut. 5th regt. N.L.I., daughter.
SYMES—At Simla, Oct. 1, wife of Mr. Symes, chemist, daughter.
TAYLOR—At Ootacamund, Oct. 8, wife of W. T. Taylor, son.
TIERNEY—At Ferozepore, Oct. 8, wife of Major E. Tierney, R.A., son.
TOMLINSON—At Parell, Oct. 12, wife of O. Tomlinson, foreman of carriage shops B. B. and C. I. Railway, daughter.
TOMLINSON—At Vizagapatam, Oct. 5, wife of J. H. Tomlinson, daughter.
TOMLINSON—At Bangalore, Oct. 9, wife of J. J. Tomlinson, Madras Revenue Survey, daughter.
WALLIS—At Mangalore, Oct. 10, wife of H. Wallis, daughter.
WILLIAMS—At Cannanore, Oct. 11, wife of Lieut. col. A. F. Williams, 9th regt. M.N.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREWER—PHILLIPS.—At Agra, Oct. 14, W. J. Brewer, S. P. and D. Railway, to Louisa G. P., third daughter of the late Capt. P. Cowley, Bombay Army.
BURN—PEARSON.—At Byculla, Oct. 19, G. Burn to Mary, second daughter of G. T. G. Pearson.
DUPLESSIS—LATOUR.—At Calcutta, Oct. 15, J. F. Duplessis, asst. acct., Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Calcutta Agency, to Jeanne A., youngest daughter of the late P. S. Latour, indigo planter.
HUME—BLEWITT.—At Calcutta, Oct. 10, J. T. Hume, youngest son of the late J. Hume, barrister-at-law, and formerly senior mag. of Calcutta, to Alice E., eldest daughter of the late F. C. Blewitt.
MELVIN—BADGER.—At Bombay, Oct. 17, G. Melvin, son of the late Serg. major G. Melvin, Bombay sappers and miners, to E. Badger.
NELSON—MICHAEL.—At Larsingah, Cachar, Sept. 23, J. Nelson, M.D., L.R.C.S., Ireland, to Isabel J. Michael.
NICOL-WAUCHE—SHEPHERD.—At Allahabad, Oct. 8, J. Nicol-Wauche, serg., ordnance dept., to Eliza E., youngest daughter of Condr. O. Shepherd, D.P.W. [Donohue.
STEPHENS—DONOHUE.—At Bombay, Oct. 15, T. Stephens to Emma Spratt—PHILLIPS.—At Jhelum, Sept. 17, A. W. Spratt, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, to Alice F. Phillips, of Jhelum.
WHITE—LIEBSCHWAGER.—At Cochin, Oct. 3, R. White, tutor to their Highnesses the Princes of Cochin, to Helena E., daughter of the late Capt. C. L. Liebschwager.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Peshawur, Oct. 10, Capt. C. E. Armstrong.
BAKER—At Vizagapatam, Oct. 3, Eliza H. Baker, grandchild of Conductor C. Smith, Commissioner's department, aged 2 years.
BARBER—At Meerut, Oct. 9, Juliana Barber, relict of the late Dr. J. Barber, of Lahore. [Clarke, aged 1 year.
CLARKE—At Allahabad, Oct. 18, Lena E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Drummond—At Haidarabad, Sind, Oct. 7, Sergeant overseer E. Drummond, Canal department.
GILDEA—At Poonaallee, Oct. 10, Fanny P. F., wife of Major G. F. Gildea, 2-21st fusiliers.
HILL—At Calcutta, Oct. 5, Lena M. W., child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill.
HOUSTOUN—At Rawul Pindee, Oct. 11, H. A. W., son of Lieut. J. F. Houston, R.H.A., aged 7 months.
KELLNER—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, Caroline, wife of G. W. Kellner, accountant-general, Military department.
KINLOCK—At Poona, Oct. 15, A. T. Kinlock, pensioned apothecary, aged 75.
LESTER—At Colaba, Oct. 12, H. C., infant son of Lieut. col. and Mrs. W. C. Lester. [aged 31.
LOCKER—At Madras, Oct. 12, A. A. Locker, School of Industrial Arts.
MCALLEVY—At Meerut, Oct. 12, R. P. McAllevy, M.D., staff assistant surgeon.
MCMOOTRY—At Madras, Oct. 9, Mercy, second daughter of T. McMoortry, assistant foreman of the Lawrence Asylum Press, aged 3.
MOLE—At Subathoo, Oct. 8, Mrs. Mole, D.P.W.
MORGAN—At Bombay, Oct. 16, Mrs. S. Morgan, widow of the late hospital Sergt. P. Morgan, Bombay horse brigade, aged 62.
NAPPING—At Paunchgunny, Oct. 12, Vestia O., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Napping, P.W.D., aged 2.
NULTY—At Agra, Oct. 11, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Nulty.
OSLER—At Bombay, Oct. 14, W. H. Osler, reporter, Indian Statesman, aged 31.
PIRES—At Calianpoor, Sept. 30, Lawrence, cashier of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and the fourth and youngest son of the late A. Pires, of the Bombay subordinate medical establishment, aged 35. [Factory.
ROQUET—At Azimghur, Sept. 24, wife of V. Roquet, of Maharajgunge.
SHEPHERD—At Travancore, Oct. 7, Frederick G., aged 2 days, and on the 8th, Robert S., aged 3 days, twin sons of F. S. Shepherd, R.E.
SHREEVE—At Vizagapatam, Oct. 13, Catharine A., wife of J. D. Shreeve.
WHISH—At Paunchgunny, Sept. 16, Capt. F. A. Whish, late Bombay R.A., eldest son of the late Lieut. Whish.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—The Le Bas Prize, given "in memoriam" of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (dec. 1848), for the best English essay on a subject of general literature—the subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire—has been awarded to Herbert Courthope Bowen, B.A., Corpus Christi College.

Home.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A public meeting was held on Monday, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, with respect to the evils of the existing Slave Trade in Africa. The spacious hall was crowded to excess, and a great number of persons found it impossible to obtain admittance. Among those present were the Baroness Burdett Coutts, the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone; the Lady Mayoress, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, the Rev. Horace Waller, Vicar of Leytonstone, formerly travelling companion to Dr. Livingstone, Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were aware that he held very early in his mayoralty a meeting which had for its object the drawing the attention of the Government to the slave trade in Eastern Africa. He was much pleased to find that from the expression of feeling which had been given on that occasion the Government had taken up the question, and he felt assured that they had placed in the hands of a very distinguished man the opportunity of fully and completely settling that question. No one would doubt for a moment that Sir Bartle Frere was the fittest man to do this. (Loud cheers.) He went forth with Eastern experiences and with the kindest feelings, and he was sure if it was possible to make terms he would do so advantageously. (Cheers.) He then referred, in terms of condemnation, to the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, and concluded by reading letters of apology from Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and others.

The Bishop of Winchester moved the first resolution as follows:—"That the same imperative duty which rested on Great Britain to suppress the West African slave trade binds her to the suppression of that from the East Coast." He could see in the crowding of that great hall, in the interest in every countenance, the old fever had broken out again, the blessed fever which swept away in the time of our fathers the cursed thing from the West Coast, and which now, he trusted, would do the same thing on the East Coast. He then drew, in forcible and touching language, the horrors of the slave trade in Africa, and said Great Britain was just as directly bound in the sight of God and man to remedy the evil in the East as she ever had been in the West. (Cheers.) She had, in the face of the world, and in the name of God, undertaken this championship; she has declared that slave trading is piracy, and that it shall not exist upon the high seas, and she was bound to carry the principle out. (Loud cheers.)

His Lordship having spoken about three-quarters of an hour, was here interrupted by cries of "Time." Upon order being restored, his Lordship said he should be but a few minutes longer, but, if interrupted, he should speak till midnight. (Laughter.) He concluded with an earnest and strong appeal to the meeting to support the movement.

Mr. D. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., briefly seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried.

The Chairman then introduced

Mr. H. M. Stanley to the meeting. Upon rising, Mr. Stanley was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, which continued uninterruptedly for several minutes. In response to a general cry, Mr. Stanley mounted a chair, and the cheering was redoubled. On silence being restored, Mr. Stanley said: I shall never be able to speak from such a platform as this, so, with your permission, I will descend to the level of ordinary mortals. (Laughter.) He then said he had been requested to move the following resolution:—"That all who desire to promote the abolition of this trade should make its enormities as widely known as possible." It was for that purpose he was there. He was only sorry he was not gifted with such eloquence as his right rev. friend the Lord Bishop of Winchester, as he then, perhaps, should do justice to the theme; but, in the absence of that, they must take the words of a wanderer, who would try and do the subject the justice which it deserved. (Cheers.) The enormities of the slave trade—Livingstone took them for his text letter after letter. Why? The Litany of the slave had not resounded in the ears of Christian nations as it had resounded through that hall. (Cheers.) David Livingstone had brought the theme and sounded the complaint before them over and over again, and this time, when he was supposed to have been lost in the dark and fabulous region, he commissioned him (Mr. Stanley) to carry his complaint to them. This he had done. He had now to tell them what he had seen personally of the slave trade. He would not attempt any grand sentimental pictures, for fear he might be dubbed that adjective which a gentleman and a Christian endowed him at Brighton, but in clear and simple English words he would address them. They must, first of all, imagine themselves at Zanzibar, in which town there were some 17,000 Banians, all exceedingly wealthy—in fact, they had all the money. There are also Arabs there. Now these Banians love their ease, being opulent, and whenever they want to make a venture, they make advances to the Arabs, and for the advance made they got as much as 100 per cent. on every dollar advanced. The Arabs take their caravans and start off

on an expedition to procure slaves, taking with them some 3,000 dollars worth of cloth, beads, &c. Upon arriving at Unyanyembe the slaves are found too dear to be bought, and this is also the case at Ujiji. Farther in the country, however, the slaves were to be got for nothing, with a little cunning. They found that 80 or 100 guns were quite sufficient to conquer any of the small tribes who were found round about Manyemba. He had seen many of the natives brought in from that place, and he could add his testimony to that of Livingstone regarding the beauty of those natives. While pretending to sell the beads, &c., to the natives of this part, who are extremely fond of changing and bartering, the leader of this ruffianly gang is placing his men ready, and all on a sudden commences a fusillade. The poor natives, startled at the tremendous sounds, which they believed to be borrowed from Heaven, rushed in one particular instance into the water of a river near, when they were eaten by the crocodiles, and when they showed their heads to implore for mercy it was the signal for a bullet. It was no wonder that Dr. Livingstone's anger was kindled. He himself had seen his eye flashing as he described the horrors of these things. If he had gone to Africa fifty years ago he should have seen from Zanzibar to Ujiji the natives regarding with curiosity the people from the sea. In the course of barter, however, the Arabs were unfortunate enough to sell muskets and guns to the tribes. What was the consequence to-day? We saw the tribes standing up one against another for their "rights." The natives had been taught the use of the gun, and they turned the guns against the Arabs themselves. The question might well be asked, Why was the slave trade question not settled? Constitutional scruples, they were told, prevented the Foreign minister from dealing with the slave trade of the East Coast of Africa in the vigorous manner it ought to be dealt with. The justice to suffering humanity called upon them to advocate its immediate abolition by constitutional means if they could—by unconstitutional means if necessary. The civilised nations of Europe had over and over again expressed their abhorrence of its continuance, and there would not be one dissentient voice among them to its abolition. (Cheers.) He had to congratulate the English Government upon the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere as Commissioner to see what could be done at Zanzibar. He thought that there were very few people in England who could do so well at Zanzibar as Sir Bartle Frere. He would advise him to pay a visit also to Seychelles, and he would find that the English Government had been selling slaves and taking the money for them. If that was not compounding with villainy, he did not know what was. He had promised Livingstone he would publicly state that, and if he found it was wrong he would as publicly retract it. (A voice: "I hope you will.") He concluded by formally moving the resolution.

Bishop Cloughton seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Earl of Harrowby then moved, and Mr. A. J. Otway, M.P., seconded, "That this meeting pledges itself to promote, by all constitutional means, the abolition of the East African Slave Trade, and rejoices in the recent appointment by the Government of the special mission which has for its end this great object."

This was carried, and Sir Bartle Frere, addressing the meeting, congratulated the Chairman upon the result of the present meeting. With regard to the Governments of the past, and the engagements which were now to be revived, he thought no blame was to be attached to the parties who drew up the previous treaties, as they thought they were doing as much as they possibly could. He courted criticism on his expedition, and trusted he should be kept up to do the best with the means placed at his disposal. (Loud cheers.)

Bishop Ryan, in moving a resolution promoting a petition to Parliament, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Government, took occasion to contradict in all good fellowship Mr. Stanley's statement about the slavery being carried on at Seychelles, which he could state, from his experience with the Mauritius, was not the case. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Horace Waller, a former companion of Dr. Livingstone, seconded the resolution, which was also carried.

Lord Lawrence, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his earnest sympathy with the object of the meeting and for presiding on that occasion, said he felt sure that if they were determined to put down the slave trade it would be done. (Hear, hear.) He did not say it was easy, but he was convinced that what the British Government determined upon could be done, and no better man could have been selected for so important a mission as that which had been confided to Sir Bartle Frere. They must not rest under the impression that the work would be finished when they had concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, for after that they would have to see that it was properly carried out, and their difficulties would only have commenced. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Moffatt, who was most warmly received, seconded the motion, and expressed his great gratification at being present at such a meeting. He had been labouring in the interior of Africa for thirty-five years, and therefore they could well understand that that country lay very near his heart, and that everything that had reference to it was especially interesting to him. He eulogised the self-denying exertions of his son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone, and said that he fervently hoped that the horrors of the slave trade would soon be a thing of the past. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Miscellaneous.

APPOINTMENT.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, vice Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HENNESSEY.—This officer, late of the Bengal Army, has just died, aged sixty-five. He obtained his first commission in the Bengal Infantry in February, 1828, obtained his appointment in the Staff Corps in December, 1866, and until just before his retirement was employed at Meerut. The late major-general served as a volunteer with her Majesty's 59th Foot at the siege and capture of Bhurtপুর in 1825-26, for which he received the Indian medal; also with the army of Gwalior at the battle of Mahrajpur.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £565,000; to Bombay, £75,000; and to Madras, £9,700. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 44 per cent., above that price in full. On Bombay at 1s. 10½d. in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10¾d., on Bombay 1s. 10¾d., and on Madras 1s. 10¾d.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—So short of subalterns are the Home Garrison Brigades of Royal Artillery that the officers of the brigades which were broken up in India, who are on leave of absence in this country, have had their leave cancelled and have been ordered to join the brigades to which they have been respectively appointed without delay. The adoption of this course has naturally caused some disappointment; but until the whole of the officers employed away from their batteries shall have been made supernumerary, there is no help for it. The delay, however, in carrying out the seconding process is extremely unfortunate.

A HARD CASE.—The results of the recent examinations for admission into the Staff College are the subject of remark by a writer in the *Times*, who signs himself "Armed Science." He observes that out of thirty-two officers who qualified the names of thirteen belong to the Ordnance Corps, and occur in the following order of merit:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 24. Of these thirteen gentlemen, however, only five have been recommended for admission, "there being no further vacancies for Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers." Thus an Engineer officer who passed third on the list, with a total of 2,468 marks, is set aside in favour of a cavalry officer who comes twenty-ninth on the list, with 1,499 marks. We may well ask, in these circumstances, if the army is to be an open profession or not, and if the education received at the Staff College is or is not considered of any real importance by the responsible authorities?—*Broad Arrow*.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR TIVERTON.—The Right Hon. William Massey, who was on Monday returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Tiverton, was born in the year 1809, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1844. For some years he went the Western Circuit, and was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in 1852. He entered Parliament in the same year as one of the members for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which constituency he represented down to 1857. During the greater part of this period he acted as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. He sat for the borough of Salford from the last-named date down to the year 1865, during a portion of which time he was actively employed as Chairman of Committees of the Whole House. He was sent out to India in 1865 as Minister of Finance and a member of the Governor-General's Council, at the same time being sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Massey, who is the author of *Common Sense, versus Common Law*, and also of a *History of England under the Reign of George III.*, married in 1833 Frances Carleton, daughter of the Rev. John Orde, but was left a widower a few months since.

KHAJAH HUBERBOOLLAH KHAN AND OTHERS V. KHAJAH GOUHAR ALI KHAN.—This was an appeal from the Presidency of Bengal, preferred in a suit remanded to India by an order of her Majesty in Council, approving and giving effect to a judgment of the Judicial Committee delivered on the 19th of July, 1863. The question on which the result of the suit, originally instituted in 1852, depended, was as to the legitimacy of the respondent, who claimed to be the son of the marriage of one Abdool Kadir, alias Wurzeer. The present appeal was from a decree of the High Court of Calcutta given on the 16th of January, 1865, and raised a question on the Mahomedan law. Mr. Cowie and Mr. Doyne appeared for the appellants; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Mazundar for the respondent. After Mr. Cowie and Mr. Doyne had addressed the Court, their Lordships conferred in private. Sir J. Colville gave judgment, and, after recapitulating the principal facts, said their Lordships were of opinion that the only decision the High Court could have arrived at was that the son was legitimate, and therefore their Lordships would not disturb that finding. Their Lordships would therefore humbly advise her Majesty that the present appeal be dismissed with costs. The decision affirms the legitimacy of the respondent.

SREE NARAYAN MITTRO V. SREEMUTTY KISHAN SOONDREE DOSSER.—This case, which was opened on Tuesday, was resumed and concluded. There has been considerable litigation on a question of adoption under the Hindoo law. There had been two decisions in the Court below, and also a special appeal. The principal question was whether the respondent, the widow of Dwenkamuth Ghose, and a person of considerable property, had adopted one of the sons of the appellant, who was her maternal uncle, to perform the religious and social rites of the deceased. She had made two deeds in reference to the adoption of the child, and afterwards, on the alleged non-adoption, brought a suit to get the instruments declared null and void. The father of the child, the present appellant, defended the suit on the ground that sufficient had been done to render the adoption legal. Two Courts held that the adoption was not complete, and found in favour of the widow. On a special appeal the decrees of the other Courts were confirmed. The father of the child then appealed as guardian to her Majesty in Council, and the question of adoption under the Hindoo law was fully argued by Mr. Cowie and Mr. J. D. Bell for the appellant, and by Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the widow. Their lordships consulted for some time, and on the re-admission of the public it was announced by Sir Barnes Peacock that the judgment would be considered.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their two eldest children, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and by the Earl of Leicester, the Marquis of Ripon, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Dacre, Lord Suffield, and the Hon. R. Melville, and attended by Lady E. Kingscote, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ellis, and the Rev. J. N. Dalton, arrived from London on Monday afternoon, at Elvedon Hall, on a visit to the Maharajah Duleep Singh. On Tuesday the shooting party were in the field by ten o'clock, and in addition to the 5,200 acres which the Maharajah purchased nine years ago, the visitors had something like 7,000 acres on which to sport, inasmuch as nearly all the parish of Icklingham has also been purchased by the Maharajah. Elvedon is about three miles and a half from Thetford, five miles south of Brandon, fifteen from Newmarket, and ten from Bury St. Edmund's. The property is considered one of the best for shooting purposes in Norfolk or any other county. On Thursday the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Leicester, Earl de Grey, Lords Ducie, Dacres, and Suffield, Colonel Teesdale, and the Hon. R. Melville, was out shooting for the last day of the present visit in the beats contiguous to Elvedon Hall. The royal party have on each of the three days had some capital sport. The Princess of Wales, with the Maharanee and other ladies of the party, went out for a carriage drive. The party broke up on the 8th inst.

STANDARD FOR RECRUITS.—A General Order has been issued, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, stating that the following will be the age, standard, and chest measurement of recruits until further orders:—Cavalry (Heavy).—Height, from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 11in.; medium, from 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 9in. Light, from 5ft. 6in. to 5ft. 8in.; chest measurement, if 5ft. 6in. and under 5ft. 8in., 33in.; 5ft. 8in. and under 5ft. 10in., 34in.; 5ft. 10in. and upwards, 35in. Royal Artillery.—Gunnery.—Height from 5ft. 6in. to 5ft. 8in.; chest measurement, 33in. in full; from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 10in., chest measurement, 34in.; from 5ft. 10in. upwards, chest measurement, 35in. Artificers (if tested), from 5ft. 5in.; chest measurement, 33in. Drivers used to horses, from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 6½in.; chest measurement, 35in. Royal Engineers.—Sappers.—Height, 5ft. 6in. and upwards; but good mechanics, artisans, and tradesmen likely to be useful to the corps may, on the approval of the Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Engineers, be taken without reference to height; chest measurement same as cavalry. Drivers.—Height, from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 6in.; chest measurement, 35in. (minimum). Infantry of the line (except Rifle Regiments).—Height, from 5ft. 5in. and upwards; chest measurement, same as for cavalry. 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade.—Height, from 5 ft. 4½ in. to 5 ft. 7 in.; chest measurement, 34 in. (minimum). Army Service Corps.—When recruiting is opened for this corps special instructions will be issued as to the class of men required. Tailors, harness-makers, and shoeing smiths under the prescribed height may at all times be recommended for special authority; but such recommendations should specify that the men have been tested and found competent. Age.—The age of recruits for all branches of the service at home is to be from 18 to 25 years, except for drivers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who are not to be taken under nineteen. Artificers for the Royal Artillery may be taken at 17. Recruits for corps at or proceeding to stations in the Mediterranean, Dominion of Canada, or the Cape may be taken when aged 18; but, with this exception, no recruits under 19½ are to be enlisted for regiments at or proceeding to a foreign station. Special application, on War office Form 560, may be made for the enlistment into infantry at home of very eligible lads between 17 and 18 years of age, provided they are able to bear arms, and are certified by the examining surgeon as in all respects fit for the Service. Boys not under 14 and lads not over 16 years of age may be enlisted by special authority, to be trained as trumpeters, buglers, drummers, or musicians.

India Office.

Nov. 9, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. H. Barrow, F. W. V. Peterson, and W. Todd (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. F. Armstrong, G. M. Macpherson, and O. E. S. Steele (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. McKenzie, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, Staff Corps; and Col. W. J. Cooke, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Porcelli, R.E.; Major F. S. Iredell, Inf.; Lieut. col. C. R. Blair, Inf.; and Asst. surg. W. C. Kiernander.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. B. Stoney (Uncov.), 1 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, 1 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. D. Pollen, 3 mo.; and F. I. Oliphant (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Delaue, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. A. Stoton, 6 mo.; and Capt. R. E. Cox, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Plummer, 3 mo.; and Lieut. col. G. F. Hogg, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. S. D. Dale, C. A. Kelly, G. W. Strettell (Uncov.), F. Kirby (Uncov.), J. Willson (Uncov.), T. Blissett (Uncov.), T. Allen (Uncov.), and T. L. Barlow (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Hon. G. A. Hobart, and Mr. J. Possman (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. Hatchell, and Surg. major R. Cockburn.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. M. A. Morant; Major H. D. Cloete; and Surg. W. A. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. C. Tristram.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

NIVEN—The wife of W. Niven, M.D., Indian Army, of a daughter, at Cromwell-house, Selhurst-park, Surrey, Nov. 2.

WORGAN—The wife of J. B. Worgan, Rengal C.S., of a son, at Cheltenham, Nov. 6.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—FERGUSON.—George Henderson, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, to Mary E., daughter of John Ferguson, at Coney Park, Bridge of Allan, Oct. 30.

HOLMES—RUSSELL.—William H. Holmes, B.C.S., to Mary Rachel, daughter of John Scott Russell, at Sydenham, Oct. 30.

ROBERTS—FORTEATH.—Bertie M. Roberts, late Captain 26th Camerons, to Laura C., widow of the late Alexander Forteach, and daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Henry Tuffnell Roberts, C.B., Bengal Cav., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 7.

TIDY—SCHOLES.—Francis J. Tidy, son of Major gen. Tidy, to Agnes M., daughter of J. S. Scholes, Oct. 31.

DEATHS.

DU VERNET.—Col. James Smith Du Vernet, Indian Army, son of Col. A. Du Vernet, R.A., at 19, Gloucester-terrace, Nov. 2.

PARK.—The wife of Lieut. col. W. A. Park, Bombay Army, at Darlington, Nov. 2, aged 31.

PROTHER.—Capt. E. H. Prother, Madras Staff Corps, son of Capt. Charles W. Prother, H.E.I.C.S., at Road, Somersetshire, Nov. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30. Nor. Maulmain.—31. Bengal, Rangoon.—Nov. 1. Prince Llewellyn, Akyab; Agra, Kurrachee; Golden Dream, Calcutta.—2. Str. Ormesby, Colombo; Granville, Colombo; City of Nankin, Bombay; Ocean Beauty, Gopaulpore; Malowdale, Rangoon; Pharos, Calcutta; Grand Duchess, Calcutta; Cosmopolis, Akyab; Sir Henry Lawrence, Rangoon.—3. Wennington, Rangoon; Excelsior, Akyab; City of Madrid, Calcutta; City of Vienna, Calcutta.—4. Tidal Wave, Maulmain; Corutti Pietro, Rangoon; Sunbeam, Madras; Ontario, Rangoon; Monkchester, Colombo; India, Rangoon; Calcagno, Akyab.—5. Aldebaran, Cocanada; Southwick, Tuticorin; Armauella, Rangoon.—6. A foreign barque, Rangoon; Surrey, Rangoon; Caroline Hutchins, Colombo.—7. Tiunivelly, Tuticorin; Delania, Rangoon; Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; Ceres, Colombo; Ida, Rangoon; Pride of Canada, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24. A. Stefano, Akyab.—30. Sleeve Donard, Calcutta.—31. Gloria, Akyab.—Nov. 1. Helen Scott, Bombay.—2. Guiseppina, Rangoon; Ruby, Bombay.—3. Emmanuelle, Rangoon.—4. Mysore, Calcutta; Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; H.M.S. Malabar, Rangoon.—5. Str. Scindia, Colombo; Sam Bartolomeo, Rangoon.—6. City of Ningpo, Calcutta.—7. Corderilla, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Red Gauntlet, Oct. 6.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Potts and family, Mr. Ross, Capt.

and Mrs. G. E. Weston, Miss Webster, Major and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Lawrence, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Howell, Mr. De Renzy, Miss Capes, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Pelly, Miss Marshall, and Capt. McDiarmid.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pekin, Nov. 7.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rivett, Dr. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Miss and Mr. Smith, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Bivar, Mr. J. Duffus, Miss Fox, Mr. J. Keane, Mr. Collins, Mr. W. E. Fisher, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. E. P. Probert, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and two infants, and Mrs. Goddard. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Bannister, Gen. and Mrs. Story, Mrs. Oakes and child, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. J. Pringle, Miss C. Barnicot, Mrs. and Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Coles and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. F. F. Wyman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Joynt, Miss Forlong, Miss Day, Mrs. Ross and infant, Mrs. F. J. Caldecott and infant, Mrs. Hopkins and infant, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. W. R. Fittock, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. Prendergast and infant, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Dawson, Col., and Mrs. Couper, Mr. Siddons, Mr. E. Mansfield, Mr. R. Finch, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mrs. C. P. Elliott, Mr. C. E. Coles, Capt. W. H. Wilson, Capt. James, Miss Hunter, Miss Cumberland, Mr. J. Cumberland, Miss Jerome, Miss Creed, Surg. Hifferman, Miss Critchley, Mrs. Medlicott, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. W. J. C. Dunbar, Mr. G. A. Hight, Mr. C. Gresham, Mr. W. J. Johnston, Mr. E. C. Dynsey, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, Capt. Cherry, Mr. Deighton, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Jameson, Miss Bateman, Miss S. Bateman, Mrs. Strachan, Capt. A. Sandon, Mr. G. Humphreys, and Mr. H. O. Smith. For MADRAS.—Miss Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Druit, Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Mr. G. Ross, and Mrs. Schnarré. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. S. Yagawa, and Mr. Ohuman. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. R. Johnston, and Mr. G. Lethbridge. For HONG KONG.—Mr. K. McIver, and Mr. Y. E. Ludlam. For CAYMAN.—Mrs. F. Bailey and infant and child, Mrs. Burrington, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mr. Rudd, and Mr. T. B. Loftus. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. Greenfield, Miss Terry, Mrs. Rowlatia and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, Miss Balfour, Capt. H. G. Holford, Mr. W. Marquis, Mr. M. J. Lohian, Mr. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, Col. Bolton, Mr. J. Hunter, and Mr. R. S. Follows. For MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Jolliffe, Mr. R. A. E. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Martin and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews and child. From SUZEE.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Armstrong.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 15.—From VENICE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. S. Hoar, Hon. P. Baring, Hon. Miss Baring, Miss Foulkes, and Mrs. Earle. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Davidson, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Sinner, Mr. W. Allingham, Dr. A. A. Renton, Mr. A. F. Gavin, Capt. Dando, Dr. and Mrs. Blanc, Mr. A. W. Murdoch, Mr. B. M. King, Mr. A. C. Macleod, and Mr. and Mrs. Blaschek. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Howe, Mr. T. B. Dickinson, Rev. G. Hall, and Messrs. F. G. and H. L. Arbuthnot. For CAYMAN.—The Earl of Grosvenor, Viscount Lewisiam, Marquis of Stafford, Dr. Gould, and Mr. Guilty. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Evers. For HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Petrie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 18.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. G. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Ward and infant, Mrs. and Miss Baugh, Col. and Mrs. Smyley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Appohn, Mr. J. Tod, Mr. C. E. D. Young, Mr. Bird, and Mr. A. B. Mullick. For MADRAS.—Mr. S. Hull, Miss Albert, and Mr. T. Bayley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Miss E. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Holford, Miss Beles, and Madame Farray. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Saladin, for Bombay, Sept. 15, 6 N., 25 W.
Walmer Castle, for Galle, Sept. 5, 28 S., 29 W.
Alfred the Great, from Tuticorin, Oct. 14, 9 N., 22 W.
Sir Henry Lawrence, from Rangoon, Sept. 29, 1 S., 21 W.
City of Pekin, for Bombay, Oct. 6.
T. R. B. C., for Galle, Oct. 3, 1 N., 26 W.
Prince Leopold (?), from Akyab, Oct. 14, 36 N., 36 W.
N. G. C. T., from Rangoon, Oct. 11, 18 S., 3 W.
J. D. C. G., for Madras, Aug. 8, 10 S., 28 W.
Ellen Stuart (ship), from Calcutta, both same day.
Rutlandshire (ship), from Akyab, July 26, 8 N., 77 E.
City of Tanjore (ship), from Rangoon, Aug. 16, 1 S., 94 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Lord Dalhousie, which sailed from Liverpool on Oct. 27, put back to that port on Nov. 1.

The Una (s.), of Liverpool, Smith, from London to Bombay, has put into Portland Roads, having had her boats damaged in the gale of Nov. 1.

The Windsor Castle, from London, which arrived off Plymouth on Oct. 30, and proceeded for Sydney, reported having, since the previous day, experienced heavy gales from the westward, during which she lost foremast staysail.

The Wennington, Davies, which arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 3, reports having passed, on Oct. 5, a clincher built boat, bottom up; it was from 24 to 30 feet long, painted dark brown or black, and had apparently not been long in the water.

The Pembrokehire (barque), Wilkinson, from London to Bombay, has put in here with loss of sails.

The Mysore, which sailed from Gravesend on Nov. 4, put back to Deal on the 6th.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Ardesscor Ryanjee Rapadia, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Wyllie, Mr. Johnson, Miss Seth, Mrs. Mackenzie, two Misses Molloy, Mr. I. M. Stewart, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Thompson, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Masson.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mettius and child, Miss Mettius, Major and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Major and Mrs. Keay, Mrs. Playfair, Lady Ulick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Osman Allavachia, Mr. F. Buckland, Miss Buckland, Mr. W. Thomson, Miss Burrows, Mr. F. Doukes, Mr. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Ruelberg, Mr. E. J. Hardcastle, and Mr. E. Hardcastle.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. E. H. Hallam, Hon. A. R. and Mrs. Scobie, and Mr. R. F. Sundenman.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Farnall, Mrs. McLeod, Miss and Master McLeod, Mrs. Soudy and two children, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Noble.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. Chichester, Miss Bayley, Mr. Selby, Mr. Maryon Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Miss Yates, and Dr. and Mrs. Patterson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. Lowe, Lady Lowe, Mrs. Carver and child, Mrs. Curling, Mr. J. W. Kemp, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Foss.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Two Misses Marsh Phillips.

GIBRALTAR TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Tait and three friends.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harecourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, Miss Graves, Capt. W. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Peddie, Miss Abbot, Mr. Marquis, Mr. Hastings, Capt. and Mrs. Salkeld, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Hibbert, Miss Abbas, Mr. Brookes and child, and Col. Hoesason.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malleon, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, Mr. P. E. Bendir, and Mr. Cosmo Innes.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. J. Lang, Major and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. col. Babbage, Col. R. G. Jones, Mr. and Miss Shillingford, and Mr. J. E. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, Miss M. E. Nicholson, Mr. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. Touch, two Misses Touch, Col. Clerke, three ladies, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Price, and Miss Price.

SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gribble.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lady Ida Lowe, Mr. W. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jay, Mrs. Gordon and friend, and Mr. A. Robinson.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ormiston.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Curling, and Mrs. Preston.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wales, and Mr. A. Thompson.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Gen. Sir Vincent Eyre, and Lady Eyre.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, and the Rev. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Cragh.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Bell.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Layard, Mrs. Binnie, Col. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Loch, Capt. Eschales, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Macdonald, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Cleveland and two children, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Groom, Mrs. Ballard, and Miss E. Gibbs.

VIATIC TO BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Ryall, and Mr. B. V. Reed.

ADEN TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Miller.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Wilson.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Miss Averill, Mr. Braby, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Averell, Mr. H. H. Averell, and Col. R. S. Williamson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Dempster, a gentleman, and two ladies.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

MEETING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The *Echo* observes that for more than the average years of a generation England has made war for an idea—the grandest, the purest idea that can swell the human heart—the idea of the freedom of mankind. We have made war against the inhuman doctrine that “man can hold property in man,” and the record of the meeting at the Mansion-house yesterday is an emphatic reassertion of this policy. We have been bold enough for years past to treat the shipment of slaves as an act of war against our notion of human right, and, one after another, we have been joined by the great Powers of the world, until it is nearly with one consent that this horrid trade is attacked in any of its haunts. Of these the chief is the island and port of Zanzibar, towards which Sir Bartle Frere's special mission is directed. We feel it necessary only to allude to one circumstance connected with this most righteous expedition, and that is the proposal that England, or perhaps the Indian Government, should relieve the Sultan of Zanzibar of the payment, amounting to £8,000 a-year, which he makes to the Imaun of Muscat. It seems that in adjusting a dispute between these rulers we arranged, if we did not impose, this tribute, and it appears not unlikely that Sir Bartle Frere is to purchase from the Sultan an edict, for the extinction of the Slave Trade at Zanzibar by offering, on the part of England or India, to bear this payment for the future. We venture to think that this proposition will justly cause much dissatisfaction, and yet it is one which should be very carefully viewed in all its bearings before objection is taken. No doubt England would be justified by the laws of humanity in demanding from the Sultan the cessation of this traffic, and in taking warlike steps to prevent it. The Sultan might be told that the trade must cease, and ships could be placed to secure its cessation, and to protect the Sultan if he incurred danger in carrying out the mandate. This was the course which Bishop Wilberforce and Mr. Stanley commended on Monday. And it is the course most consonant with our feelings. But a responsible Government which, in spite of Mr. Bright, does not think itself unfit to rule the country, although it has failed to reduce expenditure beneath £70,000,000, will perhaps be of opinion that the right of interference is not dearly bought by a promise to pay £8,000 a-year. And they will probably take the view that the alternative recommended by Mr. Stanley might prove a disturbing precedent. We are, indeed, rather curious to know what will be said in the United States concerning the meeting of last Monday. If Great Britain were to do as Mr. Stanley recommends at Zanzibar, why should not President Grant do the same with regard to Cuba and Porto Rico, where it is known that slavery is not yet dead. Diplomats who, above all “burning questions” of right, regard political “rows” as to be avoided, may rejoice that we shall afford no precedent for such action if we pay the £8,000 a-year; but for our part we should not regard such license as a bar to our putting what Dr. Wilberforce calls “the hand of a little obliging necessity” upon the ruler of Zanzibar.

Mails to India, &c.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, October 28; Agra and Madras, October 26; Calcutta, October 25.

THE Indian papers give detailed accounts of the Viceroy's visits to Lahore and Firozpur. On the way to Lahore his Lordship halted at Amritsar, to inspect the Fort, School, and Cantonments. Lahore itself was reached at midnight of the 19th October. At the railway station the Viceroy was met next morning by the Lieutenant-Governor and a pretty large muster of officers civil and military, while troops native and European, besides some mounted volunteers, accompanied his carriage on his drive round the city. The Rajahs of Kapurthalla and Faridkot paid their respects to him in the afternoon at his camp near the Multan Road. A subsequent visit to Anarkalli and the chief buildings there was followed in the evening by a drive to Shalimar. On the following afternoon his Lordship drove to Mianmir. Monday the 21st saw him driving across the Ravi to Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdera, and the State Railway workshops in the adjoining Serai. A levée at Government House was followed by a Viceregal Darbâr at midday, when Khilats were presented to the two Rajahs and several Sirdars and Nawabs. The same afternoon his Lordship drove off to Firozpur, a day's halt at which place was followed by his return to Lahore on the 23rd. Thence he started the same night by train to Multan, where he was duly welcomed the next morning by the officers of the Station and a good many Native chiefs and Sirdars. On his way down the river in a barge specially fitted up for him, the Viceroy was to visit the Arsenal at Haidarabad, and the tombs of the Talpur Amirs at Kotri. On the 26th his Lordship started from Multan on his ride to Jacobabad.

ON the 18th October Lord Napier inspected the troops in garrison at Ambála, and expressed himself as pleased with their appearance and discipline. On the next day he also started for Lahore.

THE cholera at Peshawar is reported to have been of a very virulent type. In ten days from its first outbreak on the 7th

October 275 seizures had occurred, of which 148 proved fatal. On the 18th twenty-three fresh cases were reported in the city, of which thirteen ended fatally. Of twelve cases at that time in cantonments, eight were fatal, including four English soldiers, a woman, and a child. On the 19th no fewer than twenty-four died out of twenty-seven attacked in the city, while five Europeans and one native died in cantonments out of nine attacked in all. Altogether down to the 20th two hundred deaths of all classes had occurred out of 346 seizures. The 55th Foot suffered heavily, especially in women and children, before their removal into camp. The artillerymen were first attacked on the 18th, and have since been moved out. The 15th Sikhs and the 16th Bengal Cavalry had suffered less. Since the dust-storm of the 18th the cholera was said to be abating, but fever was very prevalent by latest accounts.

ANOTHER alarm of the old kind seems to have sprung up in the Central Provinces. If the *Madras Times* has heard aright, the civil powers in those parts have been sending round private notices to officers commanding Madras regiments there stationed, to the effect that secret meetings were being held by their men, so at least it was reported by the police, and that the officers in question had better be on the alert. We are further told that the whole correspondence has been forwarded to Lord Napier, and that "one brigadier at least attaches no importance to the warnings." Let us hope that our contemporary has not heard aright.

SINDIA having made up his mind to meet the Viceroy at Bombay, his rival Holkar, as a matter of course, could only consent to go through the same ceremony somewhere else. His Highness's dignity will therefore be saved, it appears, by his meeting the Viceroy at Barwai on the Narbadda. The Rajah of Travancore on the other hand has been so anxious to meet the Viceroy that he had arranged to leave Trevandrum on the 8th of this month, on his journey to Bombay. From thence, after seeing the Viceroy and the sights of the Western Capital, his Highness purposes to extend his trip to Benares and Calcutta.

THE letter really addressed by Lord Northbrook to Mr. Forsyth, regarding his share in the Kuka executions, does little more than acknowledge the trifling difference between what Mr. Forsyth actually wrote and what he was supposed to have written to Mr. Cowan. The gist of the matter in fact turns upon the difference between "you have acted admirably," and "you have acted with energy and promptitude." His Lordship fairly enough remarks:—

Although the correction of the letter does not affect the fact of the full approbation and confirmation of Mr. Cowan's conduct by you, the use of the word "admirably," which was erroneously attributed to you, appears to the Governor general in Council to be calculated to convey the impression of a more cordial sympathy with Mr. Cowan's action than the words really used implied.

His Lordship also is willing to believe that when Mr. Forsyth wrote, he was "not aware that Mr. Cowan had put to death six men after the receipt of" his letter of January 17. At the same time, significantly adds his Lordship:—

Your statement, an extract from which is contained in the letter of the 22nd March, shows that you believe Mr. Cowan to have received, before any of the prisoners were executed, general instructions from you, contained in a previous letter, enjoining legal action, written before Mr. Cowan had proposed to execute any prisoners summarily.

It is absurd therefore to say that this letter in any way "exonerates" Mr. Forsyth.

A *Times* telegram of November 11 from Karachi reports that the Khan of Khelat had a private interview with the Viceroy at Sukkur on the 4th of November. In answer to an address from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the 11th, the Viceroy announced his objections to the transit duty now levied on cotton at that port. The export duty on grain and seed was less objectionable. Its continuance would depend on the general financial policy which will be adopted next year, when he hoped there would be a remission of taxation. We regret to hear that he did not consider it desirable that Sind should be placed under the Government of the Punjab. The Viceroy has been very well received at Karachi, whence he was to start on the night of the 11th for Bombay.

On the 14th November Lord Northbrook arrived at Bombay, where he was met on landing by the Governor, Sir P. Wodehouse, the principal rajahs, and native chiefs. A brilliant procession was formed to the Government House, his Excellency meeting with an enthusiastic reception from the immense crowd which lined the route. Grand preparations were being made for the Darbar, which had been fixed for Saturday last.

ACCORDING to the latest Indian telegram the Begum of Bhopal was invested on Saturday last with the Star of India. The ceremony was exceedingly brilliant. The Begum appeared veiled. The assemblage inside the encampment numbered over two hundred, and the crowd outside was immense.

AMONG the "distinguished visitors" who were awaiting Lord Northbrook's arrival at Bombay is Sayid Nur Mohammad Shah, who comes as envoy from the Amir of Kabul to confer with the Viceroy on the subject of the disputed boundary in Sistán between Persian and Afghan ground. It would seem from this announcement, for which we are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette*, that Shír Ali for one is not at all satisfied with the settlement proposed by Sir F. Goldsmid and General Pollock during their mission to Teherán. If so, and the boundary has already been decided by the umpires whom Shír Ali agreed to accept, we can only hope that Lord Northbrook will give the Sayid as good reasons for acquiescing in an undesired conclusion, as we have for accepting the Geneva Judgment and the Berlin solution of the San Juan difficulty. It is seldom that both parties to an arbitration are equally satisfied with the result; but the decision of an impartial umpire should at least remain unquestioned by those who agreed to take it in settlement of all disputes therewith connected.

CAPTAIN GIBSON of the Bengal Staff Corps seems to have been heavily punished for his attempt to bring home a charge of bribery against the Dewán of the Rewah Rajah. It will be remembered that he himself was tried and honourably acquitted on a charge of taking bribes from the very man whom he sought to expose. For some time before the trial he had been placed on a subsistence allowance, and in spite of his subsequent acquittal he has been removed from political employ, without any compensation for the previous loss of pay. The only point for which he was blamed by the Commander-in-Chief was his having failed to report the attempted bribery to his superior officer, and this shortcoming Captain Gibson has since explained by a reference to the friendship existing between Captain Goodfellow and the Dewan. He thought it useless under the circumstances to report a matter the truth of which he could not at the moment prove. The explanation, which seems so reasonable, ought at any rate to have saved him from further suffering on account of a transaction in which his innocence had been clearly established. For being guilty at the very worst of a trifling indiscretion, he is condemned to suffer in purse and prospects almost as heavily as if he had been guilty of taking the proffered bribe. If this be justice, it is hard to say what constitutes the reverse.

In speaking on the Punjab Salt Bill, Sir John Strachey combated the notion that his Government had any desire to pick holes in the legislative work achieved of late years by such masters of their art as Sir H. Maine and Mr. F. Stephen. He exulted on the contrary in "the rare 'good fortune' which had given two such men to India, which mainly through their efforts had 'already, in great measure, obtained the priceless benefits of good and simple law.'" He himself well remembered "the shameful abuses, the miserable technicalities of the procedure

of the Courts, the endless litigation, and the cruel hardship which resulted to the people" under the old state of things before the work of reform had fairly begun. Mr. Hobhouse also, the new Law Member, bore ready witness to the legislative genius and the enormous amount of labour and talent employed in the construction of the Indian Statute-Book by his colleagues and predecessors in the Council. The amendments introduced into some recent Acts were introduced solely for the purpose of "making those Acts work more smoothly." They were needed simply because, in repealing whole bodies of pre-existing law, "some small portions intended to be re-enacted had been omitted." Such slips were sure to occur even in England, where the means of guarding against them were much more ample. But the work that now devolved upon him was "not the work of revisal or criticism at all. It was done with the honest intention of making the machine work, and with the view of furthering, not of derogating from the acts already accomplished."

A TELEGRAM from Berlin informs us that the foreign Governments to whom England has addressed herself touching the expedition to Zanzibar have expressed their sympathy with the undertaking, but have not promised any active support. This is about as much as we could reasonably expect, and the want of more active support may be regarded as an advantage rather than a hindrance to the efforts we are about to make on that side of Africa.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram the Russians appear to have given up their projected expedition against Khiva—at least for the present. If the Khan has followed the advice offered him from Simla, by yielding up his Russian prisoners and making suitable amends for past misconduct, the Russians would have been left without any immediate excuse for continuing their hostile movement.

THE arrival of the *Serapis* at Bombay has been reported by telegraph.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Constantinople, the Suez Canal Company insist upon their recent advance of tolls, and talk of appealing to the decision of the French Government. The Sultan on the other hand denies the right of any French tribunal to put its own interpretation on the Act of Concession, the right of interpreting which is claimed for Turkey alone. As the company moreover is in fact an Egyptian Company, and therefore subject to Turkish jurisdiction, the Turkish Government declines to allow the Company's differences with third parties to go before a foreign Court. It seems probable however that the Maritime Powers will be invited to hold a conference at Constantinople, in order to agree upon a uniform plan for measuring the tonnage of vessels passing through the Canal.

In an address delivered last Monday before the Social Science Association, the late Law Member of the Indian Government enlarged on the progress already made in India towards a complete system of codified law. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen traced the growth of Anglo-Indian legislation from the first set of rules and regulations framed by Warren Hastings, through the attempts at a codified system under Lord Cornwallis, down to the introduction of the three codes which now embody, in "a distinct, systematic, written form," all the most important results of former legislation. He showed, moreover, how the ancient legislation had been so consolidated by himself and his predecessors, since 1859, that "there is hardly any subject on which the whole law is not comprised in a single Act, amended, where that is necessary, by Acts so drawn, that the alterations can be noted as errata." After a becoming tribute to the legislative labours of Lord Macaulay, whose draft of the Penal Code differed but slightly from the Code as actually passed in 1860, to the work achieved by Mountstuart Elphinstone in Bombay, and by the brothers Lawrence in the Punjab, and to the help he himself had received from Sir Henry Maine and other members of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Stephen went on to specify the amount of labour involved in the process of codifying the laws of India. The Code of Civil Procedure, as passed in 1859, got rid of 147 Acts and Regulations, laid down simple rules for all courts and all kinds of causes, and "prevented the growth of any distinction between law and equity." The Penal Code, which has been in constant use for the last eleven years, and has needed very little amending since it was

first enacted, condenses into 511 sections nearly all the criminal law of India. To compare such a code with our English criminal law, remarks Mr. Stephen with melancholy force, is "like comparing cosmos with chaos." The Criminal Procedure Code again, as revised by Mr. Stephen himself, embodies 270 distinct enactments in its 541 sections, besides embracing the decisions on 1,500 or 2,000 cases argued in the last ten years. To digest into one clear, concise Act the whole law on a particular subject has been the guiding principle of successive law-reformers in India. The Indian Succession Act alone contains the pith of "a whole library of English law-books." So satisfactory are the results already achieved, that an officer in the wildest parts of the frontier can at once refer for guidance to his pocket code, while native policemen may easily learn by heart those sections of the Police Act which specially concern them. Indian experience, in short, has triumphantly shown the advantages of codification, or "the expression in plain words and the perspicuous arrangement of actual laws, of rules drawn up for practical purposes by the light of common experience;" a task which Mr. Stephen declares to be "as easy as any other sort of skilled labour." His own experience in dealing with the Indian Contract Law of 1872 enables him to attest the amount of intelligent interest taken by educated men in legal questions, "when law is divested of all technicalities, stated in simple and natural language, and so arranged as to show the natural relation of different parts of the subject." To other instances of success achieved in this direction, let us add, what the speaker modestly omitted, his own Evidence Act of last year, which will henceforth replace a whole jungle of past legislation. The moral of his address of course was, that what India had done so well England could do with even less difficulty, if only her statesmen would make the attempt. We should like to see Mr. Stephen entrusted with a task so worthy of his powers.

EMBOLDENED by the rumour, which we hope is true, that Lord Northbrook intends to re-open the question of broad or narrow gauge for Indian State Railways, Mr. Lee Smith has renewed through the *Times* his protest against the ill-advised policy of carrying a narrow-gauge line from Karachi to the North-Western frontier. Once more he sets himself to prove that there is "neither excuse nor apology for sacrificing the efficiency of two military lines, upon a plea of economy which it is impossible to substantiate." Mr. Lee Smith's fruitless efforts to obtain a hearing for his offer to complete the Indus Valley and Peshawar lines on the broad gauge, at less than the estimated cost of such lines on the new metre gauge, have already been noticed in these columns. "It may be true, but you cannot prove it," was the answer given him by some of those to whom he appealed. Later official estimates and reports however have only strengthened his belief in the superior cheapness of his own plans, and Lord Northbrook's rumoured intentions have impelled him to undertake to satisfy "any impartial individual or committee" of the truth of his own assertions. He finds from one official estimate that the entire cost of a narrow-gauge line from Karachi to Lahore, and of altering the sections already made, would exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions or £180,000 more than his own estimate for completing the same line on the gauge already adopted for parts of it. If Mr. Molesworth's estimates be compared with those of Mr. Fowler, the saving on the side of the broad gauge would amount to nearly £600,000. Either way therefore there is "no escape from the fact that the pretext of economy for breaking the gauge upon the Indus Valley line has conspicuously failed." Mr. Lee Smith proceeds to show, by a reference to the Gauge Committee's estimates, that the cost of rolling-stock sufficient for all contingencies would be greater by nearly £300 a mile on the narrow than on the broad gauge line. The chief reason for this was clearly given by Colonel Kennedy when he pointed out the difference in respect of bulk between the ordinary traffic on our Indian railway, and that on a mineral-bearing line in Wales. The more we consider the arguments advanced from so many quarters in favour of maintaining the standard gauge, the stronger becomes our conviction of the impolicy of supplanting it by a gauge so manifestly unsuited to the requirements of a country like India.

WE are glad to learn that the provisional arrangements of the late directors of the Madras Military Fund, with regard to the pensions of insane subscribers, their wives, and families, have been made permanent by the Secretary of State. These

arrangements, at first adopted for five years, were continued in 1863 for a further term of ten years. In securing their permanence for their future, the Government may claim the credit of having honestly discharged the obligations transferred to it when it took over the assets of the Fund in question.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Mr. E. Bidder, Civil Engineer, at Lahore, Oct. 16. Ensign N. Cunningham, Assistant Engineer, of sunstroke, at Hooghly, Oct. 20. Major R. Thompson, at Bath, Nov. 9. Capt. A. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, at Sangley Furze, Nov. 7, aged 33. Mr. D. Mackenzie, Postmaster, at Agra, Oct. 22.

MADRAS.—Lieut. J. W. Woodhouse, Invalid Establishment, at Ootacamund, on Oct. 18.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. D. B. Long, at Khairwarrah, Oct. 19. Mr. F. Armstrong, Indian C.S., at Clapham-park, Nov. 6, aged 46.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, Nov. 15.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. Shropley, and Col. and Mrs. Nixon and infant. From ALEXANDRIA.—H.H. Prince Oldenburg, Baron Schleißen, and Cav. Rogenetti.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Poonah, Nov. 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilkins, Col. Collins, Mr. Grey, Col. Wahel, Mr. Fry, Col. Roberts, Major Macquod, and Mr. Tottenham and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Triff, Mr. Buddle, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. Helitz, and Mr. Gillett.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. O'Brien's two children, Mr. Woodward and two infants, Capt. de Saumarez, Lieut. Parry, Miss Dyce, Mrs. Milay, Mr. Fry's child, Mrs. Oliver and three children, and General and Mrs. de Saumarez.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 18, 1872.

HINDU FINANCIERS.

IN a recent letter from Calcutta the *Times* correspondent gives his readers an interesting sketch of the career of an eminent Marátha statesman, who, after raising Travancore by ten years of skilful management into a model State, has just accepted the not less trying mission of financial reform in the dominions of Maharajah Holkar. If he can only get fair play on the scene of his future labours, there is no doubt that Sir Mádhava Rao, who is only in his forty-fifth year, will succeed as brilliantly at Indore as he has done already in Southern India; and one of the worst governed States in the whole Peninsula may yet come to be a worthy rival of Gwalior and Travancore. The contemplation of Sir Mádhava's past achievements naturally led the writer in question to consider whether our Indian revenues might not be advantaged by a judicious exchange of Sir Richard Temple for a Hindu of Sir Mádhava's talent and experience. "Dare we"—he asks—"in view of the present and the future, of the peace of India and the security of the Queen's Government, employ" such a man? "If we dare"—he continues—"we shall soon have the revenue safe." Brave words these, but fully warranted by the teachings of Indian history in every age of which we have any historical knowledge. Under the rule alike of Pathán, Moghal, and Marátha sovereigns, India from time to time felt the healing influence of the medicines prescribed by financial doctors of the old Hindu race. The great Akbar was not the first Mohammedan ruler who had the wisdom to employ Hindus in the highest offices of State; and Todar Mal himself, the most renowned of Indian administrators and not the least successful of Indian commanders, was but one instance out of many that could be named of that national genius alike for strategy and civil rule, which seems to characterise the Hindu and Italian branches of the Aryan race. Sir Mádhava Rao too belongs to that section of his race, the Marátha Brahmans, whose skill in all matters of revenue gave shape, coherence, and living force to the dreams of men like Sivaji and Baji Rao. The mainstay, whether of Pathán rule in the Dakhan, or of Moghal rule in Hindustan, was the employment of great Hindu officers both in peace and war; and the stupid bigotry which led Aurangzib to dispense with their services did more than ought else to hasten the disruption of Bábar's empire. It is high time for the successors of the Moghals to take a lesson from the past, and attempt to rule by the strength as well as the weakness of their Hindu subjects. We are glad to see that in this respect the leading journal supports the views suggested by its Calcutta correspondent. The presence of a skilled native

financier in the Supreme Council would go far to solve many a fiscal problem which has hitherto puzzled the brains of English statesmen in India. Seeing what splendid revenues were raised without difficulty by the great financiers of Akbar and Shah Jahan, we could well afford to renew an experiment which would anyhow secure us from much of the ill-feeling and alarm caused by our unfortunate efforts to pour new wine into the old bottles of Eastern usage. A native finance-minister of the stamp of Sir Mādhava Rao might do much to reconcile his countrymen to the fresh demands which an English Viceroy might be compelled to make upon their pockets; and he would certainly take good care to enforce those demands in the way least likely to offend their prejudices or press unfairly on their productive means. It may seem a bold experiment to replace Sir Richard Temple by a modern Todar Mal; but if historical examples are ever worth anything, we may regard it as almost certain that boldness in this direction would bear good fruit in due season both for the governing and the governed race.

GRIEVANCES OF NATIVE PRINCES.

A LETTER received in London by a Mohammedan gentleman from a friend at Bombay throws a suggestive light on the processes employed by English officers in the management of our native feudatories. "I told you"—says the writer, a Hindu merchant and banker of high standing, great wealth, and undoubted loyalty—"that his Highness had been invited by Government to be present in Bombay on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival in November. The invitation, I am told, was of a pressing character."

The writer, whose remarks are faithfully quoted in his own English, proceeds to tell how he has heard from private advices that the Prince in question, whose name need not be given here, is anxious to be excused from attendance on the Viceroy; and the writer trusts that his Highness will have the courage to resist the pressure that may be put upon him. Besides other considerations on which he touches, there is, he continues, "the money question, the question of the expenses attendant on the journey, and *nuzzurs*. In the case of a flourishing native State this may not be felt much, but there are some States in Kattyawar which are still involved in debt. For the British Government to call upon the Rajahs of these States to undertake a journey like this every two or three years,—for such has been the case of late,—and place their territory under a heavier load of debt, is I conceive, a *sin* on the part of the Paramount Power. I learn, from the papers to-day that Colonel Anderson, the Kattyawar Political Agent, has not only urged strongly upon some of the native Princes in the circumstances above described that they ought to visit Bombay, but has also told them to prepare themselves to offer *nuzzuranas*, both to the Viceroy and the Governor, not in the shape of clothes and jewellery, as is the usual custom, but in the shape of gold or silver money!! Can the greediness for money on the part of Government be more mean? Is the deficit in the Imperial Exchequer to be thus made up? I cry 'fie' upon Government for this exhibition of low avarice in the eyes of native Princes. Such, however, are the stern facts, enough to afford matter for serious reflection to statesmen interested in the Indian Empire."

If the writer's language seems to be a little strong for so loyal a subject, he may at any rate plead fair provocation in the facts alleged. If Colonel Anderson has really directed the Chiefs of Katiwār to make their offerings in money instead of clothes and jewels, some higher power must have prompted him to suggest a course so contrary to former usage, and so strongly savouring of the retail dealer's shop. The excuse for preferring gold to *khilats* is to be found, it seems, in the fact that clothes and jewels are things which the Government can only sell at a loss. Excuses of this kind seem to condemn themselves. Does it become the dignity of a great Government to turn a kind of customary courtesy into a question of mere rupees? That sort of vulgar chaffering was supposed to have

gone out with the East India Company, which never, by the way, thought of reaping a rich pecuniary harvest out of the *nazars* of native princes. It would be far better to abolish the custom of taking fees and presents from anyone who attends a State-Darbār, than to make such an occasion a mere cloak for filling the public purse at the expense of those who come to pay honour to a high public officer. If the Native States contribute less than their due share to the imperial revenues, it is surely not in this way that the deficiency should be made good.

The kind of pressure put upon native chiefs by zealous politicals for purposes in themselves praiseworthy or politic is also apt to breed results by no means desirable. To some of the greater or more prosperous feudatories it may be no great burden to meet a Viceroy or a Governor on tour; and their pride or loyalty may be gratified if their pockets suffer. But the honour of exchanging compliments with her Majesty's representatives appears to have far fewer and fainter charms for many a small or struggling potentate in other parts of India than Katiwār alone. Within the last four years the Princes of Katiwār, Mahi-Kānta, Gujarāt, and the Sirdars of the Dakhan have been summoned more or less urgently to the Broach Exhibition, to meet Sir S. Fitzgerald on his tour, to wait upon Lord Mayo, and to pay their respects to the Duke of Edinburgh. The splendour of their dress and retinue on such occasions was doubtless wonderful to behold; but how many of them could afford, as things were, to make so goodly a show? If the cost of their journeys and ceremonial visits sometimes provoked complaints, inaudible to official ears, they might at any rate reimburse themselves by taxing their unfortunate subjects. In the same way it was highly edifying to hear that this or that native Prince had been "persuaded" to devote large sums to charitable purposes in memory of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. But the sort of munificence which led the Gaikwar of Baroda for instance to offer two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000, for the building a Sailors' Home at Bombay, may be called by another name, when we think of the additional burdens which his people on that very account have probably had to bear.

Correspondence.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In continuation of the letter published in your Paper of September 30 last, I have the honour of calling your attention to a letter from the Government of India of the same date regarding the working of the money-order system in India. You have republished it in Page 1094 of your Paper of the 11th inst.

This money order system corresponds with the post-office order system in England.

Owing to the frequent instances of fraud and defalcation, and to the common complaints of the insufficiency of the remuneration allowed to the agents, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the office of money-order agent shall be abolished, and that the issue and payment of money orders, except at the Presidency towns, shall henceforth be a part of the duties of the Treasury establishment.

As the Treasury Establishments in India are already overworked, I beg you to urge the Secretary of State to relinquish for the present the idea of entering into competition with Exchange bankers by granting post-office orders in England and India to be issued in one country and paid in the other.—Your obedient servant,

[Rather too late for that—eh?—Ed. A. I. M.]

TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"I only wish I could say that the translation is really a good one. I have honestly bestowed much severe labour upon it. But my Sanscrit studies have not been either deep enough or extensive enough to enable me to do full justice to the importance of the undertaking. Perhaps also I lack the requisite enthusiasm for Sanscrit."—Rev. J. Wenger's words, quoted in the *Times* newspaper of the 15th October, 1872.

SIR,—The above are the words of the humble Christian who has just completed the latest translation of the Bible into Sanscrit. Sanscrit is the foundation of the languages of upwards of 150 millions of souls; ought not we Christians to feel ashamed that Mr. Wenger should have been left for twenty-four years to toil at his pious task unaided and almost unheeded in the solitude of a house on the outskirts of Calcutta?

We call ourselves a Christian nation, but the apathy we display in neglecting to revise the translations into the languages spoken by our Indian subjects, from whom we exact so enormous a tribute, is disgraceful and inexcusable.

The reasons assigned by different sections of the Church of England for refusing to ask for Government aid are worthy of consideration.

One section of the Church thinks that co-operation in the work of translation is impossible while so much antagonism on Church questions exists. This party considers that the English translation is very imperfect, and it consequently despairs of any perfect translation into any language spoken in India; it argues that for many of the more important words in the Bible there are no equivalents in any of the Indian languages.

Another section of the Church thinks that the existing translations are quite good enough; and that, notwithstanding the fact that most of the translators during the past sixty years have been very imperfectly acquainted with Hebrew and Greek, still the people understand the meaning of the translations, which is all that is required. This party thinks that a translation can be made direct from English into Hindi without the intervention of Greek and Sanscrit; it declares that Government will never consent to assist in revising a translation into any dead language; and it shows its sympathy with Dissenters by renouncing all connection with Government.

A third section of the Church urges that we have not yet found the perfect original text either in the Hebrew or Greek; and that until we can find it in some hidden ancient manuscript there is no use in making expensive translations of an incorrect text. Some belonging to this party urge that a great portion of the Bible is useless or erroneous, and that mankind are made good, not by reading the Bible, but by civilisation, science, and commerce. The disciples of this school may be considered to be represented by the *Times* in one of its articles of the 18th of September, 1867, out of which I extract the following passage:—"If the East is regenerated by Western thought, a result will have been accomplished to which there has been hitherto no parallel in the history of the world; but the enthusiasm of those who still cherish the hope of converting savages by means of tracts and Bibles is even more difficult to justify."

T.

(To be continued.)

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the insuperable interests of enlightened civilisation, perhaps it is better now to tell you what I am noticing after I came to this country about your religion. Because one thing always in Hindostan Padres are telling us, "This religion is best of all!" But I cannot now recognise which he means! Many religions you have got in this great metropolis of Babylon! Then if a poor Hindoo or Mussalman will change, which must he take? His poor head will be in a jumble to find out. One Sunday I asked Mr. Conway where I had better go to? He replied, "Best place Westminster Abbey." Then he go away. Soon as gone, another boarder standing near say, "Westminster Abbey bad place, bad religion, not true, better go hear celebrated Dr. Manning at Roman Catholic Chapel, this is real religion." Now how to understand which is right? I am lately reading that one thousand crores of village rustics and mechanic labourers in back slums cannot understand any religion! Why do you not teach before you send missionary to India to disturb? Mussalman and Hindoos all very comfortable; they understand their own religion. If good man he die happy, but wicked man all the same every place. Besides I am hearing that some profoundest English scholars cannot lately believe in Christian faith themselves; they are saying in Conway's boarding-house at dinner, that for instance, Mr. Huxley and Mr. Darwin are the Plato and Aristotle of the age. Another thing, all natives in India, because you have got Hindustani servants, can see that the English do not pray much. Cook boys can tell that private soldiers do not pray a little. How then can we

believe this is true religion? Also in this great Babylon on Sunday morning, I observe the custom that dressed smart in fashion all go to church. But other days in shabby dress no service got. Mussalman rich and poor pray five times a-day, Hindoos plenty times. Which is best custom of these?

One day I walked in Regent-street with Mahmoud Shah, passing by a place called St. George's Hall, a tall thin man, red nosed, with long shabby black coat gave a bill. It was written that a Padre was giving a sermon, one shilling each. So we went in. I thought now he will explain to me clearly the Christian religion, No! But he called out in a voice of thunder, "Shameful Church this, disestablish him!" "Bishops take poor people's money, idle, useless." Clergyman careless, preach dead doctrine, hypocrite. All humbug, all mistaken." I could not understand till Mahmoud Shah explained that he wants to annihilate Established Church of England, then everyone take what religion he like best.

As we walked backwards to Conway's establishment, the brain in my poor head felt as if a red-hot coal had got on it, more jumbled than ever. I was vexed and thinking within me "Your religion is too difficult for us, no wonder the missionaries and Padres in India cannot make us into Christians, though they are trying bellowing in the streets since one hundred years, because they preach dead doctrine hypocrites, and cannot understand themselves. If they cannot understand how can they make us understand to be converted?" Then I am recollecting that in the elevated Koran it is written in the chapter under heading "The low" that "if fruit is good, then we recognise the tree is proper sort, grafted not jungly," then if plenty charity you have got, why so many miserable beggars starving in your streets? Women beggars only few in my country and only many beggars for religion as Faquirs, Jogees, Kalunders, Sunyassies, &c., but here everywhere I am seeing bags of skeletons and bones like ghosts, with clasped hands begging, and rich jolly man only looks in shop window, frowns on forehead and in growling voice say, "I give you up to police."

In the Koran it is written "It is absolutely commanded to give one-tenth of income in charity, but it is better to give one-fifth." If European rich gentlemen should give annually only one-tenth then not possible that so many poor people run about helpless.

At last I am come to conclusion that perhaps your religion is excellent for you, but for Mussalman and Hindoos it is not proper. It is best for them not to change. Besides there is fear that if they try, perhaps their own religion will run away, and they not able to catch the tail of the other one, then as transatlantic American cousin say, they will be just like a "Coon up a gum-tree."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIZ ALI KHAN.

Conway's Boarding-house, Nov. 13, 1872.

THE ASIATIC IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The subject of this letter may not be without interest and of serious import to many of your readers in the Far East, as it has been a source of serious reflection and study to the writer—viz., the immigration of Asiatic youths to this country, ostensibly to take advantage of our various colleges and scholastic institutions, and to fit them in future to take part in the administration of their own land in the different departments of the public service in India, to which they have an undoubted right, besides others, as merchants, professions, trades and business in all its various branches.

It becomes therefore worthy of enquiry how far such teaching in our home schools, and the general habits of life of Indian students, in this our modern Babylon, tend to form and fit them for the altered and entirely different state of life on their return to India, in having to rehabilitate themselves to those local ties of family and other associations that their more advanced opinions and ideas of their self-importance and self-conceit have tended to sever. In fact, they illustrate and act the role of that little amphibious animal the frog in the fable, and hence discomforts, discontent, and unhappiness accrue to themselves and those around them, coupled with difficulties to the Governing Powers, as to the manner of dealing with these improved and Anglicised elements of modern civilisation in the rising generation of the natives of India, but more especially the young Bengalee.

Such a sojourn in England, with its vast liberty of action,

is in the Asiatic mind apt to suggest other principles—not complimentary or grateful to its tutor, as a study of the vernacular papers might show. The native thus trained longs to try and solve for himself that difficult task of self-government. Self-knowledge has been reached only so far as that superficial adornment of his person and his self-swagger, which renders him ridiculous to his more sensible and enlightened countrymen, and those Europeans with whom he is brought into contact. And I apprehend that the examples are but few where English-trained Asiatics in English colleges and schools have risen to any great pinnacle of fame in their own land, or even maintained the respect and admiration of their native *confreres*. They, therefore, throw themselves on their Anglicisms, and kow-tow to the Government powers in the most abject manner, and while in office they are often tempted to commit acts of injustice to their fellow-men, to illustrate their zeal, and their desire to merit the favour of the *burra sahibs*. And if they should temper their judicial and other acts with consideration and mercy, it often subjects them to doubts and suspicions of all those evil influences of bribery and corruption by which, for generations, the administration of law and justice in India has been contaminated.

The Thomason College, that at Delhi, the Roorkee College, the Money School and other immense establishments scattered widely over India, are imposing enough in their appearance, their pretensions, and their professions. They are noble edifices, imposing in their grandeur, and filled with professors, who pass through Government-house and then the *Gazette* to their several lucrative sinecures; voluminous reports are printed, examinations held, degrees conferred, diplomas granted and all the forms of advanced English and foreign universities mimicked in their most fantastic and shallow shapes, making, in fact, a great to do about nothing, while the only true and practical test of knowledge and usefulness is most remarkable for its absence.

Now in educating Asiatics something more than the three "R's" are required, for I believe them to be as capable as any European in mastering and acquiring all the advanced sciences and learning of our own country, as many of the scholars of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras will illustrate; and it becomes remarkable how many of the middle classes in India are not only able to read and write in their own language, but in three or four others, English and often French beside, and their patience and perseverance of study in overcoming difficulties of this kind is one of their chief characteristics.

But with all these good and useful elements they become sadly debased and leavened during their sojourn in England. They pass through the curriculum of the college with decency and order, for they are as a rule obedient to "orders and regulations," but when loosened from these scholastic bonds of discipline they readily become the victims to those loose pleasures around them which they have not tasted and long to experience, and often to their serious disadvantage and final overthrow, for they cannot go very far without finding the wolf in *women's* clothing that is ready to devour them.

Now, after careful study of the subject of these student immigrants, I feel the absence of an intermediary institution to advise and to act for them, between the distant homes of these young men, and the schools and colleges of England, an institution that could be so organised that it might watch over their well-being, and act on the part of those who sent them in good faith, confidence, and great hopes, as a guide and adviser during their sojourn in England, where the habits and mode of life are so different, and more alluring than they have seen or experienced, and where the temptations to stray meet them in every path they walk. And I am quite sure such an Association as I have ventured to suggest would meet with merited approbation, and the assistance of a great number of those wealthy and advanced natives of India who now possess a strong and earnest desire that their sons should have all the advantages that England can give in its scholastic colleges and institutions, which undoubtedly open for them a path to those appointments in the public service of India for which a local education in India would scarcely fit them.

The aping of the Bengalee Baboo is often at best a sad burlesque on our English mode of teaching manners and example; his first rudiments of LIFE, *a la Anglaise*, being to eat English dinners, with his pale sherry in private hotels, followed by a sip of brandy and soda and a mild Havannah, his feet on the table, and ha'ha'ing upon Government measures, or a loose

story of the *demi monde*. This is not an extravagant picture, as the writer has seen such examples almost daily in the hotels of Calcutta, while the arrogance and self conceit of others who have visited "*to pay their respects to master*" have in many cases been most exasperating, disgusting, and unbearable; but I am glad to be able to say that there are also many exceptions to this rule.

The subject matter of this letter is of great importance, and one that I trust to see fully ventilated and discussed, as I do think that the time has arrived when some necessary action regarding such immigrant students should be determined upon for their better guidance in this country, and ultimate good and prosperity in their own, and in perfecting them both morally and socially for a higher and more important position, and in showing a worthy example to those who would follow after them.—

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THALMA.

16, Bernard-street, Russell-square, Nov. 7, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

In the matter of octroi and transit duties *Native Opinion* holds that the Council have committed a great mistake. These duties were first imposed for a special purpose. That has never been fulfilled, and is not ever likely to be. The ordinary rates and taxes are quite sufficient for our ordinary wants; and if the Government will not create fat berths and useless departments, we shall be able to pay our expenses if the Government pays its fair share of the municipal taxes. As a matter of principle, all taxes on necessities should be avoided in India, and transit duties should be shunned. Once introduced into Bombay the example is sure to become contagious, for the tendency to throw one's burdens on his neighbours is natural in the West as well in the East. We shall give one example. At a certain small seaport in the Northern Koukan, a municipality was projected in 1866, July. Its expense was to be defrayed from the import and export duties on trade. This was openly avowed; and on the faith of that the application was based. Some difficulties were however encountered, and the majority of the inhabitants, finding that their calculations regarding the "sinews of war" were likely to prove wrong, petitioned against the establishment of the municipality. The magistrate would not hear of this new petition; but Government seem to have seen the absurdity of introducing a municipality into a town against the wishes of the people, and it was withdrawn. Here is an example of the open introduction of transit duties, which failing, the community could not or would not pay for the municipality. This was at Tarapoor, and on the opposite side of the river such duties were being actually realised for some time. At Bassein, where the notorious Yeshwantrao Balvant is one of the Municipal Commissioners, there is a duty, amongst other things, on molasses, liquid and solid, beetle-nut, and on oil-cake. Although these are nominally duties on imports they are all chiefly articles of export; and as oil-cake is used for manure in the plantations in the whole district, a tax thereon is a transit duty in favour of the municipality; and we understand it is likely to affect the trade in this article, as it has already injured the trade in molasses, which is now exported from other places. Again, the duty on sugar is really a transit duty, for large quantities of it are sent from Bombay to the northern and southern ports of Western India and also up-country. As regards grain, there ought to be no two opinions; and even as respects *ghee* the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas was quite right in asserting it to be a necessary, and not a luxury; and if the chief secretary does not know this we pity the existence of such want of elementary knowledge in high places. His Excellency the Governor has perhaps come to look upon beer and spirits as necessities; but thousands of his countrymen in England, and many even in India differ from him in this respect, so that Mr. Mangaldas is in good company still. Mr. Tucker has alluded to the maintenance of lunatic asylums by municipalities in England, but has he not told us elsewhere that India is not England? That really makes up the whole difference. And if that difference did not exist, the present Bill would have been consigned to oblivion long ago.

MR. CAMPBELL'S EDUCATION SCHEME.

The *Englishman*, after pointing out the obvious objections that present themselves against Mr. Campbell's recent educational orders reducing the Director of Public Instruction to the position of a clerk of the Bengal Secretariat, hold, that there are yet graver objections to those further orders, by which he transfers all the really important duties of inspectors of schools to the shoulders of district officers and commissioners of divisions. In the first place, collectors and magistrates have already far more work than they can well keep pace with; to impose on them the whole work of an inspector, in addition to that which they already have, seems like putting the last straw on the camel's back. It is true that Mr. Campbell's resolu-

tion talks a great deal about local Committees of Instruction, with commissioners as peripatetic presidents, and collectors as local chiefs or vice-presidents. Mr. Campbell even demurely marks off the responsibilities and the patronage of the committees, from those of the collectors; but of course this is little better than a pleasing farce. All the world, if it know anything of Mofussil administration, knows perfectly well that the committee will act as the recording clerks of the collector's orders; unless, indeed, a committee, as sometimes is the case, turns restive, when it simply acts as an obstruction to all business. Disregarding, then, the action of these committees, as being at best passive or negative, the administration of the schools will be carried out by the deputy inspectors acting directly under the collector's orders, and amenable only to him. Does anyone who is acquainted with the overwhelming pressure of work that is already concentrated on these unfortunate district officers believe for one moment that any one of them (even with the aid of one of the inspector's clerks which has been graciously offered to them "if necessary") will be able to exercise anything approaching an adequate supervision over the schools of his district? We are well acquainted with the heroism and self-devotion of these officers as a class; we know that, as a rule, they will do as much as man can do, effectually to discharge their assigned duties, however onerous; we have heard of more than one district officer whose head has already been nearly broken by the "precious" balios of the present Lieutenant-Governor; but we protest against the tendency to ride a willing horse to death. We believe that there is hardly a district in Bengal in which the collector and magistrate is not, under the present regime, seriously overworked; nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that abuses must ultimately arise if such a state of affairs becomes at all permanent. And must it not become permanent if a collector has henceforth to perform, for his own district, the very heavy work of an inspector of schools in addition to all his other duties? We fear that the only possible result of such a system must be that very often the work will necessarily be either hastily and imperfectly done, or performed by untrustworthy native subordinates in a manner worse than imperfect. The commissioners will be the presidents of all committees in their own divisions, and "will exercise a general supervision and control over them." This means, in other words, that there is to be a little independent Educational Department in each division, the commissioner being his own director of public instruction, acting of course (as the departmental director has hitherto acted) under the direct orders of the Government. Under such a system it is obvious that anything like uniformity of action in educational matters must be an impossibility. Under the imperious rule that at present obtains in Bengal, it is possible that all the commissioners may be kept so well in hand by their great chief as to be unable to largely develop any private hobbies of their own. Even this much, is at least dubious; and for the future, we doubt if any of Mr. Campbell's successors will follow his example in attempting to substitute direct personal government from head quarters for the delegated authority of trusted subordinates. But the best possible argument against Mr. Campbell's new system is to be found in the fact that it has already been tried and found wanting. In its broad features it is identical with the system, or no system, that prevailed here before the establishment of the Education Department under the orders of the Home authorities. Every one who is acquainted with the internal history of this province prior to 1854 knows what a miserable failure that system was. We need not here enter into its details, for it was utterly condemned by the unanimous voice of the Home Government, the Government of India, and the local authorities; and the system which has just received its *coup de grace* from Mr. Campbell was elaborated under the joint auspices, and by the combined wisdom of all those Governments. To say that the departmental system had numerous and grave failings, is no more than to say that it was the work of mortal men, and that it has been up to the present time in a state of progressive development. We have often pointed out such failings; but we doubt whether anyone will assert that it failed in the same way that its predecessor had failed. When Mr. Campbell virtually affirms that the departmental system was not susceptible of reform by any process less thorough than actual abolition, we think that few who have studied the question will be able to agree with him; when he, on his own sole responsibility, orders the adoption of a system which is practically identical with the earlier one condemned by some of the greatest statesmen that India has ever seen, we cannot but fear the most deplorable results from a policy so blindly arrogant and so impatient of the teachings of the experience of predecessors.

THE ATALIK GHAZI.

England has no interest, as far as can be seen at present, in challenging Russia in relation to the Atalik Ghazi. But the Indian Government, we maintain, ought to know what the Atalik Ghazi is doing, what manner of man he is, what gifts and resources he possesses, and to some extent, what are his intentions. Russia knows everything about him. We know nothing about him, and probably never will, unless we have to acquire the knowledge in war. One day he is reported to have been victorious over his enemies, the

Tungani—victorious ever so many months ago. Then we have news of his defeat, also ever so many months ago; and then perhaps of other victories and defeats, at similar long dates distant. We know no more in reality about his doings than we do of the Panthay and Chinese wars, and it is saying very little when we add that as much is known of the former as of the latter. It is a most remarkable fact, as indicative of the easy terms upon which we fancy that we hold India, that we have chronic, ceaseless, wars within distances which should be nothing to adventurous Englishmen, and yet we are content to know twelve months after date the bare fact that a great battle was fought, an immense number of lives lost, and a great political change effected. And even then what we learn is often by mere accident, from the story of some of those adventurous travellers who range Asia through and through. It can hardly be questioned that Russia has a great future in those regions. Whether she will extend to China and open from the westward that long sealed-up Empire, or whether she will find the limit of her progress where she is met by an old civilisation, apparently anything but effete, but the most extraordinary in character that the world ever knew, the future alone can show. It is evident, however, that under no present conditions have we either the right or the power to interfere, although we have the right to know, and an interest in knowing, exactly the real state of affairs. Once we had an amicable understanding—an understanding always limited by what England, as a free nation, could accept—there would be no reason in the world why a British officer should not travel to the extent of the Russian outposts.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE.—It is announced that the Government have sanctioned a subsidy for a monthly postal service between Aden and Zanzibar, and have accepted a tender by the British India Steam Navigation Company for its performance. The service will be begun on the 5th of next month, in connection with the arrival at Aden of London mails on Nov. 22. By selecting the port of Aden for the starting point, India, as well as England, will be brought into direct communication with the East Coast of Africa, and it is confidently expected that the service will not only develop trade, but tend to diminish slavery by conveying information of the movements of vessels employed in that traffic, while it will also provide means of communication between Sir Bartle Frere's mission and the authorities. It is proposed to connect the service at Zanzibar with one from Natal, and thus bring the entire outline of the African coast under the influence of regular postal communication.

BRAHMIN INTOLERANCE.—The Brahmins of Travancore have a remarkably good opinion of themselves. According to a paper of those parts, a road was open near Trevandrum when Sir T. Madava Row was Dewan, for the benefit of the people living in the adjacent villages. It seems that the Dewan has been asked to have the road shut up. The priest of a small and insignificant temple in the neighbourhood has represented to the Dewan that by this road running by the side of his temple and being made use of by people of all castes and creeds, the temple has been polluted, and that therefore for the sanctity of himself and his god the same should be blocked up. The Dewan has visited this road perhaps at the request of his Highness the Maharajah, before whom the priest first lodged his complaint; but it is to be hoped that before acceding to the priest's request, he will compare the utility of a high road for the public benefit with the interest of a single narrow-minded Brahmin. The late Dewan had a similar request made to him, but he would not listen to it, and we fancy the present will be equally obstinate. Brahmins in all parts of India might feel inclined to make such requests, but we think that it is only in Travancore that they would actually make their wishes known.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 16.

COLLECTOR-MAGISTRATES IN BENGAL.—The Magistrate-Collector of a big district in Bengal must have plenty to do. We see from the census papers that the area of his district ranges from 1,500 to 7,000 square miles; while the population under his charge runs from 1½ to 4½ millions, and is oftener over than under two millions. He has recently been made the *de facto* head of his district police, and he has now been charged with the duty of introducing a scheme of Government primary schools. We hope the primary education scheme may be successful. For the sake of Bengal Collectors we are glad to learn that the Indian Council has given a cordial approval to Mr. Campbell's scheme for raising the salaries of the larger Bengal Collectors more nearly to the level of the salaries of all Collectorships in Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces. At present the salaries of Bengal Collectors are Rs. 1,916 a month for the first Grade, and Rs. 1,500 a month for the second Grade; an acting Collector gets from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,400 a month. The salaries of all Collectorships in the other regulating provinces of India are above Rs. 2,200 a month. We quite think that Bengal Collectors are entitled to have their positions improved, and the public service will certainly be benefited if good executive officers of some years' district experience can be kept as Collectors, instead of hurrying to be made Judges at once. Still the present is no time for increasing the public burdens merely to raise official salaries, and Mr. Campbell will have to find money for bettering his Collectorships by making savings elsewhere. We shall await with interest the unfolding of his scheme.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 12.

Bengal.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.—As I have already informed you by telegraph, the Viceroy arrived here on Saturday at 7.30 A.M., having spent the night in the train after leaving Umritsur. His Lordship left Umballa by special train at eleven o'clock on the night of the 7th inst.,—the Lieutenant-Governor having started early in the evening for Lahore in order to receive the Viceroy on his arrival at that place. At daybreak on the 18th the Viceregal party left the special train, which had been drawn up at Loodiana during the night, and drove across the dry bed of the Sutlej in dak gharries to Phillour. The Viceroy was escorted by a detachment of the Punjab mounted police. At Phillour a special train was in waiting, and after a run of two hours the party arrived at Umritsur. A guard-of-honour of the 58th Regiment was drawn up on the platform of the railway station to receive the Viceroy, who at once drove to Major-General Taylor's (the Commissioner's) house. The Viceroy passed a busy day in visiting the different places of interest in and about the city, amongst others the Town-hall and Government College and Missionary School. He also visited the Fort, and afterwards drove through the cantonments.

At Lahore his Excellency was met on the railway platform by the Lieutenant-Governor, his personal staff, and a number of civil and military officers, besides many native gentlemen. A guard-of-honour of H.M.'s 27th Regiment was also drawn up to receive him, and a Royal salute was fired from a battery of artillery, posted outside the railway station, as he left the railway carriage. Before proceeding to Government House his Excellency and party drove round the city, and returned to the Lieutenant-Governor's by the mall or Anarkullee entrance. The road approaching the Lieutenant-Governor's was lined on each side by the troops of the Meean Meer garrison and the 4th Punjab Infantry. At the chief entrance to Government House the Lahore foot volunteers were drawn up as a guard-of-honour to receive his Excellency. The Viceroy occupied the afternoon in receiving and returning the private visits of the Rajahs of Kappurthalla and Ferozkot, and in visiting the Government College and the Missionary School. A drive to the Shalimar Gardens in the evening closed the day's proceedings. Early this morning his lordship rode through the city, entering it by the Delhi Gate and visiting the Fort. He afterwards visited the Mayo hospital, and in the evening drove out to Meean Meer to see the cantonments. Some good result may possibly be looked for in the Viceroy's visit to Meean Meer, which has lately suffered so severely from cholera, and which continues to exist as a garrison for European troops notwithstanding the many objections that are urged against it in regard to its liability to epidemics of the worst kind, and its general unsuitableness as a military station. The experiments of the past few years in this cantonment have almost unquestionably demonstrated that, even with a superior system of sanitation, it will still be subject to dangerous malarial conditions, and the only one remedy therefore that remains, is to abandon it altogether as unfit for the habitation of the European soldier.

The progress in the reconstruction of the break in the Sutlej bridge seems to be slow. It is said that the current is still so strong that it is almost impossible to carry on the work; and on the other hand there is a general outcry against the delay caused by the non-arrival of the necessary iron and permanent way material from England. There is no doubt that as long as such a break exists, the pecuniary loss involved to the traffic of the line must be very great.

His Excellency leaves for Ferozepore to-morrow afternoon. It is reported, with what truth I know not, that one or two cases of cholera have recently occurred there.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—We regret to hear that Honorary Ensign M. Cunningham, Deputy Commissary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade Public Works Department, Hughli, died on Saturday last from the effects of sunstroke.—*Englishman*, Oct. 22.

A ROYAL AUTHOR.—The Rampore Nawab has gone in vigorously for all the honours of authorship and a literary reputation. Not many days ago we announced the publication by him of the work of a rare Persian poet, which he had himself edited. We learn now that he has launched a "Lamentation"—Taravai Ghum. The style and subject are much lauded by scholars. Sir William Muir has expressed high approval of the work.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 17.

INDIGO.—Bengal was expected to turn out a total of 1,25,000 to 1,31,100 maunds of Indigo about a fortnight ago. It was estimated by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. that the different districts would produce as follows:—Lower Bengal from 45,000 to 46,000 mds.; Moughyr 3,500; Tirhoot 27,000; Chuprah 12,000; Chumparun 12,000. Besides this it was computed that the Benares Provinces might be credited with from 10,000 to 12,000 mds. and the Doab with from 16,000 to 18,000.—*Bengal Times*.

MEERUT.—The whole of the troops who left Meerut for the cholera camp have now returned to cantonment. The last detachment of the Royal Artillery and 105th Light Infantry came in on the 7th. They had been free of cholera for about ten days previously. They had, however, suffered considerably from dengue.

GREEN TEA.—From the Mowdie Hill and Ramghur gardens, Hazaribagh, ninety chests of green tea have lately been sold in Calcutta at a general average rate of one rupee and three annas per pound. Teas this season, whether from their superior quality, or owing to an unusual demand in the home market for Bengal growth, have fetched splendid prices at auction, as well as at private sales.—*Bengal Times*, Oct. 16.

BITEN BY A MONKEY.—An officer of the 26th Cameronians at Fyzabad met with a singular and very serious accident last week. He was leading a tame monkey by a string tied around its neck, and was walking quietly along, when the little brute suddenly sprang at him and inflicted several deep bites on his knee. For some days the gentleman's life was despaired of, but his symptoms are better, and hopes of recovery are entertained.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 22.

THE HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—We regret to see by the Sanitary Commissioner's report for the end of September, that cholera is said to be spreading through the villages of Hazara, a district which has hitherto remained free from the disease. When we note that deaths from cholera are decreasing all over the province, we must also call attention to the fact that this does not mean the country in the month is getting healthier.

MOHAMMEDAN LITERATURE.—Unusual energy is being displayed by the Mohammedans of the North-Western Provinces in providing for their own use educational books in the Arabic language. During the past year no fewer than twenty-three thousand copies or parts of the Koran were printed, an immense number considering that the demand for general literature is so slight. Nineteen Arabic Grammars and seven Treatises on Logic, averaging a thousand copies each, were also printed.

DROWNED.—On last Wednesday night Mr. E. F. Witting, in command of the flat *Mullah*, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned. It appeared that the deceased was amusing himself by walking on the edge of the deck outside the rail, lost his balance, and fell into the water. Though known to be a good swimmer he never rose to the surface; the probability is that he was carried away by the under-current. The police boats have been on the look out since Thursday morning for the body, which has not turned up as yet. The flat was at anchor at Sulkeeah when the accident occurred.—*Englishman*, Oct. 12.

CACHAR TEA.—At the auction sales of Bengal tea held in Calcutta on the 23rd, 25th, and 28th September, 5,225 chests were offered, of which 4,895 found purchasers. We observe the Durrum Khallgarden, in a break of seventy-six chests average sixteen annas and eight pie; Coocheela in a break of 8 realised 16-6; and Silcoorie, disposing of 189 chests, obtained 15-8. These were the highest averages. It has been a subject of general remark how admirably the gardens of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. have done this year. We heartily congratulate all the managers of estates who have succeeded in this most trying enterprise, since we are well aware that success can follow only where unwearied energy, undaunted perseverance, and great skill and intelligence lead the way.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—On Sunday, the 20th October, a mahout or elephant-driver, having trespassed on some zemindar's land, cut off a great load of *pepu* tree branches for fodder for the elephant, and was in the act of binding it on the elephant's back when the owner of the tree detected him, and commenced showering abuse on the trespasser. The elephant suddenly took his master's part, attacked the zemindar, and before any assistance could be rendered killed the owner of the tree. It is dangerous to permit such animals into populated towns, and far more so to permit their being located within the Kaisur Bagh buildings. Herds of cattle of every description are of late located in the small space between Neil's Gate and the Deputy Commissioner's Office, to the danger of the public.—*Lucknow Times*, Oct. 23.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—A singular accident happened to a gentleman the other day. He was cutting a pear or an apple, when he accidentally wounded one of his fingers on the left hand. The blood flowing rather freely he passed his hand through some grass in order to brush it off; the next day the finger swelled and the swelling proceeded up his arm, affecting the whole arm to the shoulder; he thought nothing of it till on the third day the whole arm pained so much that he began to be alarmed, and sought medical advice; the doctor informed him that he had been poisoned by some poisonous shrub that he must have touched when he passed his hand through the grass. Severe remedial measures were at once resorted to; incisions were made in the arm and hand and medicine introduced to counteract the effect of the poison, and eventually a portion of the diseased finger was cut off, mortification having commenced, since which there is every appearance of a cure being effected, though it will take some time before the patient will be safe. The incident shows what small causes may bring about the most serious results.

DEATH OF MR. BIDDER.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. Bidder, the engineer who had charge of the erection of the Beas temporary bridge. He recently took short sick leave to Dalhousie, but became worse after returning to the plains, and died on the 16th instant at Lahore, after a very painful illness.—*Punjab Times*, Oct. 18.

HASSAN ABDAL.—All the newspapers miscall the place chosen for the Punjab autumn manœuvres. *Husson Abdool* is an impossible name in that shape. We find Abdool rahceem, the servant of the Merciful, Abdullah, but this should be Hasan Abdal, Hasan the Abdal. An "Abdal" is a Mahomedan saint of high dignity who possesses certain miraculous powers, for instance, that of walking upon water. It is supposed that there are always forty of these wonderful personages, but we cannot say who Hasan Abdal was or when he lived. The word *Abdal* is from the root *badal*, which means change, and is in common use in Hindoostani.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

MODERN EFFEMINACY.—In Cannanore, the *Bangalore Herald* informs us, the sepoys walk about with umbrellas in full uniform, knapsack and all, and what is worse, appear to be under the impression they will be allowed when the time comes to carry the umbrellas into action. "Ought they," remarks our contemporary, "not to be disillusioned on that point? This reminds us of an old practice in vogue years ago in Bengal, of officers commanding companies going to parade with an orderly carrying two bricks for them to stand on whilst putting their men through the manual and platoon exercise. The order, we believe, is still extant directing officers to discontinue the practice as unmilitary and unsoldier like. Is not the sight of sepoys in full uniform walking about with cotton umbrellas to protect them from the heat of the sun equally unmilitary and old womanish?"

TO CALCUTTA BY THE CANAL.—The *Windsor Castle*, Captain Howson, a splendid new canal steam vessel of the "Castle" line of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., arrived in the Hooghly, at the end of last week, with cargo and passengers. The interesting problem involved in these Canal vessels, and their future influence on the carrying trade between England and India, gives to each new comer a natural welcome; and in this case there is an especial interest in the arrival. The *Windsor Castle* left England on September 12th, was at Suez, without "touching" in the Canal, on September 26th, at Ceylon on October 9th, and reached the Hooghly on October 16th; a passage from England to Calcutta, including all stoppages, of 34 days—the shortest passage ever made. This may well cause the P. and O. Company to look to its laurels. After such a run the return freight of course was certain, and we believe the vessel may be laden as fast as the work can be done.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 25.

IRRIGATION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.—We see, from the latest returns, that the area of land in the North-Western Provinces irrigated during the past year was 852,489 acres only, as compared with 1,050,805 acres in 1870-71. The gross revenue was Rs. 21,75,733, as compared with Rs. 25,51,169. This diminution was distributed almost equally through all the districts, and was owing to the favourable rainfall. Regarding these results the resolution of the local Government says:—"The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 21,75,733, which is less than it has been since 1866-67; but it is still slightly in excess of the revenue of that year, which was itself, in comparison with the previous history of irrigation in these provinces, a remarkably favourable season for the canals. The area irrigated this year is 100,000 acres less than it was in 1866-67; the increased revenue is accordingly due to the superior staples irrigated, these paying at higher rates. Upon the whole, then, although the season, having been singularly favourable for agricultural operations, has made the results appear less promising when contrasted with the years of drought and partial rain preceding it, still the results now recorded are not unpromising of future progress."

IN MEMORIAM.—We have the sad duty this week of recording the death of Mrs. Stephenson, wife of the Rev. J. Stephenson, Chaplain of St. John's, which took place on Saturday, October 5. Our last number contained a notice of the birth of her son, and it was thought she was progressing most favourably towards recovery, when she was suddenly attacked by puerperal fever, a disease very rare in India, but very fatal wherever it occurs. During a residence of nearly six years in Calcutta, Mrs. Stephenson laboured hard in that earnest but unostentatious way which marks the true woman. At first she turned her attention towards the House of Industry, and her visits there were regular and frequent. Soon after, she was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a working class for poor women, a branch of usefulness in which she had had some experience when in Madras. This class has been continued up to the present time, with constantly increasing success. The number of women who at first joined it was only twelve, now it is no less than ninety, and a corresponding increase has taken place in the amount earned by the workers. Mrs. Stephenson was also a diligent collector for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in connection with the St. John's Parochial Association. She raised in this way for the venerable society an amount very little short of Rs. 1,000—a noble example of what quiet perseverance can effect.—*Indian Church Gazette*, Oct. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. Str. Bengal, Langland, London; Allahabad, Crispin, port not mentioned; Balkamah, Richardson, Bombay.—19. Hawarden Castle, Jones, Liverpool; City of Sparta, Anderson, London; Futtay Moombarack, Nacoda, Muscat; Roma, Jefferys, Bombay.—20. Frederic, Baudronet, Bourbon.—21. Inkerman, Kirk, Bombay; Mio Mac, Perkins, Liverpool; City of Berlin, Warden, Cardiff; Indian Empire, Blackmore, Galle; str. Columbian, Angove, Suez.—22. Str. Baghdad, Self, Bombay; Daphne, Cross, Liverpool; Howrah, Greaves, London; Star of Erin, Mills, London.—23. City of Lahore, Lamont, London; Francois, Got, Bordeaux.—24. Lady Lawrence, Ovenstone, Liverpool; Lochgoil, Waterston, Hong Kong.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per City of Sparta.—Mr. W. Laphorn.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. Ellenborough.—20. Strs. Burmah and Busheer; Carisbrooke Castle.—22. Labrador, and a barque.—23. Strs. Coromandel and Dahlia.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 12
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	111 4 to 111 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	103 12 to 104 0

EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Dcts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 9-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company ...	200	412 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	128 to 129
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	40 to 42
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	117 to 118x.d.
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 650 to 660
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	200 to 205
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	24 to 30
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	259 to 260
East India Tea Company ...	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	140 to 142
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	170 to 172½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	200 to 210
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	355 to 360
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	800 to 825x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	108 to 110
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	440 to 445
Punjab Bank ...	100	93 to 94x.d.
Singla Bank ...	500	560 to 565
Tinrool Indigo ...	200	100 to 102
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 28

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Saltpetre, per ton ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...		

* Transactions.

Madras.

IN MEMORIAM.—The money, Rs. 840, collected at the offertories in the Madras churches on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales has been devoted to the General Hospital for the purchase of books, book cases, pictures, &c. A ward in the hospital has also been named after the Prince of Wales.

THE FLOODS AT CUTTACK.—The thanks of H.E. the Governor-General in Council and of his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal have been communicated through the Madras Government to Colonel Luard, commanding the 41st Madras N.I. at Cuttack, for the exertions of the officers and men in affording assistance to the Engineering Department in July last when the safety of the town of Cuttack was so seriously endangered by floods.

ENGLISH ENERGY AT ELORE.—The late floods at Ellore, remarks the *Pioneer*, will supply the Secretary of State for India with a typical instance of the value of Europeans in subordinate appointments. The river at Ellore rose, flooded the canal, and then the town; but before all the ruin that threatened could be worked, a young European inspector of police, Mr. Prendergast, breached the canal and let the water out. This of course was not his duty, but he saw the danger, and in a critical hour took the responsibility upon himself for extreme measures. The duty was the civil officer's; but he was away at the time, so it devolved upon the tehseldar, a native. But this individual, when appealed to by the public,

refused to do anything—he could not, he said, “take responsibility upon himself.”

DENGUE AT TRICHINOPOLY.—It is a fact that dengue was so bad last month at Trichinopoly that the Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Southern of India Railway wrote as follows to the agent:—“If our drivers get it we shall have to stop work. I have had five applicants for employ during the last fortnight, two of them qualified to work engines. I am sending two fitters from here to keep going. If they get dengue or small-pox I don't know what I shall do. We shall come to a stand if reasonable latitude is not given to us to employ what labour we consider needed.” The matter was so serious that it was referred to Government, and the Consulting Engineer had to authorise Mr. Betts, by telegraph, to “engage extra hands when emergently required to meet casualties among the permanent employees.”

MILITARY.—Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., returns to his old appointment of Military Secretary to the Madras Government. A change for the better was offered to him, but he declined it on the score of ill-health. Colonel Silver, on the return of Sir A. Wilde, will revert to the post of Superintendent of Army Clothing. As Major-General Wilde has (says the *Madras Mail*) refused the Hyderabad command, it will probably now be given to Major-General Blake, commanding in Burmah. This move would of course give promotion in the list of Brigadiers. Brigadier-General Woods, C.S.I., commanding the Ceded Districts, is the senior, and will probably succeed General Blake in Burmah. The Brigadier-General Macintire, commanding at Trichinopoly, will get a first-class brigade. Colonel Crawford Cooke, late Quarter Master General, Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C.S.I., and Colonel Silver, Acting Military Secretary to Government, stand next on the list for promotion, and doubtless one of these officers will be the new Brigadier.

CIVIL.—The *Madras Mail* has good reason to believe that the following appointments have been resolved upon:—The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Madras; the Honourable William Hudleston, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, to be Chief Secretary; the Honourable J. R. Kindersley, Acting Judge of the High Court, to be Revenue Secretary to Government; Mr. J. J. Minchin, Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, to be Collector, Magistrate, and Government Agent of Tanjore; Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, to be Madras representative in the Viceregal Legislative Council, Calcutta; Mr. R. A. Dalrymple, on special duty, to be Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue. The expected retirement of Mr. G. L. Morris will give a pukka collectorate to Mr. R. W. Barlow, who is at present Acting Collector of Chingleput, an appointment which, by all accounts, he is likely to retain.

A RIVAL TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Bangalore will soon rival Bombay in municipal extravagance. There are about 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants in the town who contribute one lakh and Rs. 7,000 towards the maintenance of a municipality. Of this sum Rs. 66,500 are paid for general establishment, and Rs. 23,000 alone go towards the salaries of the president of the commission, the engineer, assessor, sudder amin, vital statistical officer, and miscellaneous, to say nothing of supervision of conservancy, lighting, drainage, sewage farms, and the thousand and one departments connected with a municipal corporation. There is a talk of levying additional taxes, and there is also a talk that a strong but respectful representation will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore of the excessive sums paid away to men who do but little towards the proper conduct of municipal affairs. The town of Bangalore, in the opinion of most people, should be worked, as most Mofussil municipalities are, with an honorary president and commissioners and with a paid sanitary officer. This arrangement will prevent the levy of additional taxes which are so unpalatable to the people who pay enough for the sanitation and lighting of the town.—*Madras Standard*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10. Oxfordshire, —, London.—20. Str. Patna, —, Bombay.—21. Berar, —, London.—23. Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Oxfordshire.—From LONDON.—Mr. and Miss Gardner and Master Gardner, Mr. Guille, Mr. Reith, Mr. Fussell, Major Robertson, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and Miss Jackson. For MADRAS.—Mr. Innes, Mr. Poonen, and Mr. Saunders. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Hudson, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Duncan, Mr. G. Jackson, and Mrs. Neill.

Per Patna.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dawng, Mr. Fandolphe, and Mr. Farish.

Per Arabia.—Lieut.-col. J. E. Hope, Hospital Assistant Martin, and the Rev. Mr. Tanner.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20. Str. Oscar, —, Calcutta.—23. Riversdale, —, Calcutta.

KILLING A NATIVE.—We are informed that Nesserwanjee Framjee, the well-known manager of the “Frere Arms” Hotel at Bhosawul, is at present on trial there before Mr. Reid, the F.P. magistrate of that portion of the district, for causing the death of a native by severely beating him, as mentioned in our news-letter the other day.—*Times of India*.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

JACOBABAD, Oct. 7.—The Khan of Khelat has left Khelat for Cutchee, from which place he will move on to Jacobabad when apprised of the Viceroy's approach to that place. The Bolan Pass is impassable, owing to the Murrees holding it. They seem inclined to break their agreement with Captain Sandeman. The village of Shapoor, forty miles from here, has been pillaged by them; they carried off nearly all the cattle and other valuables, even taking away with them fowls. The authorities here, on hearing of the outrage, sent forty men of the Sind Horse. Unfortunately the country between Jacobabad and Shapoor was under water, which greatly impeded their progress. Their assistance was too late, as the hill-men had taken to the hills. They barter their plunder, and if possible for money, which helps towards the payment of the instalment to make good what they have previously stolen from the kaffilas. Strange rumours reach us of Yacoub Khan, Governor of Herat—that he is about entering into an alliance with the Khan of Khelat—with what intention I do not know, but it is likely to give his brother, the Governor of Khandahar, petty annoyance. The Governor of Khandahar is said to have refused to make advances of money to Yacoub Khan. The late Governor, Shere Ali Khan, used to honour drafts from the Herat Governor, which practice involved him in trouble, and was one of the very particular reasons why he was removed by the Ameer. This refusal has no doubt given greater annoyance to Yacoub Khan. At present Yacoub Khan is not in favour with the Ameer. His Highness has had cause for dissatisfaction from the attitude lately assumed by Yacoub Khan. The Sukkur Municipality are making preparations for a suitable reception of his Excellency the Viceroy, who will arrive there on or about the Dewallee. The native merchants propose to have a grand show of fireworks.

KHANDEISH, DHULIA, Oct. 11.—This station has been cast into gloom by the untimely death of Mr. Francis Thelwall, late 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate here, which melancholy occurrence took place in the afternoon of the 9th inst., after a brief illness. His remains were conducted to the grave by a carrying party of the 17th N.I., kindly told off for this duty by Colonel Thompson and the officers of the 17th N.I., while a guard of the Poona Irregular Horse was stationed at the cemetery gate to keep back the rabble who usually congregate on such occasions. The Protestant residents of the place are indebted to Captain Owen for this last courtesy. Mr. Thelwall's remains were accompanied to the grave by all the European residents, military and civil, and some of the higher Parsee and native officials also attended out of respect to the deceased gentleman's memory. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Malligaum. There are few things, I fancy, that affect a rightly-constituted mind so much as that masterpiece of English composition, the Protestant funeral service, which, when read with the usual concomitants of a funeral and the solemnity and impressiveness of the language was, I need scarcely say, done full justice to by Mr. Roberts. There were few, I imagine, who could have left the cemetery last evening without pondering sincerely on the uncertainty of human life. Although but a short time in the district, Mr. Thelwall had by his ability, energy, and independence won the esteem and confidence of those who came in contact with him. He was also known to be painstaking and impartial. The service has really lost an able man by Mr. Thelwall's death.

BHOWNUGGUR, Oct. 8.—Another triumph, as triumphs go in Kattyawar, has been scored by the soldiers of this State. The celebrated outlaw, Nagjee, was slain on the 4th inst. after a desperate encounter between nearly equal numbers. It appears that, accompanied by fourteen or fifteen Juts from Jutwar, he had been lying for some days in concealment near a village close to Rungpoor in the direction of Dhundooka, engaged in looking about for a likely village to loot. Here one of his own spies betrayed him to Joga Gowalia, a Katee vassal of Bhownuggur, who making a sudden night march of upwards of twenty-six kos, accompanied by a dozen of his own kinsmen, two other Katees, and a couple of matchlockmen from Ningala post, came upon him in the morning twilight just before dawn. Nagjee had the advantage of position, being posted in some milkbush hedges across a nulla, and his men were all provided with firearms, he himself carrying a first-rate English double-barrelled rifle. But his people were surprised and just aroused from sleep, and some, of course, were in that helpless condition which all opium-eaters are in before taking their customary dose. On the other hand, the Gowalias were picked men, nearly all of one family, fully prepared and splendidly mounted, but they were armed only with swords and the short, heavy, and useless lance, half spear, half javelin, which Katees affect, and of the two matchlockmen who accompanied them one exhibited such cowardice as to render him utterly useless. Nagjee himself was the first to perceive the hostile horsemen endeavouring to steal across the nulla, and gave the alarm by firing a shot, which passed through the body of Bokha Gowalia, the brother of the leader, who immediately fell from his horse. His partisans, foolishly enough, instead of galloping forward, grouped

anxiously around him, when a second discharge from the other barrel of Nagjee's rifle (Nagjee was a noted marksman) wounded another Gowalia called Merum severely in the side. But Bokha, although mortally wounded, retained sufficient presence of mind to order his people to "leave him, and not to return without Nagjee's head;" and feeling that they had no chance, except at close quarters, they charged furiously across the nulla. The outlaws were by this time on their guard, and as the Kates crossed, they were received with a matchlock fire which would have been deadly but for the faint light, and, as it was, proved fatal only to two of their horses. After the first-fire, however, the surprised and dismounted robbers could do nothing against the swords of the horsemen. Five or six were slain, two severely wounded, as many more taken prisoners, and the rest made their escape in all directions. Nagjee himself endeavoured to re-load his rifle as he fled, doubling and turning round a milk bush. He succeeded in loading one barrel, but before he could exp it, two or three of the Gowalias were upon him, and he had to drop it and take to his sword. Then, while two others engaged him in front, Joga jumping from his horse stole up behind, and clasped him round the waist. Still Nagjee hacked desperately at Joga's hands, and succeeded in cutting off some of his fingers, but a couple of lance-thrusts ended his struggles, and his head being cut off was carried to Bokha Gowalia, who died soon after.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—J. Brandenburgh (of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.), Acting Consul-General in India for Austro-Hungary, has been appointed by H. E. the Governor a member of the Bombay Committee on the Vienna Exhibition.

JUDICIAL.—The *Sindian* says, it is rumoured that Mr. Phillpotts, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad is likely to be transferred to another appointment, and that Mr. Scott, C.S., at present at Shikarpore, will probably be sent to Hyderabad.

COTTON.—The quantity of raw cotton imported into Bombay by sea during the week ending 12th October amounted to 2,557½ cwts.; the quantity imported by water amounted, during weeks ending 8th and 16th October, to 2,356 cwts. in the former week, and 1,999 cwts. in the latter; total 4,355 cwts. for the two weeks.

KHANDESH.—We hear that it is in contemplation to widen when rebuilding the streets of towns and villages in Khandesh that were destroyed by the recent floods; and that a committee in connection with this duty at Dhulia has already commenced their labours of survey and plan. This is a step in the right direction, and we shall not err in attributing it to the thoughtful foresight of the present collector, Mr. J. H. Grant.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.—From Indore we learn that Mr. Miller, superintending engineer, Neemuch State Railway, has returned from Simla, and that Government have sanctioned that line. The works will be commenced as soon as the contracts have been made, and continued as far as Neemuch. The engineering difficulties are comparatively slight, and the earthworks will soon be completed. The estimates and plans have all been approved, and tenders will be advertised for at once.

HYDRABAD, SIND.—Dengue still prevailing in the city of Haidarabad. Whole families are laid up, and the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Holmestead, has so much to do in consequence that he has hardly time to attend to his European patients. The fever has now made its appearance amongst the Christian inhabitants. Mr. O'Dea, of the Public Works Department, was the first European who was down with it; then followed Mr. LeMessurier, of the Settlement Department, and now we hear that Mr. Patton, the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, is laid up.—*Sindian*, Oct. 19.

DISTRESS AT RUTNAGHERY.—About a fortnight ago the *Times of India* in a paragraph said that the severity of the distress in the Rutnagherry Collectorate had been exaggerated, and now we see the *Pioneer* repeats the assertion of the *Times*. As the fact of there being scarcity in the Rutnagherry Collectorate was first brought to the notice of the public in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, we presume it is the *Bombay Gazette's* article which is said to have exaggerated the distress; but we have the best authority for saying that the distress was very severe and was by no means exaggerated in our article.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 21.

THE GUJARAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.—The Supreme Government having accorded its sanction to the Gujarat irrigation project, Mr. Clarke, the executive engineer in charge, has pushed on the preparation for the commencement of the work with activity. The village of Kamlapore in the Mandvie district has been fixed upon as the principal station for the commencement of the operations. The river Taptee being very narrow there, a dam, about twenty-seven feet high and running along either banks, will be constructed near the place. Two canals will be cut out from this dam, the smaller of which will run to Amrolee, and thence water will be conveyed to Surat by pipes. The other canal is intended to be big enough to hold a sailing vessel. This will cross the railway line some ten miles distant from Surat, and shall meet the sea on the western side.—*Gujarat Mitra*.

MILITARY.—The following additional items of military movements arising out of the arrangements for the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, though entirely "unauthorised," are not, we believe, altogether so "inaccurate" as the absence of that element seems to some minds to imply:—The headquarters wing of the 17th Regt. N.I., from Dhoolia, and a wing of the 26th Regt. N.I., from Surat, will be brought down by rail to Bombay so as to arrive on the 12th prox. for duty on account of the approaching visit of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—The body-guard of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, consisting of fifty-one troopers under command of a European officer, is expected to be in Bombay from Umballa on the 2nd proximo.—H.M.S. *Dalhousie*, Capt. E. Warner, will probably leave on the 28th with stores for Kurrachee, where, in due time, H.E. the Viceroy will embark on board of her for his voyage to Bombay. The despatch boat *May Frere* is also to be sent by the marine authorities to Kurrachee on the 4th or 5th.—*Times of India*, Oct. 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21. Str. Delta, Turner, Hong Kong; str. Walamo, Owen, London.—28. Str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Allipoy; Esperanza, Nacoda, Mozambique.—29. Harvester, Carver, Boston.—25. Str. Vesta, Lombardich, Trieste.—27. Str. Emeu, Lee, Hong Kong; Gauges, Harcourt, London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20. Str. Cathay, Dundas, Aden and Suez.—22. Str. Hydaspes, Rogers, China, Ac.—23. Sikh, Andrew, Calcutta.—24. Str. Asiatic, Jennings, Calcutta.—25. Victoria Cross, Burns, Rangoon; Attila, Stephenson, London, via Coochib.—26. Geraldine, Paget, Ogelvie, Calcutta.—27. Str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—28. Str. Peshawar, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Oliver, two children and an infant, Mr. E. O'Brien's two children, Mrs. Hendon and infant, Mrs. Miley, Mr. Woodward and two infants, Mrs. Lucas and three infants, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Major-General and Mrs. de Sausmaroz, Captain de Sausmaroz, Capt. H. F. Philpotts, Mr. W. Maisden, Mr. J. H. Wait, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Close, Mr. P. W. Gibson. For Barndis.—Mr. A. Hille, Mr. J. Hills, and Dr. A. E. Sharpley. For Venice.—Mr. I. Fry, Lieut.-col. C. W. Wahab, Mrs. Wilkins, Lieut.-col. Collier, Mr. Grey, Lieut.-col. G. R. Roberts, and Mr. Hardigan. For Suez.—Mr. R. B. J. Roberts.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 28, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee 1s. 11 9-16d. to 19-32d.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 11 3-4d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 12 13-16d. Debit.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	7550
Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 6,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	900
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2500 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6000 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—					
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8150 xd. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	...	...	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	126 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2375 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	1300
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	930
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 725
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 230
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	480
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2590 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2025 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	Do. 228
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	...	...	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	...	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	6-0-19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1857-33	...	...	...	...	" 96 1½ to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1855-56	...	...	...	...	" 101½
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	...	" 101½
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	...	" 101½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	" 103½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	" 111

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton. To London—No ship.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BAILEY, Capt. F., B.E., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to be a dep. conserv. of the 1st grade, and is app. supt. of forest surveys and working plans under the immediate orders of the insp. gen. of forests from Oct. 5.

BLAKE, E., sub engr., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is transfd. to the Indus Valley Railway. Oct. 12.

BRADSHAW, Capt. O. M., dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, in the Central Provs., acted as dist. supt. of the 4th grade, with effect from the date on which Major Walton availed himself of the leave granted to him up to June 10 last. Oct. 15.

BROCK, S., resumed charge of the office of controller, public works accts., Madras, from Capt. D. H. Trail, B.E., on Sept. 17.

BURROAH, A., to be an asst. to the dep. comr. of Seebaugor, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Oct. 16.

COOKE, H. G., asst. mag. and coll. of Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, has furl. for twelve months, on m.o., together with the usual subsidiary leave from Oct. 13. Oct. 21.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Major H. H., Bengal staff corps, late dep. superint. of surveys, Topographical Dept., is reapp. to the dept. as a dep. supt. of the 2nd grade, with effect from the date of his return to India. Oct. 18.

HARVEY, Capt. E., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, military works branch, is transfd. to the Punjab buildings and roads branch.

HITCHINS, Major C. T., to offic. as superint. of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh as a temporary arrangement. Oct. 16.

HOPKINSON, Capt. W., asst. comr., Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a mag. Oct. 16.

HUGHES, J. O., is app. an asst. surveyor, 4th grade, as a probationer.

ST. BARBE, H. L., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class. This cancels the orders of the 3rd inst. posting him to Jessore. Oct. 18.

SIM, Capt. C. A., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, is transfd. to the military works branch. Oct. 14.

TRAIL, Capt. D. H., R.E., resumed charge of the office of controller, public works accounts, Mysore, from Mr. T. Moss on Sept. 20.

WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in the 24-Pergunnahs. Oct. 22.

YOUNG, H. G., to be a probationary asst. surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (Gazette of India, Oct. 12.)

Capt. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., is permanently app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. R. H. Froude, asst. engr., 1st grade, Oudh, is transf. to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. L. F. Maclean, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transf. to the irrigation branch, Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. from Oct. 4:—

Lieut. A. E. Ward, Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. J. Morgan, Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 8th regt. N.I.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Oct. 22.—The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are appointed to be assistants to the magistrates and collectors of the districts mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class:—

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. F. Handley, Midnapore.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Bancoorah.

Mr. C. O'Donnell, Jessore.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 8.—The following promotions are made in the junior department of the Topographical Survey, with effect from Oct. 1, to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. H. J. Bolst, surveyor, 2nd grade, to surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. J. Harper, surveyor, 4th grade, to surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Chennell, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to asst. surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. C. Tapsill, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to asst. surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. W. W. McNair, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. D. Ryan, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. F. Pettegrew, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to asst. surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Robert, asst. surveyor, 4th grade to asst. surveyor, 3rd grade.

BENGAL OPIUM AGENCY.

Oct. 15.—Mr. C. E. Mendham, sub deputy opium agent, Saharanpore, to be sub deputy opium agent of Azimghur.

Mr. W. Blundell to be an asst. sub deputy agent in the grade on Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. J. R. Mawson, asst. sub deputy agent, Sultanpore, is prom. to the grade on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. W. B. Peade, tempy. asst. sub deputy opium agent, Chota Nagpore, is confirmed in the grade of asst. sub deputy opium agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. J. Christian, tempy. asst. sub deputy opium agent, Patna, is confirmed in the grade of asst. sub deputy agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. J. E. Hand, offic. asst. sub deputy opium agent, Ghazee-pore, is confirmed in the grade of asst. sub deputy opium agents on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. C. H. Vans Hathorne, offic. asst. deputy opium agent, Ghazee-pore, to be an asst. sub deputy opium agent on Rs. 200 per mensem, on probation.

The following officers are appointed to offic. as asst. sub deputy opium agents in the Bonares district:—

Messrs. G. R. Carter and A. W. Osborne.

MYSORE COMMISSION.

The following temporary promotions in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned, with effect from the dates and for the periods specified:—

Lieut. col. A. J. Bruce, deputy superint., 3rd class, to be offic. deputy superint., 2nd class, from Jan. 26, v. Capt. T. G. Clarke, on furlough.

Lieut. col. H. M. Elliott, deputy superint., 1st class, to be offic. superint., from April 5, v. Major A. C. Hay, on furlough.

Capt. W. Hill, deputy superint., 3rd class, to be offic. deputy superint., 2nd class, from March 21 to April 4, v. Lieut. col. J. Puckle, offic. as sec. to Chief Commissioner.

Capt. W. Hill, deputy superint., 3rd class, to be offic. deputy superint., 1st class, from April 5, v. Lieut. col. Elliott.

Mr. L. Ricketts, deputy superint., 3rd class, to be offic. deputy superint., 2nd class, from April 5, v. Capt. Hill.

Major H. E. Mottet, asst. superint., 1st class, and offic. deputy superint., 4th class, to be offic. deputy superint., 3rd class, from April 5 to June 26, v. Mr. Ricketts.

Capt. F. F. H. Armstrong, asst. superint., 1st class, to be offic. deputy superint., 4th class, from April 9 to July 13, v. Major Mottet.

Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming, deputy superint., 4th class, to be offic. deputy superint., 3rd class, from June 27, v. Mr. Ricketts.

Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, asst. superint., 4th class, to be offic. asst. superint., 2nd class, from Jan. 26, v. Mr. Krishna Rao.

Lieut. E. P. Maltby, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. superint., 1st class, from Jan. 26 to May 14, v. Major H. G. Thompson, offic. as superint. of Coorg.

Lieut. E. P. Maltby, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. superint., 1st class, from May 15 to July 13, v. Capt. Armstrong.

Lieut. E. P. Maltby, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. superint., 2nd class, from July 14, v. Major C. A. Benson, offic. as judge of Small Cause Court.

Capt. E. S. Ludlow, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. superint., 2nd class, from Jan. 26 to May 14, v. Major A. W. C. Lindsay, offic. military assistant.

Capt. E. S. Ludlow, asst. superint., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. superint., 1st class, from May 15, v. Mr. Narasimnagar, offic. asst. superint., 1st class.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. superint., 4th class, to be offic. asst. superint., 2nd class, from Jan. 26 to April 8, v. Major C. A. Benson, offic. judge of Small Cause Court.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. superint., 4th class, to be offic. asst. superint., 1st class, from April 9 to May 14, v. Capt. Armstrong.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. superint., 4th class, to be offic. asst. superint., 3rd class, from July 14, v. Lieut. Maltby.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—FOREST DEPARTMENT. (From the Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 5.)

Consequent on the removal of Mr. Graham from the forest dept., the following arrangements are made:—

Capt. F. Baily, R.E., additional dep. conserv. of forests, to be dep. conserv.

Capt. C. W. Losack, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, to be additional dep. conserv., v. Baily.

G. W. Strettell, dep. conserv., 3rd grade, now on leave, is posted to British Burmah.

J. Adamson, asst. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, to offic. as dep. conserv. until Mr. Strettell's return from leave.

J. McKee, sub asst. conserv., 3rd grade, to be an asst. conserv., v. Losack.

C. E. Fendall, sub asst. conserv. in Punjab, to offic. as asst. conserv. of forests, v. McKee.

P. Gough, offic. as sub asst. conserv. of forests in N.W.P., is confd. in that app.

Mr. Lamory, insp. of police, Kamthi cantonment, to be 2nd class insp., and posted to Betul dist.

Mr. Lima, 2nd class insp., to be insp. of Kamthi cantonment police.

H. F. Bartlett, asst. comr., received charge of registrar's office, Sagar dist., from Capt. F. B. Morris, on Sept. 20.

MILITARY.

BABINGTON, Capt. C. W., 1st squad. sub. 9th Bengal cav., to be 1st wing sub. 30th N.I., v. Cock, apptd. station staff officer at Seetapore. Oct. 18.

BATTYE—NASH.—2nd Goorkha Regt.—Capt. A. Battye, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the absence of Major Macintyre, on furl. Capt. H. P. P. Nash, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Battye. Oct. 18.

CHAMIER.—The services of Major S. H. E. Chamier, R.A., comdnt. No. 1 horse light field batty., Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C., on app. to R.H.A.

COCK, Capt. C. R., 1st wing sub. 30th N.I., to be station staff officer at Seetapore, v. Beadon, apptd. an offic. brig. major. Oct. 18.

CREAGH, Lieut. and adjt. O'M., assumed charge of the batt. on the day of Lieut. col. Blair's departure.

DAVIS, Capt. A. T., attached to the 5th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., v. Webb, apptd. 2nd wing sub. 8th N.I. Oct. 18.

DOUGLAS, Capt. H. McD. de W., staff corps, to be station staff officer, Delhi, v. Wolseley, apptd. an offic. brig. major.

GOULDSBURY, Lieut. D. E., 1st wing sub. 37th N.I., to be qrmr. 19th N.I., v. Hailes, who exchanges. Oct. 10.

HAILES, Lieut. W., 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. 37th N.I., during the absence of Lieut. Corse-Scott on furl. Oct. 18.

HAILES, Lieut. W., qrmr. 10th N.I., to be 1st wing sub. 37th N.I., v. Gouldsbury, who exchanges. Oct. 10.

KNOWLES.—G.G.O. dated Nov. 24, 1871, and that dated Jan. 22, 1872, regarding the apps. in the 3rd Bengal cav., of Lieut. Knowles to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, and Capt. Komble to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, are hereby cancelled.

MACKINNON.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. W. C. Mackinnon to be major, from Aug. 24.

MALET.—Official notice has been received from the Horse Guards of Capt. C. F. Malet, 8th foot, having been posted, on his recent prom., to the 2nd batt. of his regt. Capt. Malet is directed to proceed to England, and join his batt. by the first opportunity, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

BODDY.—The services of Capt. P. Roddy, v.c., of the unattached list, late barrackmaster, Dugshaie div., are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

ROSE, Lieut. H. M., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Tregear. Oct. 18.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. R. J., 11th Bengal cav., to retain the app. of adjt. on promotion. Oct. 10.

SWINHOE.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, the removal of Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., to England, as directed in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 13, is cancelled.

TIERNEY, Major E., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 1st class, to be agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, Ishapore, v. Col. G. E. Voylo, ret.

TREGEAR, Capt. V. W., 41st N.I., qrmr. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Ryan. Oct. 10.

TWEDELL, Capt. F., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 31st N.I., in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Major Bernard, on furl. Oct. 18.

TWYSDEN, Brevet col. H. D., Bengal inf., is transfd. from Barrackpore to Meerut for gen. duty, at his own request.

WEBB, Capt. E. H., 1st wing subalt. 5th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I., v. Morgan, app. to the P.W.D. Oct. 18.

WHEELER, Lieut. C. E., adjt. Erinpooora irreg. force, to offic. as 2nd in comd. of that force during the time Capt. Loch will offic. as comdt., Mhairwarra batt. Oct. 15.

WHITMORE, Lieut. G. A. L. A., R.A., has reverted to the imperial list, with effect from Sept. 5.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undersigned to the undermntd. officers:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. J. Hazlet to be capt. from June 19.
2nd Bat. 60th Rifles.—Capt. L. C. Brownrigg to rank as capt. from the 28th Feb., 1868.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 19.)

Simla, Oct. 12.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the ordnance commissariat dept.:—
Major D. J. Welsh, R.A., asst. to the inspr. gen. of ordnance and magazines, and superny. comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Major E. Tierney.
Capt. A. Walker, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Major D. J. Welsh, borne as supernumerary.
Capt. G. Lamb, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class (on furl.), to be comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Capt. A. Walker, prom. to the 1st class.
Oct. 14.—Asst. comy. and hony. Lieut. J. Matthews, 2nd class barrack master, Ferozepore, is prom. to the rank of depy. comy.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 10.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction the following retirement, and to make apps. as follows:—

Lieut. J. L. Young, 3rd hussars, is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission.

Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbill, 2nd batt., 12th regt., to be instr. of musketry, v. Reed, promoted.

Capt. F. S. Terry, 2nd batt., 25th regt., to be depy. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry.

Lieut. H. Harris-Burland, 85th regt., to be adjt., v. Drage, prom. in the 52nd light infantry.

Capt. E. L. Robertson, 106th regt., offic. depy. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, to be depy. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry.

Head Quarters Umballa, Oct. 17.—Lieut. J. H. Hutchinson, 5th lancers, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Qrmr. J. Robinson, 1st foot, retires upon tempy. half pay.

G. A. Money, gent., 8th foot, to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. F. Malet, promoted.

Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, 58th foot, has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

W. W. Lean, gent., 65th foot, to be a sub. lieut., in succession to W. T. Crof, promoted.

Major and brevet lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, 109th foot, becomes supery on app. as asst. adjt. gen. in India.

Capt. C. J. East, brevet, 41st foot, to be major.

Captain G. F. Blackwood, brevet, royal (late Bengal) artillery, to be major.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

The C. in C. is pleased to notify that the class lately formed at Simla for instruction in army signalling closed on Sept. 30.

The undermentioned officers, who were permitted to remain at Simla on duty for the purpose of undergoing instruction in the above class, will therefore proceed and rejoin their corps or stations without delay:—

Major G. V. Fosbery, v.c., Bengal S.C., offic. wing officer 35th N.I.

Capt. G. Murray, Madras S.C., 1st wing sub., 21st Madras N.I.

Capt. W. Reynolds, Bombay S.C., 2nd in com. and squad. officer 3rd Sind Horse.

Capt. A. A. Dick, Bengal S.C., comdt. 11th Bengal cav.

Capt. T. Aked, 96th foot.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Head Quarters, Umballa, Oct. 17.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts.:—

1st Bengal Cav.—Capt. M. Clementi, 1st squad. sub., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Lindsay, dec.

6th Bengal Cav.—Brevet capt. H. A. Fletcher, 2nd squad. sub., to be adjt., v. Williams, apptd. 2nd in com. 5th cav., Punjab frontier force.

Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson, offic. adjt. 18th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Fletcher.

Lieut. Richardson will continue to offic. as adjt. of the 18th Bengal cav. until further orders.

9th Bengal Cav.—Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. sub., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Babington, apptd. 1st wing sub., 30th N.I.

Capt. D. H. Robertson, attached to the regt., to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Willis.

MEDICAL.

MACMULLEN.—Jhansi station order confirmed, dated Sept. 7, app. Asst. surg. R. Macmullen, 106th foot, to med. charge of station staff, with effect from Aug. 24.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLONGHS TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

It having been announced in G.G.O. No. 207 of 1869 under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, that the furlough rules of 1868 shall apply to all warrant officers holding veteran or honorary commissions, that conductors and sub conductors shall be entitled to furlough on sick certificate, and the corresponding furlough shall be granted to warrant officers in the subordinate medical department, and to those holding the honorary rank of assistant surgeon, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is further pleased, under the authority of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to announce that those classes will be allowed to reckon the following periods of leave, whether taken in India or Europe, as service for pension:—

15 months in	12 years' departmental service.
20 " 14 " "	
24 " 16 " "	

2. Warrant officers holding that rank on this date may, should they elect to do so, continue on the rule hitherto in force, and reckon all leave in India as service, and all leave out of India as against service. This option will not be given to men attaining warrant rank after this date.

3. Applications from warrant officers for leave to Europe must be accompanied by a duly certified statement of the applicant's service, and of the condition in respect to service, for pensions under which the furlough is taken.

4. The provision of this order will have effect from this date.

THE RAJPOOTANA BATTA FUND.

As it has lately been discovered that some officers have retained in their hands certain sums without exhibiting them in the public accounts, the undersigned has the honour to republish, for general information and guidance, the subjoined resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 14624, dated Dec. 10, 1861:—

"From correspondence that has lately passed between the Foreign Department and the agent governor general for the States of Rajpootana, it appears that for upwards of a quarter of a century a fund, called the Batta Fund, has been in existence in the Mhairwarra District, the money belonging to which remained in the hands of the treasurer of the deputy commissioner of that district, without being exhibited in any shape whatever in the public accounts. To prevent such irregular proceedings, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council directs all officers of Government to bear in mind that all transactions to which they, in their official character, are parties, must, in future, without any reservation, be brought to account, and all moneys be deposited in the Government Treasuries."

INVALIDS.—COMMANDS.

With reference to G.O. 263 of 1869, the C. in C. in India is pleased to publish the following rules for the command of troops proceeding to England on board H.M.'s Indian troopships:—

Whenever a regiment, or the headquarters of a brigade of artillery, or a regiment and battery, embark on board a troopship, with other details, the senior officer in command of such a brigade, regiment, or battery, if of the rank of a field officer, will, as a general rule, be appointed to command the whole.

In the case of detachments of regiments, invalids, or time-expired men proceeding in the transports, either together or separately, the C. in C. of the Bombay army will be good enough to select from amongst the field officers proceeding to England on sick leave, or on duty, or on private affairs, such officer as he may consider best fitted for the responsible duty; a preference being given, when possible, to the two first classes.

In both cases, should there be on board an officer senior to the one selected for command, he will be looked upon in the light of a passenger only; he will not be considered on duty, and will not be empowered to interfere in any way with the command of the troops.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR 1873.

The following order, issued by the Government in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

Industrial Arts' Exhibitions and Museums.

Simla, Oct. 3.—No. 161.—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for India, having reference to the International Exhibition to be held at Kensington in 1873, is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated London, Sept. 27.

"For next year's Exhibition, general art manufactures, silk and velvet, raw and manufactured silk, with illustrations of produce and processes, substances used for food, drink, smoking, with cooking utensils and implements for smoking and drinking, steel and steel manufactures, including edged tools and arms, surgical instruments, carriages unconnected with rail, new inventions."

With reference to the above telegram, the Governor general in Council is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to form a Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibitions of select works of fine and industrial arts to be opened at Kensington on May 1, 1873:—

President.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, C.S., K.C.S.I.

Members.

H.H. the Maharajah of Jaipur, G.C.S.I.

The Hon. B. H. Ellis, C.S.

Major gen. the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S., C.S.I.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.

Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B.

The Hon. J. B. Smith.

Allan Hume, Esq., C.S., C.B.

Baron A. M. Dowlans.

Rajah Suttanund Ghosal, Bahadur.

F. F. Wyman, Esq.

Babu Romanath Tagore.

Manockji Rustomji, Esq.

Munshi Amir Ali Khan, Bahadur.

Cecil Stephenson, Esq., C.E.

Ex-officio Member.—Hon. Secretary for the time being.

STAFF OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 22.—With the sanction of the Government of India, H.E. the C. in C. directs that the pantaloons and high boots, which have received the approval of her Majesty, and have been introduced at home, shall be substituted for the booted overalls and Wellington boots worn by staff officers and mounted corps.

The high boot is to be worn for those duties on which the booted overalls have hitherto been used, and on all other occasions trousers will be the regulation dress.

Officers will not be required to make this change until the overalls now in their possession are worn out.

When the new boot is on, the upper edge should be one inch below the knee-cap, and sloped off to the rear, so as not to interfere with the bend of the knee.

The new pattern spurs will be worn with the high boot.

This order is applicable to staff officers of British mounted corps, and to mounted officers of British and native infantry.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The following G.O., by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is published for information and guidance:—

With reference to para. 1, the general officers commanding Poona and Mhow divisions will take the necessary action with regard to C and D batts. D brig. R.H.A.

Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 7.—The general officers in command of divisions and districts in which any men of the D batt. D brig. R.H.A., Meerut and Landour, 20th Hussars, Umballa and Kussowlie, are now serving, will, in communication with the administrative medical officers, British forces, of the Circles concerned, at once assemble medical boards to ascertain what men of the battery and regiment, under orders to embark this cold season from Bombay for England, would be unable to bear the rapid change to the winter climate of England, and should, therefore, be sent by the Cape route.

Such men will be dealt with under the instructions issued from the Qrmr. general's department.

All other men present with their regiments, and able to embark, suffering from disease or disability which would necessitate their being invalided if their regiments were not going to England, will accompany their corps and be brought before invaliding boards at Home.

H.E. the C. in C. of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any men of these regiments, whose fitness for the Suez route may have become doubtful after departure from their stations, to appear before medical boards at Bombay, in view to their being detained till late in the season, when the period for arrival at home will be more suitable for men in a weakly state of health. In the case of all such men left behind by the regiment, the instructions given in para. 5 will be observed.

Medical boards will communicate to regiments their decisions in the several cases brought before them for examination.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, officiating assistant to the accountant general, British Burmah, passed the examination in the Canarese language by the higher standard on July 3, 1871. The Rev. W. H. Tribe, chaplain of Agra, passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee on Aug. 2, 1869, as prescribed in the notification of the Ecclesiastical Department No. 572, dated Sept. 24, 1868.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. J. P. Nixon, political agent, Meywar, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from Oct. 1, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation when proceeding on furlough. Lieut. col. C. R. Blair, commandant, Mhairwarra battalion, availed himself on Sept. 28 of the leave granted on Oct. 5. Mr. M. P. Hankin, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, has thirteen months' leave of absence, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. F. W. Peterson, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on Oct. 1. Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave for fifteen months. Mr. Keelan is also granted thirty days' leave, commencing Nov. 1. Mr. R. F. Stein, assistant engineer, for twelve months, without pay, as a special case, from Sept. 10, on private affairs.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in October) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surg. M. F. Healy, 15th hussars, to England, overland. Capt. J. R. J. Dewar, R.A., to England, overland. Col. G. W. Patey, 56th foot, to England, overland. Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. W. T. Croft, 65th foot, on m.c. at Mussoorie, to Bombay. Lieut. F. S. F. Stokes, 83rd foot, to England, overland (P. and O. steamer). Lieut. T. B. Lefthouse, 96th foot, to Calcutta, for one month. Sub lieut. H. J. B. Sparks, 108th foot, to England, overland. Capt. L. Macdonald, staff corps, to Simla, from June 11 to Oct. 31. British med. staff asst. surg. St. J. Killery, to England, overland. Capt. R. J. Abbott, R.A., commandant No. 3 horse light field battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year from Jan. 31, embarking at Bombay. The leave granted to Lieut. A. G. Millar, 63rd foot, in G.O.C.C. of Aug. 23, is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

Cox, J. H. M., uncov., dep. director, rev. settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, within period of leave, Oct. 18.

GRAHAM, W. C., dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, British Burmah, servs. are dispensed with. Oct. 5.

LUSHINGTON, F., acct. gen., to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras. Oct. 18.

TAYLOR, R., dep. acct. gen., to act as a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras during the abs. of Mr. Donald on leave. Oct. 18.

ATTAINED RANK.

The undermntd. members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 3rd class on Oct. 7:—

Messrs. A. C. Burnell, J. Grose, W. Wilson, and S. Foster.

The undermntd. members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 4th class on Oct. 13:—

W. A. Happell, J. Sturrock, D. Buick, H. G. Turner, C. A. Bird, L. A. Campbell, H. W. Wellesley, H. B. Grigg, T. von D. Hardinge, W. P. Austin, H. F. Clogstoun, G. K. Chamberlain, C. J. Knox, J. L. Wearner, L. R. Burrows, E. Turner, R. Rice, E. N. Overbury, E. Gibson, and A. J. B. Atkinson.

MILITARY.

ATKINSON, Capt. S. E., 27th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, with retrospective effect from June 17, v. Col. Warden, relieved.

BLOMFIELD, Col. E. H., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Trichinopoly, from Sept. 17 until departure of Lieut. col. Shortland on furl. to Europe.

BOYLE, Col. W., C.B., 89th foot, to assume command of the garrison of Cannanore, v. Brig. gen. Kitson, on a tour of inspection.

GRANT, Capt. A. D., 20th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing sub., v. Lieut. col. J. D. C. Wallace, on m.c.

LOGAN, Lieut. A. A. R., 76th foot, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

McIVER, Lieut. (brevet capt.) S. W., is permitted to retain his appt. of qrmr. 6th N.I., on prom.

NORRIS, Major H. M., 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in cmd. and wing officer.

O'GORMAN, Lieut. N. P., 2nd batt. 10th foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry for the ensuing annual course.

PEARSON—BURGESS.—Major G. F. Pearson (lieut. col. in staff corps) and Capt. P. Burgess (staff corps) cadre 33rd regt. N.I., to have rank from Sept. 19, v. Harrison, deceased.

STRETTILL, Capt., adjt. 9th N.I., to be station staff officer, Cannanore, without prejudice to his own app., v. Faunce, on duty with brig. gen. WILLIAMS, Capt. S. H., 24th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties as wing subalt., v. Huddleston, on furlough to Europe.

WOOD, Capt. A. E., 3rd light inf., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. col. Leggatt, on furlough to Europe.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Ootacamund, Oct. 9.—The following changes are notified in modification of G.O.C.C., dated Ootacamund, Sept. 5:—

Capt. R. Alexander is posted to the depot brig. R.A.
Capt. C. R. E. Wheatley is posted tempy. as superny., present 23rd brig. R.A.

In modification of G.O.C.C., dated Ootacamund, Sept. 10:—
Capt. W. E. Lockhart, from superny. late 23rd brig., is posted to No. 2 baty. 5th brig., v. Stoney, app. to depot.

Capt. J. G. Pollock, from superny. late 23rd brig., is posted tempy. to superny., present 23rd brig. R.A.

MEDICAL.

PATTERSON, Asst. surg. R. F., to have med. charge of 2nd N.I., European inf. vet. company, garrison hospital and brig. staff, Northern dist., dur. Surg. J. M. Miller's illness.

RICKARD, Asst. surg. F. M., is transfd. from att. 25th N.I. to 25th N.I. Far, Surg. W., to act as med. officer at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherri, during the abs. of Surg. W. F. Davis on leave or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.

Ootacamund, Oct. 18.—Adverting to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated June 4 last, the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor at Fort St. George will assemble at Fort St. George on and after Nov. 12.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras Cav., passed High Proficiency test in Hindustani at Madras on Oct. 7 last.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, uncovenanted, probationary assistant superintendent of revenue survey, is granted extension of leave for six months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Hon. Capt. Dep. Commy. C. D. Magrath, for two months from date of departure from Nagpore. Asst. Surg. E. H. Lloyd, 9th brigade, R.A., for sixty days from June 3. Col. A. N. Rich, commandant 33rd N.I., for thirty days from Nov. 1, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEAULIERK, Lieut. F., is app. an asst. engr., 2nd grade. Oct. 19.
CROWE, W. H., to act asst. judge and session judge at Thana. Oct. 10.
HATHORNTHWAITHE, J. F., B.A., app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to the Bombay Educational Dept., assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College on Oct. 3.
HEWLETT, Dr. T. G., is app. to act tempy. as municipal comr. for the city of Bombay on the departure of Mr. J. B. Peile.

COLLECTORATE APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 21.—Mr. J. R. Middleton to be 2nd asst. coll. of Kanara, continuing to act as 2nd asst. coll. at Dharwar, until further orders.

Mr. W. A. East to act as 1st asst. coll. at Khandeish.
Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as 1st asst. coll. at Nasik.
Mr. G. B. Reid to act as 2nd asst. coll. at Ahmadnagar.
Mr. W. F. Sinclair to act as 2nd asst. coll. at Khandesh.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 23.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following arrangements in the political dept.:—

Col. W. W. Anderson, political agent in Kattywar, will accompany the chiefs summoned to Bombay to attend H.E. the Viceroy's Durbar in Nov. During his absence on duty at the presy. town Col. C. W. Walker will assume charge of the agency, and on Col. Anderson proceeding on furl. to Eur., the same officer will act as political agent, Kattywar, until Mr. Peile's arrival, or until further orders.

■ Capt. H. I. Nutt will accompany the pol. agent on duty at Bombay, and return to Kattywar after H.E. the Viceroy's departure.

Capt. R. A. Prideaux, acting supt. of H.H. the Gaekwar's Dharee batt., having resumed charge of his office on the 10th inst., before office hours, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him, under Govt. notif. of July 11 last, is cancelled.

MILITARY.

BELL, Capt. W., 56th regt., to be station staff officer, Ahmednuggur, v. Capt. James. Oct. 14.

DE LA VOYE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, directing Lieut. De la Voyer to perform the duties of asst. officer instructor, 56th regt., during the ensuing annual musketry course.

HOBART.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, app. Lieut. Hobart to offic. as adjt., 66th regt., v. Healy, prom.

HARRIS.—Regimental order confd., dated Oct. 4, directing Capt. Harris to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 1st regt., L.C., and Lieut. Elliot as 3rd squad. officer in add. to his own duties.

HUMFREY.—10th Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. B. G. Humfrey, staff corps, to offic. as adjt., during the abs. on furl. of Capt. Durand. Dated Oct. 1.

LOCK.—Sind Frontier Field Force order confd., dated Sept. 18, directing Lieut. Lock, 2nd Sind Horse, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, with effect from Sept. 16, v. Lieut. Lucas, proc. on leave.

MCCUDDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Lieut. McCudden to offic. as qr. mr., 10th regt., N.L.I., in add. to his own duties. Lieut. McCudden offic. as adjt. in add. to his own duties from 15th to 30th September.

MOCKLER.—Aden brig. order confd., dated Sept. 20, apptg. Capt. Mockler, 5th N.L.I., to perform the duties of intrpr. to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, with effect from the 16th.

OWEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 2, directing Lieut. Owen to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Jones, 2nd regt. L.C., in add. to his own duties, with effect from Sept. 28, v. Major Stevens, proceeded on leave.

PEDDER.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Sept. 26:—Capt. D. C. Pedder, S.C., 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I.

PENTON, Lieut. H. E., 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.L.I., is transfd. to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and to command a company. Oct. —.

RICE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—Lieut. R. L. Rice, of the R.A., asst. supt. Berar revenue survey, April 20.

WRAY.—108th Foot.—The prom. to a lieutenancy on Oct. 28, 1871, of Ensign J. W. Wray to be antedated to Oct. 23, 1871, and to take place in succ. to Lieut. E. B. Anderson, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 16.—Capt. C. F. James, staff corps, to offic. as brigade major, during the abs. on furl. of Capt. W. H. Ross, or until further orders.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeon from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearney, M.D., Oct. 1.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. H. E. Penton, 1st batt. 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.L.I., Oct. 3, 1871.

Lieut. H. E. Penton to rank as lieut. from Oct. 3, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s app.

REMOUNTS COMMITTEE.

A special committee, composed as follows, assembled in Bombay on Oct. 9, for the purchase of remounts:—

Lieut. col. Reid, 18th brig. R.A.

Major Blundell, 3rd hussars.

Capt. Finch, R.H.A.

Vet. surg. Duck, 18th brig. R.A., to attend the committee.

MEDICAL.

LEWIS.—The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be surg. from date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis, Oct. 1.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., under Government order of July 9 last, is cancelled at his own request.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Hindustani Lower Standard: Capt. H. W. Stockley, 18th brig. R.A., Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, 18th brig. R.A. Notification dated from Poona, Oct. 19.

PROMOTION IN SUCCESSION TO SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.—The Government of India has ruled that the following extract of War-office Circular, paragraph 26, clause 207, of Dec. 1, 1871, is applicable to British regiments serving in India:—"26. If a supernumerary officer shall die, be promoted, or retire, or if an officer of the rank, in which there is a supernumerary officer waiting absorption under Article 24 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy."

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. W. W. Tomlinson, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to remain in England from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, on private affairs. Capt. J. H. Kirke, 2nd battalion 19th foot, from date of departure. Lieut. W. R. Knox, 56th foot, from date of departure, pending retirement. Lieut. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, from date of departure. Staff surgeon J. Parr, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. G. L. Warden, boundary settlement officer in Kattywar, for one year. Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, deputy commissioner, Hazara, Punjab, for two years, Capt. G. E. Hancock, assistant political agent, Mahee Kanta, for one year, from date of departure in December next. Major J. Retchie, D battery, 18th brigade, R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England. Lieut. H. L. Parry, 83rd Foot, for thirty days to Bombay, from date of embarkation, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 12.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. J. L. Young retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 13.

11th Hussars.—Serg. major H. McGee, from the cavalry depot, to be riding master, v. W. Matthews, ret. upon half pay; Nov. 13.

20th Hussars.—Capt. A. W. Brodhurst ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 13.

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. J. Greig, M.B., from the Royal Military College, to be asst. surg., v. W. R. Kinsey, apptd. to the staff; Nov. 13.

1st Foot.—Sub lieut. V. G. Tippinge, from 17th foot, to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. A. Broome, apptd. on Aug. 16 a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 13.

10th Foot.—A. S. C. Dillon, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Sim, transfd. to the 43rd foot; Nov. 13.

12th Foot.—Capt. E. C. C. Foster ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. J. Grant receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; G. Adey, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. Morgan, ret.; Nov. 13.

14th Foot.—H. B. Urmston, gent., to be sub. lieut., v. C. G. C. Money, transfd. to the 5th foot; H. R. Marret, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. J. Hawkins, dec.; Nov. 13.

19th Foot.—Capt. C. S. Hunt, from the 108th foot, to be capt.; v. C. V. Hiffernan, who exchanges; Serg. major J. Hedingham to be qrmr., v. J. Linford, transfd. to the 108th foot; Nov. 13.

21st Foot.—Paymr. and hon. major A. W. McKenzie, from the 48th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. major H. J. Wahab, who exchanges; Aug. 12.

39th Foot.—R. C. S. Macausland, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. O. Nicholls, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 13. Lieut. J. Sharples to be capt., v. J. Tryon, retired; Nov. 2.

45th Foot.—F. R. B. Knox, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. S. Smith, dec.; Nov. 13.

48th Foot.—Paymr. and hon. major H. J. Wahab, from the 21st foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. major A. W. McKenzie, who exchanges; Aug. 12.

55th Foot.—E. L. S. Charlton, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. H. Wade, dec.; Nov. 13.

58th Foot.—Capt. W. Wordsworth retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 13.

62nd Foot.—Capt. W. H. Hathway retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 13.

72nd Foot.—J. Monteith, gent., to be sub. lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. C. Wilkinson, retired; Nov. 13.

76th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Good to be surg., v. W. H. Harris, app. to the staff; Nov. 13.

89th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. A. Ellis, from the 12th lancers, to be lieut., v. R. H. Ellis, transfd. to the 12th lancers; Nov. 13.

106th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Gubbins has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 7. The third Christian name of Capt. Bulkeley is Cunyngame, and not Conyngam, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 30, 1862.

108th Foot.—Capt. C. V. Hiffernan, from the 19th foot, to be capt., v. C. S. Hunt, who exchanges; Nov. 13.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. O. Vandeleur retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 13. Qrmr. C. J. Knott to have the rank of lieut. from Oct. 28, 1872, such commission being non-saleable, and not conferring any purchase rights, and not to carry back pay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. J. J. Henry retires upon temp. h.p.; Oct. 8.

Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D., retires upon temp. h.p.; Oct. 9.

Surg. W. H. Harris, from the 76th foot, to be staff surg., v. J. Good, app. to the 76th; Asst. surg. W. R. Kynsey, from the R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. J. Magill, app. to 33rd foot; Nov. 13.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Asst. surg. F. Gillespie, M.D., from the 33rd foot, to be asst. surg. v. J. Greig, app. to the R.A.; Nov. 13.

BREVET.

The undermentioned dep. asst. comrs. of the Bengal estab. to have the hon. rank of ensign:—

J. Ford, J. Parker; May 12.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions:—

Lieut. col. R. Lloyd, h.p., late 36th foot; Major and brevet lieut. col. C. Armstrong, h.p., late 35th foot; Capt. T. E. Jones, h.p., late 97th foot; Lieut. H. R. S. Armstrong, h.p., late 25th foot; Lieut. H. J. G. Robinson, h.p., late 19th foot; Lieut. W. Higgins, h.p., late 90th foot.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Sylhet, Oct. 17, wife of J. Anderson, C.S., twin boys, one stillborn.

ANTHONY—At Damoh, Oct. 19, wife of F. Anthony, head clerk, deputy commissioner's office, son. [Railway, daughter.

BARTLETT—At Agra, Oct. 18, wife of T. W. Bartlett, Rajpootanah State Begbie, daughter.

BRUCE—At Nynce Tal, Oct. 17, wife of Col. H. LeG. Bruce, R.H.A., son, stillborn.

CAMERON—At Fyzabad, Oct. 17, wife of Dr. J. Cameron, son.

CHRISTIE—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, wife of J. Christie, daughter.

COCHRANE—At Calcutta, Oct. 24, Mrs. Cochrane, daughter.

CODY—At Belgaum, Oct. 20, wife of Acting sub conductor J. Cody, commissariat department, daughter.

COLLINS—At Howrah, Oct. 15, wife of J. Collins, E.I.R., son.

CONROY—At Agra, Oct. 18, wife of J. W. Conroy, daughter.

CURTHS—At Bangalore, Oct. 19, Mrs. H. R. Curths, daughter.

DICKINSON—At Tanna, Oct. 20, wife of J. H. Dickinson, inspector of police, daughter.

DOWNING—At Bhaugulpore, Oct. 15, wife of C. G. P. Downing, daughter.

DOYLE—At Darjeeling, Oct. 19, wife of J. H. Doyle, son.

DUVAL—At Calcutta, Oct. 19, Mrs. H. Duval, son.

FOULGER—At Deesa, Oct. 15, wife of Lieut. C. A. V. Foulger, 108th regt., son.

GRAHAM—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, wife of E. B. Graham, son.

HALL—At Howrah, Oct. 20, wife of J. Hall, daughter.

HAMILTON—At Simla, Oct. 12, wife of J. G. Hamilton, H.M.'s 39th regt., daughter.

HINE—At Umballa, Oct. 15, wife of R. W. F. Hine, son.

HOPKINS—At Murree, Oct. 16, wife of F. B. Hopkins, daughter.

KEENAN—At Bangalore, Oct. 17, wife of J. Keenan, supervisor P.W.D., son. [daughter.

LAWRENCE—At Colaba, Oct. 24, wife of Apothecary T. Lawrence, R.A., son.

LUDLAM—At Simla, Oct. 14, wife of A. Ludlam, son.

MARTIN—At Mercara, Oct. 16, wife of Major C. M. Martin, son.

NEED—At Dalhousie, Oct. 14, wife of W. D'C. Need, acct., special mil. works div., P.W.D., daughter.

RINGWOOD—At Upper Assam, Oct. 10, wife of C. H. Ringwood, L.C.E., asst. eng., P.W.D., daughter. [daughter.

RUSSELL—At Chuprah, Sarun, Oct. 10, wife of C. M. Russell, M.D., son.

SAUNDERS—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of R. R. Saunders, prematurely, daughter.

STEVENS—At Allahabad, Oct. 17, wife of F. Stevens, son.

WESTERN—At Roorkee, Oct. 17, wife of Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., son.

WICKHAM—At Rajkote, Kattywar, Oct. 16, wife of A. G. Wickham, son.

YOUNG—At Jhausie, Oct. 12, wife of E. G. Young, Patrol Customs Dept., son.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—BUTLER—At Cuttack, Oct. 19, F. G. Brooks, exec. engr., dept. P.W., to Miss Mary E. Butler, of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

CARTER—MASON—At Allahabad, Oct. 16, E. M. Carter, account dept., to Annie E., second daughter of the late J. Mason, of London.

CUTTS—BAMPTON—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, G. M. Cutts, to Roslyn E., youngest daughter of the late W. J. Bampton.

DANIELL—PAUL-BUSAPAH—At Bangalore, Oct. 17, D. Daniell, of the London Mission Institution, to Mariama, daughter of Paul-Busapah, of Bangalore.

MOORE—PRICE—At Bombay, Oct. 19, T. H. Moore, second son of the late T. D. Moore, of Liverpool, to Catherine R., eldest daughter of Col. G. U. Price, commandant H.M.'s 19th regt. N.I.

MORSE—FORDE—At Kirkee, Oct. 24, Capt. H. C. Morse, Bombay staff corps, to Ada L., eldest daughter of A. W. Forde.

UNDERWOOD—FINLAY—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 22, W. G. Underwood, C.S., to Isabella M., eldest daughter of Lieut. col. Finlay, 26th M.N.I.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—At Barrackpore, Oct. 12, F. J., infant son of F. J. Alexander, B.C.S.

BAYLEY—At Assensole, Oct. 20, G. P. Bayley, third son of H. G. Bayley, Walworth, Surrey, aged 27. [Boyton.

BOYTON—At Bangalore, Oct. 28, Frances M. M. M., infant daughter of E. Cameron, at Ferozepore, Sept. 10, Caroline B., eldest daughter of Capt. S. Cargill, R.A. [P.W.D., aged 50.

CUNNINGHAM—At Chinsurah, Oct. 19, Lieut. M. Cunningham, asst. engr., of the Bank of Madras. [J. Earle.

DARLING—At Calicut, Oct. 17, E. A., fourth and infant son of R. Darling, of the Bank of Madras.

EARLE—At Kishnaghur, Oct. 17, J. C. V., infant and only son of Dr. F. Fox, at Bombay, Oct. 22, C. O. Fox, engr. H.M.'s Dockyard, aged 28.

GIDDENS—At Allahabad, Oct. 17, J. Giddens, of the Board of Revenue, aged 53.

HENDRICK—At Madras, Oct. 21, A. L., infant son of A. Hendrick.

HILLS—At Secunderabad, Oct. 19, Laura C., daughter of Staff Sergt. J. H. Hills, Commissariat Dept. [Bombay S.C.

HOUGHTON—At Nassick, Oct. 19, Adelaide, wife of Lieut. col. Houghton, aged 55.

KUTHEEN—At Negapatam, Oct. 15, J. L. Kutheen, aged 55.

LEIGHTON—At Lahore, Oct. 18, infant son of H. F. Leighton, barrister-at-law.

LONG—At Khairwarrah, Oct. 19, Asst. surg. D. B. Long, Bombay medical service.

MACKENZIE—At Agra, Oct. 22, D. Mackenzie, postmaster, aged 38.

MACKENZIE—At Gowhaty, Oct. 8, infant son of H. D. Mackenzie, aged 8 weeks.

NELSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, Agnes L. S., daughter of T. H. Nelson, Bengal secretariat, aged 8 years.

PARSICK—At Meerut, Oct. 18, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Parsick.

PITMAN—At Agra, Oct. 20, Lily G., infant daughter of Capt. H. B. Pitman, 65th regt., aged 4 months.

POLLOCK—At Loodhiana, Oct. 23, G. L. Pollock, aged 68.

SHEPHERD—At Howrah, Oct. 19, W. Shepherd, of Staffordshire, England, late of the firm of Messrs. D. McCorkindale, aged 43.

WOODHOUSE—At Ootacamund, Oct. 18, Capt. Woodhouse, Madras invalid estab., aged 71.

Home.

OUR COMMISSIONER AT ZANZIBAR.

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., who is appointed Commissioner from England for the suppression of the Slave trade at and around Zanzibar, is one of the most eminent of the civil servants of the old East India Company. The fifth son of Edward and Mary Frere, he was born at Llanelly, in the county of Brecon, on the 29th of March, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Mr. Frere, was Paley's rival for the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge in 1763, and afterwards M.P. for Norwich, and his uncle was the late eminent scholar, John Hookham Frere, the friend of Canning. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar-school, at Bath, and subsequently at Haileybury College, to which he was nominated by the late Mr. William Astell, M.P. Here, at his former school, he showed much promise of future distinction; and when he left Haileybury, in 1834, he carried off with him medals in law and mathematics, and prizes for two essays as well as in classical studies and political economy. He went to India the same year, and, we believe, was the first civil servant of the Company who reached his destination without rounding the Cape of Good Hope. As it was, he encountered many dangers and difficulties in crossing the desert and coasting the Red Sea; and when he and his companions reached Bombay in September they were in a state not far short of starvation. Three months after landing at Bombay he passed in Hindustanee; and having passed subsequently in the Mahratta and other languages, he was appointed, by Lord Clare, to an Assistant Collectorship at Poonah. Having subsequently travelled over nearly the whole of the Bombay Presidency, in 1842 he was appointed private secretary to the Governor, the late Sir George Arthur, whose second daughter he subsequently married. Returning after furlough to India in 1846, we find him sent by Sir George Clerk to succeed Sir James Outram as President at Sattara. When the Rajah of that place died, and the State of Sattara came into the hands of the British Government, he was appointed Commissioner to Scinde. During 1855-57 he was in Europe for the benefit of his health, and on returning to India in the latter year he learnt the tidings of the Mutiny. He at once sent off a regiment to secure Mooltan, and a steamer to divert to Calcutta some other troops which were returning to Scinde from the Persian Gulf. Other forces he despatched to the Punjab and Delhi, leaving only 178 European bayonets to face a mutiny which was breaking out on every side, and to hold in check a Mahomedan population of a million and a half. The outbreak in Scinde itself was quelled by the aid of the loyal native troops, and all the mutineers were duly tried and punished by native courts-martial. In 1858 Sir Bartle Frere received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and again in 1859, in which year he was also nominated a K.C.B., and appointed a member of the Governor-General Lord Canning's Council at Calcutta; he remained at Calcutta, acting as President, during the interval which occurred between the departure of Lord Canning and the arrival of Lord Elgin, and in 1862 he was nominated the successor of Sir George Clerk in the Governorship of Bombay. In 1861 he was further honoured by receiving the Star of India as a Knight Grand Cross of the order, and on his return home in 1867 he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of a Doctor of Civil Laws of Oxford in recognition of his Indian services. In Scinde it is a simple historical fact that he did much towards developing the resources of an important portion of our Indian Empire, where during his administration some 6,000 miles of roads were opened up, and a great work (called the "Supply Channel") was constructed in order to supply water to a network of canals extending 300 miles from the point where it leaves the Indus, and irrigating many thousands of square miles. He obtained the sanction of the Government for the construction of the Scinde Railway, and for a considerable grant of money for improving the beautiful harbour of Kurrachee. He was Governor of the Bombay Presidency for five years of unparalleled prosperity and adversity, as nearly as possible commensurate with the civil war in America. During that time the ramparts around Bombay were pulled down, the building the Deccan College, the Poonah Engineering College, the Elphinstone College, the Sassoon Hospital, and many other important public works were either begun or completed; the Bhor Ghat, Thull Ghat Incline, and Ahmedabad Railways were opened; and a municipality was organised for Bombay, which had become the largest city in the Empire next to London in point of population. This municipality, since its establishment in 1865, has been the means of reducing the mortality in that city from an average of 26,800 in the years 1864-65 to an average of 16,700 in the years 1868-69—in other words, saving about 10,000 lives per annum. It only remains to add that Sir Bartle Frere is a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPLAINCY.—A chaplaincy in Bengal has been conferred upon the Rev. C. T. Fagan, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, assistant curate of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—(INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 15).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Captain Charles Bean Smith, Madras Infantry, lately employed (with local rank of major) on special duty in Mekran and Seistan, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

LETTERS FOR PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI.—As the non-receipt at Brindisi of letters from home often causes annoyance to passengers proceeding to the East by the Italian route, we think it well to notify that although the Indian mail does not leave London until Friday evening, letters intended to catch passengers at Brindisi should be posted by Wednesday evening at latest.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice has been given that a competitive examination for sixteen appointments as assistant surgeons in the Indian medical service will be held in London in February. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-eight, and must possess a diploma in surgery, as well as a degree in medicine. Applications for permission to compete are to be addressed to Major General Sir T. T. Pears, Military Secretary to the India Office.

INDIAN CADETS.—Of the 401 Queen's and Indian Cadets and successful Direct Commission candidates at the examination held in 1870, 236 have up to the present time received commissions; 11 have withdrawn their names, and 2 have died, thus leaving 167 to be provided for. Of those gazetted to commissions, 6 have gone to the Household Cavalry, 59 to Cavalry of the Line, 9 to the Brigade of Guards, 151 to the Infantry of the Line and Rifle Brigade, 9 to the Colonial Corps, and 9 to the Control Department.

ARMY SIGNALLING.—The following officers have arrived at Chatham to undergo a course of instruction in army signalling and telegraphy:—Capt. Wall, Bombay Staff Corps; Capt. E. Wells, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Vere Holloway, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. Jones, Indian Army; Major Hand, 82nd Regt.; Capt. Trench, 1st Dragoons; Capt. Brander, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.; Lieut. Miles, 101st Regt.; Lieut. Lowndes, 93rd Regt.; Lieut. Tarleton, 1st Bat. 16th Regt.; Lieut. Eustace, 98th Regt.; and Lieut. Bamber, Royal Marines.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES.—Mr. Ford, in the course of some very lengthened remarks made at the recent meeting of the China and Submarine Telegraph Company, advocated the policy of an amalgamation of this company with the British-Indian Extension and the Australian lines. The Chairman, in reply, said the board fully concurred in the views expressed by the honourable proprietor in regard to this matter, but that the carrying out of such a scheme was a question of time. The motion was then put, and unanimously carried.

THE WILL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ISAAC CAMPBELL COFFIN, K.C.S.I., who died on October 6, at St. John's Park, Blackheath, was proved on October 25, under £14,000, by his widow, Dame Catherine Eliza Cotton, his brother-in-law (George Hutchinson Shepherd), and his son-in-law (W. M. Stewart), the executors. The widow gets the household furniture, a legacy of £1,000, and the income of one-third of the residue for life: and, subject thereto, the whole of testator's property is given to or for the benefit of his five children and their children.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.—The variableness of our English climate is universally known and admitted, but it will surprise most people to learn that it has one constant feature, which is that it is always colder on Sundays than on any of the other six days constituting the week. We are indebted for this discovery to our military rulers, who have taken prompt measures to utilise it by directing that the comfortable, flannel-lined tunic shall be worn by soldiers on that day only; the light and airy serge frock being obviously more suited for the warmer week days, for which it is therefore reserved. The increased wear and tear of the costly biennial garment is to be balanced by restrictions on its use in some other directions not yet determined, but it may perhaps eventually be decided to substitute the serge frock for the tunic on summer field-days and guard-mountings, although this is a point requiring much consideration.—*Broad Arrow.*

OUR TRADE WITH INDIA.—The Board of Trade returns show that in the first three-quarters of the year 1872 the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from British India reached the declared value of £26,977,586, and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to British India were of the declared value of £14,153,105; making a total trade of £41,130,691, which almost approaches four-tenths of our trade with all the British possessions, and is equal to about the eleventh part of our trade with all the world beyond the seas. If we include the trade with the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, our imports are raised to £32,126,152, and our exports to £16,689,589, and the total to £48,815,842, which is not very far from a ninth part of our trade with all the world. In the period referred to—viz., the first three-quarters of this year—we imported from India 3,297,386 cwts. of raw cotton, of the value of £10,849,429, and we exported to India (including the Straits Settlements and Ceylon) cotton piece goods to the value of £10,236,492, a sum nearly equal to the value of the entire import thence of the raw material; besides an export of cotton yarn and twist of the value of £1,554,346. These figures relate only to merchandise; the bullion and specie returns show a remittance to Egypt of silver bullion of the value of £4,550,608, chiefly for India.

STAFF COLLEGE.—The results of the recent examinations for entrance to the Staff College are highly creditable to the officers of the two Ordnance corps. Here we have the first nine places occupied by representatives of the Artillery and Engineers, whilst the eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth are also in the hands of the Woolwich men. It is to be regretted that no fewer than eight of these officers are prevented from pursuing the studies in anticipation of which they have been labouring. This is the first examination in which the Engineers have participated; but the position attained by their representatives is alike honourable to the officers themselves and the corps in which they hold rank.

HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW.—At the recent examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, the Council of Legal Education awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed an examination in Hindu and Mahomedan law and the laws in force in British India:—Mr. Thomas Joseph Greenfield, student of Gray's-inn; Mr. James Keith Grosjean, Mr. Ardesheer Byramjee Kapadia, Mr. Samuel Archibald Locke, Mr. Arthur Daniel Pollen, Mr. James de Ricci, Mr. Patrick Dunlop Shaw, and Mr. William Young, students of the Middle Temple; Mr. Pokala Venkatakrishnamma Naidu, Mr. Ivah Cumbumpati Sabapathi, Mr. George Serrell, and Mr. Arthur Weekes, students of Lincoln's-inn.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY will continue to insist upon its recent advance of tolls, and declares that it will appeal to the decision of the Government. The Ottoman Porte has protested, by order of the Sultan, against the competency of the *Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine* to interpret the Act of Concession of the Canal—a power which belongs to itself alone. The Turkish Government also maintains that, the company being an Egyptian association, subject to the Ottoman jurisdiction, and having its head-quarters at Alexandria, cannot admit a foreign jurisdiction in respect to its differences with third parties. There is some idea of inviting the Maritime Powers to hold a conference at Constantinople, in order to agree upon a uniform system for the measurement of tonnage.

PURSEES OF THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.—The Pursees of the late Indian Navy have a complaint against the Government which has lasted for some years, but is not settled yet. They have not been placed in the class of pension to which they are entitled from length of service, notwithstanding that their claims to the higher rate have received the support of the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State for India has, however, withheld his sanction, and though in one or two instances the officers of the late Indian Navy have been allowed more favourable terms than were at first granted them, the purseers still have their claims unsatisfied. They intend, nevertheless, still to press them, and to that end they have addressed another letter to the Secretary of State for India, from which we make the following extract, as it briefly explains their position:—“No grade of officers of the late Indian Navy met with such scant consideration on its abolition as that to which it was our misfortune to belong. In the despatch from the India Office, ordering the abolition of the service, favourable modifications of the Governor-General's pension scheme (a scheme roughly drawn as an estimate, without knowledge of individual services) were made in all the other grades, and a step in honorary rank granted to many officers on the commanders', lieutenants', and mates' lists. But for us was reserved the hard measure of no modification whatever of the original pension scheme, and the cruelty, vainly appealed against, of attaching to us for the remainder of our lives a title that had gradually become so odious in the Royal Navy, since the mutiny at the Nore, that after first mingling it with another it was at last entirely discarded, and which in general society we feel ashamed to acknowledge. Our pensions were allotted upon no intelligible principle, save that of avoiding trouble, it being incontestably less troublesome to divide a list into half-dozens and distribute pensions accordingly (as was done in our case) than to follow the practice of all other departments, of allotting pensions according to length of service. And as for bestowing honorary rank, or changing an odious title, or indeed doing anything to soften our compulsory retirement, not a thought seems to have been given in such a direction. To have conceded us the title of paymaster would have been carrying out the expressed policy of the late Court of Directors, to assimilate the service to the Royal Navy; it would have cost absolutely nothing, and yet it was refused.”

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, George-street, Edinburgh, on the 6th inst.; Robert Hutchison, Esq., of Carlwrie, F.R.S.E., in the chair. A large number of new members were elected. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Cleghorn, of Stravithy, President for the ensuing year. The following is an abstract:—Dr. Cleghorn alluded to the beneficial effects of the maintenance of a due proportion of forest land in every country, from the shelter it gives to springs and protection from high winds, as well as the common belief that malaria and flights of locusts and noxious insects are often arrested by belts of forest. He then proceeded to sketch the evils that have followed the reckless cutting down of indigenous wood in many countries, where, only when it was too late, have measures been adopted by the Legislature for preserving the forests. He urged the necessity of prudence and caution in all operations which on a large scale interfere with the Creator's

primeval arrangements of the organic and inorganic world. Our insular position, which enables us to import timber from all sides, and our supplies of coal, which have rendered us in great measure independent of vegetable fuel, have preserved our country from these evils in an aggravated form. He expressed the conviction that good might result from the present labour movement in the introduction of coal-cutting machinery, and the consequent diminution of the number of human beings employed underground, and in the needful economising of the backbone of our national wealth—our coal. Dr. Cleghorn described in general terms the working of the Forest Department in India, with which he was for many years connected. When he undertook the duty of superintending the forests in Madras, the natural woods in most parts of the country had been ruthlessly wasted by felling and burning; and no system had been adopted to regulate the cutting or to provide for the wants of future generations by preserving existing forests, or by forming new plantations. Magnificent trees were sacrificed for insignificant purposes, and plank were not sawn, but hewn with an axe, one tree furnishing a single plank. The initiatory duties were to ascertain the proprietary rights, if any existed, to mark out the first-class forests to be reserved by Government, to separate the tracts attached to villages, to frame leases with native chiefs, to establish and inspect depots for timber, to supply the Indian navy and other public works, and to arrange annual auctions for the general wants of the country. He then spoke of the advantages accruing to young men looking to the Forest Service in India from visiting countries where the forests are kept up by the State, and managed with a view to supplying future generations, and on a larger scale than from the circumstances of our country is possible in Britain. He concluded by remarking that, compared with that of other professions, the forest literature of England does not, perhaps, occupy so high a place as it might do, and he threw out a suggestion that a forest journal might ere long be advantageously maintained.

THE EUROPEAN BANK (LIMITED).—CLAIM OF THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—This was an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins. The question was whether the Agra and Masterman's Bank were entitled to a general lien upon three bills of exchange deposited with them by the Oriental Commercial Bank, or whether the lien was limited to the balance due in respect of one particular transaction with the Oriental Commercial Bank. The bills in question were for £4,500, and were accepted by the European Bank for the accommodation of the Oriental Commercial Bank. In 1866, the Agra and Masterman's Bank had three accounts with the Oriental Commercial Bank, called the general account, the loan account, and the discount account. On the 4th of May, 1866, Demetrio Pappa, the manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, sent the three bills in question for £4,500 (with other bills) to the Agra and Masterman's Bank in a letter in which he said:—“I am advised by our correspondents, Messrs. Felli A. Carrava, of Patras, that they have valued upon your bank for our account, and pursuant to an anteceded order of ours, for £10,500, by the drafts specified at foot, but, since by this time our credit with you will no longer afford a margin to that extent, I hasten to hand you, to hold by way of collateral security, the following bills.” The letter then specified, *inter alia*, the three bills for £4,500 accepted by the European Bank. The £10,500 was part of the loan account. The three banks being in liquidation, the Agra Bank received dividends from the European Bank on the three bills in question, and, by means of those dividends and in other ways, the balance due from the Oriental Commercial Bank to the Agra Bank upon the loan account was discharged. The question then arose whether the Agra Bank were entitled to receive any further dividends upon the three bills, in respect of a balance which remained due to them upon their general account with the Oriental Commercial Bank. The Vice-Chancellor decided that they were so entitled, and the liquidators of the European Bank appealed. Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Graham Hastings, on behalf of the appellants, urged that by the letter of May 4, 1866, the three bills were specifically appropriated to the particular transaction, and that the bankers' general lien was excluded. Mr. Higgins, Q.C., and Mr. Jackson appeared for the Agra Bank, but was not called upon to argue. Lord Justice James was of opinion that the Vice-Chancellor's order was quite right. If the matter had stood only upon the letter of May 4, 1866, possibly there might have been some ambiguity which would have entitled the European Bank to say to the Agra Bank, “These are simply accommodation bills. You never gave any value for them except by means of that particular transaction, and that value has been repaid.” But, looking at the books, it appeared that these different transactions between the Agra Bank and the Oriental Commercial Bank were never treated as really distinct matters. It was only for convenience that the loan account was kept separately. It was admitted by the appellants that these bills might have been applied to discharge the balance due upon the loan account. In truth, as between banker and customer, whatever number of accounts were kept, the whole was really but one account, and it could not be said that these bills were to be held only as security for the loan account. The appeal must be dismissed with costs. Lord Justice Mellish concurred.

India Office.

Nov. 16, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. T. Bushby, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. J. Bailey, Staff Corps; Capt. M. C. Perreau, Staff Corps; Capt. C. D. G. Newington, Inf.; and Major G. H. Besevi, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, Staff Corps; and Col. W. J. Cooke, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Sub conductor A. Warne; Lieut. H. F. E. Lucas, Staff Corps; Major Sir J. Lewis, Inf.; Capt. A. L. Buckle, R.E.; and Capt. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. Burgess, 3 mo.; Major gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. P. Babbage, 2 mo.; Major E. B. B. Holland, 6 mo.; Major gen. J. L. Vaughan, C.B., 1 year; Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, 3 mo.; Capt. W. M. Molyneux, 1 mo.; Capt. G. R. Gibbs, 1 mo.; and Major gen. L. Barrow, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major H. Tullock, 6 mo.; and Surg. G. D. Riddell, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. L. Russell, 6 mo.; Capt. S. G. D. Turner, 6 mo.; Col. E. Thompson, 2 mo.; and Lieut. col. E. A. H. Bacon, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. Bird; Surg. F. P. Bellew; Major W. Musgrave; Capt. G. Stewart; and Major R. Y. Chambers.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major A. C. Macleod; Lieut. col. D. G. S. Sir J. Grant; Lieut. col. W. Weldon; and Major S. F. M. T. Grant.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. C. Y. Butler; Capt. W. F. Sandwith; Col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i.; Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy; and Capt. C. T. Echaltz.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BUNBURY—The wife of Col. A. C. Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Bournemouth, Hants, Oct. 31.

FOOKS—The wife of Col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, 3rd Regiment N.I., of a daughter, at Marston Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Nov. 9.

FRASER—The wife of D. Simon Fraser, of a daughter, at Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, Nov. 7.

HAMILTON—The wife of Capt. T. B. Hamilton, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Sheffield, Nov. 13.

KETTLEWELL—The wife of George Kettlewell, R.A., Indian Service, of a daughter, at Boulogne, Nov. 10.

PERCIVAL—The wife of E. H. Percival, Bombay C.S., of a son, at Meredith, Gloucestershire, Nov. 11.

SHOUBRIDGE—The wife of H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Scarborough, Nov. 7.

WALLACE—The wife of B. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Southampton, Nov. 11.

MARRIAGES.

BARTHOLOMEW—TRENCH—Lieut. Robert Bartholomew, Bengal Cavalry, to Catherine L. A., daughter of P. C. Trench, at Botley.

DENNIS—BROWNE—Robert Dennis, son of Capt. Robert Dennis, 5th Bombay N.I., to Catherine J., daughter of Richard J. Browne, at Kilkeel, Oct. 31.

MAKINTOSH—MACQUEEN—A. B. Makintosh to Charlotte A., daughter of Major Thos. R. MacQueen, Bengal Army, at Regent-square, Nov. 13.

MARTEN—TAYLOR—Nisbet Marten, son of Thos. Marten, of the Bengal C.S., to Anne P., daughter of John Taylor, at Marylebone, Nov. 14.

MORDAUNT—GIBBS—Capt. Onon J. S. Mordaunt to Harriett T., daughter of the Rev. J. Gibbs, at Clifton, Nov. 7.

ROBERTS—ROUX—Edmund T. Roberts, of Calcutta, to Henrietta, daughter of Richard Roux, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Nov. 11.

STERNDAL—BEWSHER—Robert A. Sterndale to Mary C., widow of Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of Capt. C. L. Spitta, B.E., at Clapham, Nov. 7.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—John F. Armstrong, Indian C.S., at Clapham-park, Nov. 6, aged 45.

GOLDNEY—Capt. Alfred Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, at Langley Farze, Nov. 7, aged 33.

HODGSON—The wife of Capt. G. R. Hodgson, of Madras, at Stockwell, Nov. 11, aged 29.

THOMAS—Robert M. Thomas, of Calcutta, at Worthing, Nov. 10, aged 59.

THOMSON—Major Richard Thomson, son of George F. Thomson, B.C.S., at Bath, Nov. 9.

The Cosmopolis, from Akyab, in Waterloo Dock, Liverpool, is on fire in the hold, and will be scuttled if necessary.

The Concordia (Swedish barque), Lekander, from Hamburg to Akyab, has arrived in the Downs, and landed five men belonging to the Good Advice (fishing lugger), of Yarmouth, with which vessel she was in collision on the night of Nov. 3, about 15 miles from Yarmouth. The five men jumped on board the barque; no information respecting the remaining five of the lugger's crew.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Queen of the West, Colombo; Sir Charles Napier, Bombay.—9. Berkshire, Rangoon; Contest, Akyab.—11. Braemar, Maulmain.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7. Str. Pekin, India.—8. Kingdom of Fife, Bombay; Wheatlandshire, Aden; Marchioness of Londonderry, Bombay; Stefano Aschiera, Rangoon; Melcite, Bombay.—9. Glenc-k, Calcutta; Kinjee Oodowjee, Gallo; Peter Rickmers, Akyab; China, Rangoon; Gloria, Akyab; Piero Superiore, Rangoon.—10. Str. Strathelyde, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Pembrokehire, Bombay; Mabel, Bombay.—11. Glee Maiden, Bombay; Giuseppe Emmanuele, Rangoon; Helen Scott, Bombay; Athena, Bombay; Evandale, Rangoon.—12. Schweigaard, Rangoon; Chanticleer, Capetown and Colombo; Ville du Temple, Bombay.—13. Prince Charlie, Aden; Hartfell, Calcutta; H.M.S. Enchantress, Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw str. Strathelyde.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Messrs. Seton Gibson, Andrews, G. E. Nathanielsky, J. E. Nathanielsky, J. C. Dunbar, E. Isaacs and Mrs. Thomas and two children. For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. Hocken, Rev. Mr. Reddalt, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Roulter, Rev. Mr. Sowerbert, Mr. J. Groves, Mr. N. Groves, Mr. Brockmann, and Mrs. Shaw. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Edwards, Mr. Christie, Mr. Wathen, Mr. Berry, Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. R. W. Percival, Mrs. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Toogood, Mr. G. Toogood, Mrs. Rudguell and three children, Messrs. G. Mann, C. Wood, Ross, Chambers, Kuster, F. de V. Mellis, and F. de W. Mellis.

Per str. Scindia, Nov. 4.—From GRAVESEND.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, Mr. H. E. Crowley, Miss A. Crowley, Mr. W. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pratt, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spedding and infant, Mr. H. Rose, Mr. L. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge, Miss Ferris and Master Ferris, Mr. J. W. Sowton, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Lamm, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Evershed, Miss Evershed, Master A. Evershed, and Master E. J. Evershed. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Cayley, Miss Coghlan, Miss F. Cayley, Master H. Cayley, Miss E. Cayley and infant, Rev. J. and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Strachan and Miss Strachan, Miss E. Morwick, Miss F. Stephens, Mr. A. C. Bowen, Mr. A. Stephens, Mr. W. V. Rellow, and Mr. F. Blatherwick. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Huseon, and Mr. Ormsby.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Nov. 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Scott, M. I. M. Stewart, two Misses Molloy, Mrs. Mackenzie, Rev. B. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cotton, Mr. W. B. Penner, and Mr. F. B. Scott. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carver and four children, Mr. Hankey, Mr. J. G. Courthope, Mr. J. W. Kemp, Mr. J. H. Knight, Mr. E. W. Foss, Mr. J. Sinclair, and Mr. J. S. Townsend. For MALTA.—Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Headlam, Mrs. Horne and Friend, Mrs. Farnell and infant, Mrs. Soady and four children, Mrs. Jones, Miss Noble and child, Mr. D. Hoyle, Capt. Hoyle, Mrs. Boldero and three children and Governess, Mrs. Thaheso and child, Miss McKay, Miss E. McKay, and Mrs. Murphy and Friend. From SEIZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Flugge. From MALTA.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. W. Horner.

Per str. Poonah, Nov. 22.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, Mrs. A. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. C. E. Hayne, Miss Malpas, Rev. W. C. Pyffe, Mr. G. H. Hallam, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Ardeshir B. Rupadia, Mr. S. Hall, and Capt. and Mrs. Grace. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. M. and Lady Ida Lowe, and Mr. Lambriundi.

Per str. Poonah, Nov. 25.—From BRISTOL.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Kemp, Lady Ulick Browne, Miss Dickin, Mr. W. Thompson, Miss Thomson, Miss Burrows, Mr. H. Dankes, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, Mr. J. L. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Roberts, and Mr. C. A. W. Cameron. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Tait, Mr. R. T. Davidson, Mr. W. Vosey, two Misses M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and three ladies, and Mr. M. C. Martin. For ADEN.—Capt. H. A. Fraser.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

City of Madrid (ship), from Calcutta, Sept. 20, 35 S., 21 E.
British Nation (ship), from Rangoon, Aug. 27, on the Equator.
Margarita (ship), from Calcutta, Oct. 31, 3 S., 88 E.
Triumpho (ship), from Bombay, Sept. 17, 27 S., 54 E.
Annadale (?), from Rangoon, Oct. 31, off the Lizard.
Phronologist, for Bombay, Oct. 5, 8 N., 26 W.
Janet Cowan, for Calcutta, Oct. 5, 8 N., 26 W.
Tiniwelli, from Tuticorin, Oct. 20, 37 N., 40 W.
British Empire, for Calcutta, Sept. 30, 11 N., 27 W.
Nina Barahuo, from Maulmain, Sept. 18, lat. 22, lon. 1.
Queen of the West, from Colombo, Oct. 3, 4 N., 23 W.
William Leavitt, for Bombay, Sept. 28, 8 N., 25 W.
Beaumaris Castle, for Calcutta, Sept. 22, 21 S., 27 W.
Baron Hambro, for Calcutta, Sept. 28, 9 N., 23 W.
Solby, from Rangoon, Sept. 30, 22 S., 1 W.
Sultana, from Madras, Sept. 23, 3 N., 24 W.
Roman Empire, for Calcutta, Sept. 12, 24 S., 31 W.
Astracana, for Bombay, Oct. 4, 12 N., 27 W.
Ceres, Tuticorin to London, 100 days out, Oct. 30, 47 N., 11 W.
Helen Lindsay (barque), Tuticorin to Falmouth, 42 days out, Sept. 14, 33 S., 16 E.
Prince Rupert, Madras to Liverpool, Sept. 25, 9 S., 11 W.
Ellen Stuart, Calcutta to London, Oct. 21, 19 N., 16 W.
Tecumseh, of Boston, Liverpool to Bombay, Oct. 2, 12 N., 27 W.
Jeanie Douglas, London to Calcutta, Oct. 12, 1 N., 23 W.
Burdigala (Fr. barque), Bordeaux to Bombay, Oct. 26, 19 S., 22 W.
Glenhaven, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 7, 9 N., 24 W.
Octavia (ship), of London, Newcastle to Bombay, Oct. 31, 49 N., 10 W.
City of Tanjore, of Glasgow, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 27, 23 S., 2 E.
Valparaiso (French barque), Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 15, 9 N., 22 W.
An Italian barque, showing 4th d.p. 2794, for Rangoon, Oct. 9, 10 N., 22 W.
Alfred the Great, from Tuticorin, Oct. 17, 12 N., 22 W.
Royal Alfred, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 13, 6 N., 94 E.
Aramento (?), Calcutta to New York, 62 days out, Sept. 5, 25 S., 53 E.
M. I., from Calcutta, Aug. 28, 25 S., 7 E.
J. T. Foster, from Calcutta, Aug. 24, 27 S., 84 E.
St. Fillans, from Rangoon, Oct. 14, 7 N., 24 W.
Thomas Hamlin, for Calcutta, Sept. 20, 10 N., 27 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Harecourt, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, Miss Graves, Capt. W. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Peddie, Miss Abbot, Mr. Marquis, Mr. Hastings, Capt. and Mrs. Salkeld, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Hibbert, Miss Abban, Mrs. Brookes and child, Col. Hession, and Mr. McGavin.

BRISTOL TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malleson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sewell, Mr. T. F. Gill, Mr. P. E. Bendir, and Mr. Cosmo Innes.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. J. Lang, Major and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. col. Balphace, Col. R. G. Jones, Mr. and Miss Shillingford, Mr. J. E. Taylor, Shripad Babaj Thakur, Mr. Yule, and Mr. Lambriundi.

SEIZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Knoop, Mr. T. Knoop, Mr. Nitzache, Dr. Wolfram, and Mr. Negroponte.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. B. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, Miss M. E. Nicholson, Mr. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. Touch, two Misses Touch, Col. Clerke, three ladies, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Price, Miss Price, and Miss Wheeler.

SEIZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gribble.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lady Ida Lowe, Mr. W. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jay, Mrs. Gordon and friend, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. Horne, Mrs. Hull, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Cherry.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ormiston.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Curling, and Mrs. Preston.
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wales, and Mr. A. Thompson.
 VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins,
 Gen. Sir Vincent Eyre, and Lady Eyre.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, and the Rev. Archdeacon
 Leigh Lye.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur, and Miss Rickards.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Creagh.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Bell, Deputy Com. and Mrs. Ryland, and Mr. Mac-
 donald.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Armstrong,
 Miss Lazard, Mrs. Binnie, Col. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Loch, Capt. Eschalarz, Mr.
 and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Macdonald, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Cleveland and two chil-
 dren, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Groom, Mrs. Ballard, and Miss E. Gibbs.
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Ryall, Mr. R.
 V. Read, Mr. I. S. Smith, and Mr. Bissett.
 ADMIRAL to BOMBAY.—Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Miller.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Wilson.
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Miss Averill, Mr. Braby, Miss
 Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Averell, Mr. H. H. Averell, and Col. R. S. Williamson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Dempster, a gentleman, two ladies, Mr. Tar-
 rant, and Mr. Phipps.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. Hodgson.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker.
 SUVA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Cochrane.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Watkins, and Miss Bowman.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE FINANCIERS.

The *Times* declares that men not at all given to timidity look upon the financial position of India with anxiety, and, though fully admitting the wealth of the country and its capacity to yield large yearly sums to Government, they believe that taxation is not only becoming inordinately heavy, but that it is not imposed according to the wisest methods. It is true that Indian deficits are, speaking relatively, of no extravagant amount, and that the public debt of the Empire is not of any alarming magnitude. But there remains the unwelcome fact that we are straining ourselves in a time of peace, and that no further resource has been suggested by our statesmen beyond a tax which, even when kept down to an insignificant amount, has proved a cause of irritation and misgiving throughout the country. We send out men of great general ability, but not always skilled in the department of finance. Even when they possess this special knowledge it is in connection with European systems, and does not insure any real skill in raising Asiatic revenues. It is in accordance with what might be expected that a native financier conversant with the habits of his countrymen should be able to increase a revenue without pressing intolerably on the taxpayer, and it may be presumed that, were he transferred to the larger field of Imperial Indian finance, his suggestions would be similarly valuable. We know that the Mogul Emperors employed without hesitation the talents of their Hindoo subjects both in finance and war, and that more than one province was brought under obedience to Delhi by the abilities of a Hindoo General. Could we not take a lesson from such precedents? With regard to the general question as to the employment of natives in high stations, it can hardly be said to be any longer undecided. The equal rights of all subjects of the Queen were proclaimed fourteen years ago, and the principle is now fast developing into practice. All through India the Asiatic is taking a place which the Englishman would be powerless, if he were desirous, to refuse. Whatever prejudices may linger in Anglo-Indian breasts, the feeling of the nation at home is that India shall be governed not only for the benefit of its people, but also by their own leaders, so far as is consistent with the stability of the Administration. When the native statesmen of India are invested with a British Order of Knighthood, and native youths are invited to our Universities and our Inns of Court, a free and open official career can be no longer denied them.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Nov. 21.
 Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Nov. 29.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.
 each additional 4 oz., 7d.
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	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872	105 to 106
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879
	India Stock Debentures, 1859
	" " " 1859
	" " " 1863
	" " " 1864
	" " " 1864 or 1866
	India Debentures, 1873	100½ to 101½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½ to 102½
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 104½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1893	102½ to 103½
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Stock	Do. Irrad. 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½ to 108½
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20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	92 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 107
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106½ to 107½
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Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
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10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
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25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	24 to 25
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42
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Military Department, India Office,
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, November 4; Agra and Madras, November 2; Calcutta, November 1.

DETAILED accounts of the Viceroy's progress from his last days at Lahore to his departure from Multán will be found in another page. Lord Northbrook signalled his visit to Lahore by an act of well-timed clemency towards the imprisoned leaders of the Mohammad-Khail tribe, whose punishment for outrages on the Panjab Frontier was noticed in these columns many months ago. The Darbar held by his Lordship at Multán on the 25th October was attended by the Nawab of Bhawalpúr and a number of the neighbouring frontier chiefs, whom the Viceroy addressed in terms of befitting courtesy. On the 27th the latter embarked at Shersah for his voyage down the Indus, reaching Kasmór on the 31st. From that place his Lordship was to ride to the frontier town of Jacobabad, where the Khan of Khelat was ready to meet him and account, let us hope, for his late unruly proceedings. Unfortunately the first stage out of Kasmór his Lordship was attacked with fever—apparently dengue—which compelled his return to the river-side, where he again embarked on the 1st of November. Instead of meeting the Khan at Jacobabad, the Khan and his Political Agent started on the 2nd to meet the Viceroy at Sakkar, where Lord Northbrook was to spend the next few days.

It now appears that only ten of the numerous chiefs and princelings of Katiwar would after all have to present themselves at the Viceroy's grand Darbar in Bombay.

SOME of the local Governors were returning to their respective capitals, Sir Philip Wodehouse having reached Bombay on the 2nd November, and Lord Hobhouse being due at Madras on the 9th. The latter, instead of proceeding to Bombay, will pay the Viceroy a visit in Calcutta early next year. Mr. Davis on the other hand was to start from his capital, Lahore, on the 6th November for his cold-weather tour through the Panjab.

FOR want of more solid food, the Indian papers have lately taken to discussing all kinds of rumours. One week we hear

that Lord Napier is to be succeeded by General Norman. This time the talk turns upon Mr. G. Campbell, who is said to have resigned his post in Bengal, through disgust at Lord Northbrook's throwing out the Bengal Municipal Bill. It was even reported that the Viceroy had telegraphed to the India Office for instructions as to the course he should take in this matter. As it happens that the Viceroy is since known to have sanctioned the Bill in question, we may fairly assume the shadowy nature of the stories which hinged upon the contrary assumption.

ANOTHER prey to popular hearsay seems to be Sir W. Muir, who is said to have been offered a year's extension of his term of government. We should be glad to hear that such an offer had been made and accepted, for Sir William is a Governor not easy to replace; but the Simla journal assures its readers that the offer, even if it had been made, would not be accepted.

No fresh cases of cholera were reported from Pesháwar between the 21st and 26th October. Before that time more than forty Europeans had died out of sixty attacked, while the proportion of deaths to seizures among the natives was about 300 to 500. At Faizabad, in Oudh, the disease broke out again on the 23rd, and was still raging by latest accounts. Some 270 of the convicts there have been moved out into camp. A curious circumstance is reported by the medical authorities in that station. We have heard, we think, of monkeys suffering from human ailments, but it is new to hear that a number of elephants have not only caught but died of cholera at Faizabad.

It seems that the Garo Hills, lying between Mymensing and the Khasia Hills in North-Eastern Bengal, are about to be the scene of a very little war, arising we are told out of a bazaar quarrel which took place in that thinly-peopled country some months ago. A small force has already been equipped against the unruly tribes in the upper ranges of these hills, whose entire population is reckoned in the latest census at only 50,000 spread over a tract of more than 2,000 square miles. One half of their number is said to be peacefully disposed, and the rest cannot give our troops more trouble than they or their forefathers have done twice or thrice before. The Garo Hills being apparently rich in minerals and extending close to the Brahmaputra, while the vallies yield plenty of cassia, indiarubber, and other useful products, we hope that the force will be accompanied by some officer of the Geological Department.

THE reports of the crops in most parts of India are very cheering. Bengal indeed is likely to suffer commercially from an excess of indigo. In the Central Provinces a splendid harvest is expected. The cotton crops promise well in Sind and Western India, and the grain in Gujrát, Khandesh, and the South Maratha country will yield more than an average crop, both in quantity and quality. We regret however to hear that the coffee-crops in Mysore and other parts of Madras are "almost a failure."

OUR Indian contemporaries still harp on the notion that Major-General Norman, one of the youngest officers of his rank in the army, is likely to succeed Lord Napier, who intends shortly to throw up his command. What grounds there are for either supposition we cannot guess. Lord Napier has still some time to serve, his health does not appear to be failing

him, and General Norman, for all his undoubted claims to public recognition, can hardly hope to rise so conspicuously above the heads of many old officers in other respects at least as well fitted for so high a post. Another rumour from India would give the refusal of Sir R. Temple's office to Mr. Ayrton. To that suggestion, at any rate, all we can say is, after Cromwell's fashion, "The Lord preserve us from Mr. Ayrton!" The worst blunders of the light-hearted Finance Minister would be a trifle to the tender mercies of such a successor. A thousand times better would be the appointment of Sir Madhava Rao, even if he should contrive to fill his own purse in finding the ways and means for the Indian Exchequer.

THE *Bombay Gazette* deems it far from unlikely that one of the first places which Sir Bartle will visit on his way from Suez will be Bombay itself, where one chief centre of the slave trade is known or at least generally believed to exist; the other centre being in Cutch. In both places there is a large community of Banians, many of whom have a certain interest in the traffic we are now going to try and put down. In a letter to the same journal a Hindu merchant openly maintained the ability of his fellow-citizens to suppress the trade in question by their own efforts; and a native journal—the *Jam-i-Jamshed*—urges the better class of native merchants in Bombay to excommunicate such of their caste-fellows as continue to traffic directly or indirectly in slaves. Sir B. Frere will doubtless have many inducements to revisit the scene of his former labours as a Governor; and if he went, he might reckon upon a hearty welcome from many of his former subjects, excluding perhaps the shareholders of the Bombay Bank. The fact of his being accompanied by an agent of the Rao of Cutch seems, at any rate, to suggest the likelihood of his landing somewhere in Western India to confer with those who may help him in putting a pressure on the Banians.

Two well-known Hindu merchants in Bombay have already come forward to help in throwing light on the connection between certain classes of Indian traders and the slave-dealers on the African coast. It is from Bombay, they say, that the money goes for the purchase of beads, wire, and the other articles which are exchanged for slaves; and the trade is not confined to the Banian caste. A good many Bhattiahs have a hand in it, as also the Kojah tribe of Mohammedans, who have special means of dealing with the Arabs and other Mussulmans who beat up African villages in quest of slaves. Some of these gentry have already taken fright at the report of Sir B. Frere's coming among them to spoil their little game, and it is probable that, for the time at least, they will withdraw their agents from the traffic.

ACCORDING to a Kabul newsletter in the *Delhi Gazette* it seems doubtful, as Mr. Prichard points out in the *Times*, whether the Russians have really withdrawn all the troops intended to attack Khiva. The writer of the letter had heard from a Kabul merchant, who had an agent at Khiva, that "the Russian troops had besieged the city of Vorgunje or Khiva, and had taken it after some fighting. Several had been killed and wounded on both sides, the King had been taken prisoner, and the city plundered." From this it would certainly seem as if the telegram which announced the withdrawal of the Russian expedition referred to the withdrawal of the Caspian Division only, while the division which started from the Sea of Aral, or some other Russian force, had gone on to Khiva.

THE long-mooted question as to the best mode of carrying goods and passengers across the English Channel seems in a fair way of being speedily settled in favour of the scheme proposed by Captain Dicey, and since taken up by the Company to whose programme we lately referred. A small steamer on the new plan will soon be afloat on the Thames by way of experiment, and a contract for building a large one on the scale required for crossing the Channel has already, we hear, been taken up. With the main features of the proposed vessel our readers have by this time become sufficiently acquainted. Its chief object, as we have said before, is to combine the greatest amount of speed, comfort, safety, and stowage-room with the least possible amount of rolling and pitching, the shallowest draught, and the smallest outlay involved in such conditions; all this to be attained by carrying out on a large scale, with all the newest appliances, the principle of the twin ship as seen in some parts

of the Eastern seas, and of the "outrigger" craft that ply in the harbours of Ceylon. To the steadiness of such vessels in a rough sea ample evidence has already been borne by competent observers, and among seafaring men in general the practical merits of the principle remain beyond dispute. It is probably impossible to abolish sea-sickness; but the Dicey method will certainly reduce the risks of it to the lowest point compatible with other conditions of perhaps equal importance. The great breadth between the two hulls, when decked over, will insure ample room for passengers and cargo, while the form of the vessel will entirely counteract the danger usually involved in light draught combined with a great deal of top-hamper. In this respect the advantage lies undoubtedly with the Dicey model over the rival scheme of Messrs. Reed and Bessemer. A single ship of great size, very light draught, and great height above water, must inevitably be less safe in a strong wind and rough sea, than a twin vessel of the same or even less draught, riding on two separate keels whose hulls, from the space between them, necessarily balance each other. There may be a question whether the twin ship would have sufficient buoyancy for the great Atlantic billows; but amidst the short chopping seas of the Channel between Dover and Calais its superior steadiness would involve no loss of sufficient buoyancy. In point of speed it ought anyhow to surpass its single-hulled rival, owing to the much smaller body of water its two narrow hulls and sharp bows would displace in a sea-way. In point of cheapness also there would seem to be no comparison between the double-steamer, with its perfect simplicity of construction, and a large single steamer fitted up with Mr. Bessemer's elaborate contrivance for transforming the main saloon into a huge swing-cot. With regard to roominess again, for all needful purposes the Dicey vessel would probably bear away the palm. Looking at the rival projects from every point of view, and in spite of all that may be said in favour of the swinging saloon, we have very little doubt which kind of vessel would prove at once the quicker, safer, cheaper, more comfortable, and better adapted for the Channel trade.

THE story of Sir Madhava Rao's career deserved the space devoted to it in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*. A brief summary of it is all that we can here give. A student in the High School of Madras during the rule of Lord Elphinstone, he presently became tutor to the young Maharajah of Travancore. Preferred to a good post in the Civil Service of that kingdom, he rose in 1855 to the chief control of the Southern Division. A few years later, on the death of the old Dewan, or Prime Minister, of Travancore, Madhava Rao filled his place. In ten years he raised the revenue from Rs. 4,000,000 to Rs. 5,154,007, in spite of the losses he risked by abolishing monopolies, lowering export duties from 15 to 5 per cent., and sweeping away a host of minor taxes. The salaries of the civil officers have been raised and regularly paid; large sums are yearly expended on education and public works, things hardly known before his time in Travancore; trade has gained largely from the network of good roads that covers the land; and the spread of irrigation has multiplied the crops. In 1870 there were open 31 district schools, containing 2,426 boys, taught by 101 teachers, besides four girls' schools; while 19 English schools gave instruction to 1,222 boys. In the College at Trevandrum there are 133 senior and 400 junior students, while 186 boys are taught in the primary school. Under the sway, in short, of this wise Marátha Brahman, the little State of Travancore has been transformed from a kind of howling wilderness into a fair and fruitful garden. In some of these reforms the late Dewan has, no doubt, been warmly aided by the Resident, Mr. Maltby; but the chief credit for what has been done must still rest with Sir Madhava Rao himself.

A VERY noteworthy contribution to the literature of disease has just appeared from the pen of Mr. R. T. Lyons, a Bengal Army Surgeon, in the shape of a Treatise on Relapsing or Famine Fever. Basing his treatment of the subject on the views propounded in Murchison's essay on the fevers of Great Britain, the author goes into a careful and well-nigh exhaustive survey of facts and opinions gathered from all sources regarding the relapsing fevers of India. The results recorded by former observers are made to bear out those of his own experience in the Punjab and during two recent epidemics of relapsing fever in Lower Bengal. The history of the disease in India is for

the first time carefully traced, from the earliest recorded instance in the sufferings of Mr. Holwell and those who survived the dreadful night in the Black Hole of Calcutta, down to the "Peshawar Fever" and other like epidemics of 1870. Dr. Lyons has a firm belief in the identity of intermittent, remittent, and continued fevers; and he "absolutely rejects the malaria theory of the origin of fevers," as opposed to all recent evidence both in England and India. He holds that "want of food is the origin of the disease, and that it is propagated by contagion." In the dengue epidemic of this year he finds merely another form of the fever which annually ravages *Bardwán*. Whatever truth there may be in these propositions, it is certain at any rate that his arguments are supported by an imposing array of facts and illustrations, which will afford matter for careful study to inquiring members of his profession. In this connection we may add that another medical writer of great Indian experience, Dr. Oldham, argued a year ago with much force against the malarious origin of fevers in general, although in some matters of detail he differs more or less widely from Dr. Lyons.

On the morning of Thursday last Sir Bartle Frere started for Paris on his destined mission. He arrived at Paris the same night. Among those whom saw him so far on his way were Sir John Kaye and General Pollock. At Brindisi he and his suite are to embark on board the *Enchantress*, which will convey the party through the Suez Canal to Zanzibar. The suite consists of the Rev. George Percy Badger, Secretary of Legation; Major Ewan Smith, C.S.I., Private Secretary; the Kázi Shahab-ud-din, Agent to the Rao of Cutch; Captain Fairfax, R.N.; and Messrs. Hill and Grey, Attaches, from the Foreign and India Office respectively. Major Smith, who has just been honoured with a Companionship of the Star of India, entered the Madras Army in 1859, served with distinction in the Abyssinian Campaign, and was lately employed under Sir F. Goldsmid in the mission to Sistan.

We understand that Mr. A. L. Haliburton, assistant to the Director of Supplies and Transports at the War Office, has just received from Lord Northbrook the offer of an important post in the Military Finance Department of the Indian Government.

THE Burmese Embassy, now on their way home through Paris, was there received on Friday by M. de Rémusat, Minister at the Foreign Office.

A BERLIN telegram of November 22 states that a despatch has been sent to the English Government, expressing the German Government's sympathy with the objects of the Zanzibar Mission, and their readiness to support it with all the moral and diplomatic influence of Germany. In proof of this, the German Consulates on the East African Coast have been instructed to help the Mission to the utmost of their power.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—A special telegram from Calicut informs us that H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna*, with reliefs for the Madras Army, arrived at that port yesterday. The *Jumna* also touched at Cannanore, and is expected at Bombay on Monday next. H.M.'s troopship the *Euphrates* left Suez for Bombay yesterday (Friday) morning, the s.s. *Dalhousie*, Bombay Marine, arrived at Kurrachee yesterday afternoon.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 4.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—A. G. Walker, Esq., late 34th Regiment, son of A. Walker, late Ceylon C.S., at Edinburgh, Nov. 13.

HOMES.—Sir John Bowring, Knight, died at Claremont, Exeter, on Saturday morning, in his 81st year.

BENGAL.—Lieut. R. T. Ommamey, 107th Regiment, at Barrackpore, of fever, Oct. 23. Mr. M. Agabeg, Barrister-at-Law, Proprietor of the *Bangoo Gazette*, at Rangoon, Oct. 12. Dr. J. G. Coulter, M.D., at Cachar, Oct. 6, aged 31. Lieut. col. T. H. Sismore, Bengal Artillery, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Nov. 19. Col. J. S. Philipotts, Bengal Retired List, at Bradley, Nov. 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Sinla*, Nov. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Major Elphinstone, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. J. Hill, and Capt. R. S. McGhee. From ALEXANDRIA.—Major gen. de Lawmare, Mr. de Saumeray, Capt. de Saumeray, Mr. King, Mr. E. Frenoh, Mr. Mazarun, Padre Antonio, Padre Policarpo, and Padre Pelligrino.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. *Sinla*, Nov. 24.—From MADRAS.—Dr. Davis, and Lieut. Howshy. From BOMBAY.—Major Lock, Capt. V. and Mrs. Speers, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Captain Brownlow, Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Mrs. Thelwall and two infants, Mr. T. Marden, and Dr. C. McVittie. From ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. L. Robertson, and Mr. Pacho.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT ANCONA.

From YOKOHAMA.—Lieut. Carew.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Blair and three children, Mr. T. G. Sykes, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Hamilton and infant, Mrs. J. B. Allen and three children, Mrs. Chevalier and infant, Mr. R. G. Melvill and two children, and Mr. F. Marshall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thalma's" Letter shall appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 25, 1872.

INDIA ON THE EVE OF THE BRITISH CONQUEST.

Few if any passages in Indian History are more remarkable than the rise, growth, and culmination of the Marátha power in the hundred years that followed the accession of Aurangzib to the throne of Delhi. In that time—from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century—the seed first sown by the bold adventurer Sivaji had taken root, sprung up, and like the Banyan-tree of India, struck fresh roots from successive branches of the parent stem, until, just before the dreadful slaughter of Pánapat, the Marátha power extended more or less visibly over nearly the whole of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Under the rule of three successive Peshwas or Prime Ministers of the same Brahman tribe and family, the glory of the Marátha name had been raised in the last fifty of those hundred years to a height whence no ordinary mishap seemed likely to bring it down again. But for a curious chain of events, in part only due to Marátha shortcomings, it seemed for a moment as if all India would be united, perhaps for the first time, into a great confederacy of Hindu States under an Emperor of the most honoured Hindu caste. Even after the rout of Pánapat there was a time when the Marátha Hydra, recovering from its wounds, began once more to raise its head aloft and aim at continuing its suspended task. But instead of advancing over the wrecks of the Moghal Empire, it found a new and fatal barrier in the growth of that new power which Clive and Hastings had planted firmly on Indian ground, a power against which it was doomed to struggle in vain. The old dream of Marátha supremacy was finally dispelled when the Peshwa of Puna became a pensioner of the East India Company more than fifty years ago, when the Bhoslas of Nágpúr were placed under English protection, and Sindia and Holkar owed the retention of their diminished power to the policy or forbearance of their English conquerors.

In the course of their struggle against the Moghals the courtiers of Sivaji were largely favoured by the short-sighted policy of Aurangzib, as well as the unwieldy nature and self-dividing tendencies of the empire which he extended to its farthest bounds. Had Akbar's system of employing Hindus in every branch of state-service been followed by the greatest of his descendants, Sivaji and his successors would have made little way in their attempt to reconquer India for the Hindus. But Aurangzib's inveterate bigotry gained everywhere powerful friends to what thereby became a national cause. The Rájputs who would have fought for Akbar were always ready to revel

against the son of Shah Jehán; and the leading Hindus in his own provinces bore no goodwill to an emperor who turned them out of his service, who reimposed on them the hateful poll-tax, and steadily persecuted the national creed. Instead of strengthening the Pathán princes in the Dakhan against their Marátha assailants, he gave new energies and a wider scope to the latter by his utter subversion of old dynasties representing the Shia form of Islám. Moghal viceroys and governors also were prone, under weak emperors, to become hereditary rulers of the provinces committed to their charge, and to seek help from Hindu neighbours in their frequent contests with the central power. The wily and ambitious Nizám-ul-Mulk himself was glad to further his own schemes by winking at Marátha encroachments on Moghal provinces beyond the Narbadda and in the valley of the Lower Ganges. Intrigues and dissensions in Delhi brought the soldiers of Holkar and Sindia into the Moghal capital and the heart of Rohilkand. Wherever they went, the Marátha leaders found willing allies or weak antagonists. Provinces bestowed on them as fiefs of the Empire opened the way to yet more daring encroachments on the Empire itself. The skilful statesmanship of successive Peshwas turned the dissensions even of rival leaders to the common account, while the more intractable were armed with commissions to levy the Marátha *Chaut* in the countries they might invade. Rájputána itself paid tribute to the Hindu power established at Púna, and Ragoba's horsemen even drove the garrisons of the Afghan Ahmad Shah out of the Panjáb. It was only when Bálahji's lieutenants lost their heads in the pride begotten of these last achievements, that the fatal field of Panipat, if it failed to avert the ruin of the Moghal Empire, at least succeeded in dealing the Marátha cause a blow from which it has never yet recovered.

The history of those eventful hundred years furnishes the motive and the moral of a very readable volume just published from the pen of Mr. Sidney Owen, Reader in Indian Law and History to the University of Oxford.* In this work, the substance of a course of lectures delivered last year, the author has achieved with credit the difficult task of guiding the reader pleasantly and to good purpose through some of the most tangled passages in the history of any country. The scene of his narrative covers so wide a space, the plot is necessarily so involved, the characters at first sight appear so strange, puzzling, or uninteresting to Western eyes, and the facts concerning them are often so obscure or conflicting, that any attempt at a clear, well-ordered sketch of the period in question should be received with thankfulness. Mr. Owen's success in this direction deserves all the more praise, inasmuch as he has worked up into a popular, or at least a picturesque shape, the fruits of careful research among the best authorities. To all students of that period Elphinstone of course furnishes a mine of varied trustworthy, and suggestive reading; while "the minute, luminous, sagacious, and scrupulously conscientious *History of the Marhattas* by Captain Grant Duff," can hardly be overpraised as a classic masterpiece on that particular subject. But in Elphinstone's work the story of Marátha progress has to be treated in its due perspective, as a kind of adjunct to the main theme, and Elphinstone's severely simple style, like that of Caesar, appeals to a higher order of culture than the average learner. Grant Duff on the other hand needs compressing to suit the taste or the circumstances of most English readers. From these and many collateral sources, including Wilks and Orme, the author has compiled a volume full of interest and instruction conveyed in a pleasing, spirited, and pregnant style, as of one who has hardly room to say all that he would like to say. The abundance of his materials and the romantic character of his story were all in his favour, but the way he has put together the different parts of a very intricate subject entitle him to the praise of a thoughtful and painstaking compiler. The introductory chapters on Moghal history and administration form a worthy prelude to the main task of tracing

the decline of the Moghals and the rise of their Marátha assailants. The life of the daring freebooter and dreamy enthusiast Sivaji is in itself a perfect romance, teeming with "hair-breadth 'scapes and perilous adventures;" but the story, as once more told in Mr. Owen's pages, loses nothing of its stirring interest from his mode of telling it. The development of his theme opens a fine field for discriminating studies of Hindu and Mohammedan character, an opening of which he has worthily availed himself. Perhaps the most striking and original feature in the book is the happiness of the author's frequent allusions to similar events, characters, and customs in European history. Nothing is so likely to help and encourage the general reader in his attempts to gain some insight into Eastern history, especially that of India, than the pointing out of such parallels and analogies. They may not always fit in every detail, but it is something even to lay hold of general resemblances between the men and customs of different countries, to realise for instance the relation of a Moghal Emperor towards his feudal lords, to compare the progress of Marátha raiders in Hindustan to that of the Normans in France, to observe the tendency of military fiefs to become hereditary, and to note the process which transformed the Peshwas or prime ministers of Marátha sovereigns into Mayors of the Palace and ultimate heads of a great confederacy.

Correspondence.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In my last I alluded to three parties in the Church of England who are apathetic on the question of making classical and idiomatic translations into the languages spoken by the nations inhabiting our vast Indian Empire.

1. Those who despair of making good translations, and refuse to co-operate with other parties in the work.

2. Those who think the existing translations good enough, and refuse to ask for any assistance from our Christian Government.

3. Those who deny the use of good translations, or their efficacy in making good subjects, good Christians, and good men.

To the first I answer that co-operation by the various parties in the Church was found practicable at the Reformation. The High Church then exerted great efforts to prevent mis-translations, and incorrect readings of Holy Scripture. The Low Church allowed their weaker brethren to retain many expressions incomprehensible to the common people. Co-operation still exists; all opinions in the Church are trying to improve the English translation; why should two hundred millions of souls be left without correct knowledge of the Almighty?

To the second party in the Church of England I reply that without the assistance of Government we would not to this day in all probability have been able to boast of any readable Indian translation. The efforts of private individuals and of societies would have utterly failed to produce grammatical and idiomatic versions had they not been assisted by Lord Wellesley's College. What would Dr. Carey have effected without Lord Wellesley's countenance and pecuniary aid? What would Henry Martyn, a Government servant himself, have effected, had he, and Mirza Titrut, and Sabat not had before them the Oordoo translation of the Gospels which Dr. William Hunter, of Lord Wellesley's College, had collated with the Greek? Could Martyn have made any use of Schultz's translation of 1741, or of the bad idiom and orthography of the translation published in 1758?

That the support of Government was invaluable to Dr. Carey may be inferred from the following extract from Bagster's Bible of Every Land, page 93:—

A testimony as to the estimation in which this (the Bengalee) version was held was speedily afforded by the appointment of Dr. Carey to the Professorship of the Bengalee, Sanskrit, and Marhatta Languages in the College of Fort William, then recently established. This truly providential circumstance greatly augmented his means of usefulness as a translator of the Scriptures; for learned natives crowded from all parts of India to the College for literary employment, and, through their instru-

* India on the Eve of the British Conquest. By Sidney Owen, M.A. W. H. Allen and Co.: 1872.

mentality, Dr. Carey saw all the learning and almost all the languages of India placed within his reach.

Dr. Carey's salary as Professor in Lord Wellesley's College was, I believe, not less than £1,800 a-year, and his share of the patronage of nominating eighty-nine Moonshes, eight Moulvies, and eleven Pundits must have been invaluable to him in his work of translation. One of Dr. Carey's Bengali Pundits survived, I believe, till the year 1867, being able to look back upon a very useful and long life.

With reference to the assertion that the existing translations are good enough, I can refer to numerous passages in the Bible Society's annual reports, proving how imperfect the translations have been and still are; among many passages I would instance pp. 138 and 139 of the Report for 1864; also the Report for 1867, and page 221 of the Report for 1869; in the Report for 1872, page 193, I find the following:—

There is a peculiar charm in the word of God, when translated into the vernacular of any people, which renders it doubly attractive to them.

And yet Mr. Theophilus, in page 211, writes:—

It is a well-known fact that the English educated natives, whose number is rapidly increasing, prefer the English to the vernacular Bible. They would not read it at all, or read it only in English.

This would not be the case if the translations were classical and idiomatic.

Let us examine the list of Bible translations at present in the possession of the Bible Society, and offered by that Society for sale after its sixty-eight years of unceasing activity. (See pages 20 to 26 of the Report for 1872, and compare them with the historical table of languages in the Appendix.)

Of Hindui translations spoken by forty millions of souls, I find only three of the Gospels, and the Acts. I cannot find any portion of the Old Testament.

Of Bengalee, only the New Testament. There is a great deal of emulation at present existing in Calcutta between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Baptist Society. Some of the members of both Societies have of late years been working very hard to improve the translation into Bengali, not only of the New Testament, but also of the Psalms. Had we a Lord Wellesley as Viceroy, the learned men of both societies would speedily be induced to work harmoniously together.

Of Pushtoo, the language spoken by multitudes in the Punjab, I cannot find a translation of any portion of the Bible existing in the Bible Society's Depository. We need not wonder that "very few Mahomedan teachers of these parts will believe that the Christians possess the Old Testament Scriptures" (page 205 of Report for 1872).

There exist translations in the possession of Auxiliary Bible Societies in India which are not to be found in England; but ought not copies to be sent hither for the careful criticism of European scholars?

No other European has ever devoted so much learning to the translation of the Bible into Indian languages as Henry Martyn did, but no sooner had he published in 1808 his unrivalled translation of the New Testament, than he commenced to revise it, so dissatisfied was he with the results of his work. He bore witness that it often cost him and his coadjutors whole days to make one chapter intelligible in Oordoo. During a period of sixty-four years no one has, I believe, succeeded in improving his version of the New Testament.

3rdly. With reference to the disciples of the third school, who believe that a great portion of the Bible is not infallibly inspired, I leave our learned divines and historians to prove to them that neither civilisation, nor science, nor commerce has ever instilled virtue either into men or women. The fear of God is alone powerful to check profligacy, fraud, lying, and murder.

True it is that missionaries are but men, and that even wise virgins slumber whilst the bridegroom tarries; otherwise, the question might well be asked, what can a missionary do without the Bible? Where are his credentials, where his text-book, where his authority for erecting in the wilderness of man's corrupt nature the cross of Christ, and proclaiming in its dreary solitude that name which is above every name?" —P. 216 of Report for 1872.

If our so-called Christian Government can find money to assist a learned professor in translating the Hindoo Vedas into English, will not its tender conscience permit it to assist in the translation of the Bible into Hindui or Sanskrit? The Very Rev. Dr. J. A. Jeremie wrote on Oct. 4, 1867, regarding translations into Indian languages:—

If the task is to be well done, it must be directed and encouraged by the Government in India.

And a friend, very learned in Sanskrit literature, on the 14th September of the same year justly urged regarding our own beautiful translation:—

Those who cannot drink of the original fountain ought to have the water transmitted to them through as pure a channel as possible. We improve all other translations, except the most important, from a fear of what we imagine to be a worse evil. But what can be a worse evil than deception? We all know that certain passages are mistranslated, and we deceive the general reader of God's Word by allowing them to remain.

Major Malleson, in his "Recreations of an Indian Official," records in p. 236 that Feizi, a Mahomedan, the intimate friend of the Emperor Akbar, translated the four Gospels into Persian. I once hoped that the Duke of Argyll might have been induced to devote a few hours to the consideration of the duty of the Indian Government to transmit to her Majesty's subjects Divine Truth through as pure a channel as possible.—Your obedient servant, T.

THE CENSUS AND THE SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR.—The Indian Government should be invited to revise its calculations of the average consumption of salt by its subjects in India.

The census lately taken in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal shows that there are many millions of souls more than the population was estimated at; each soul actually consumes on an average only two-thirds of the estimated quantity of pure Cheshire salt.

It is probable that the remaining one-third is made up partly by adulteration with sand and mud, with sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and muriate of lime. If the English Adulteration of Food Act were to be extended to India, it might easily be proved that each human being, without calculating the consumption by cattle, consumes much less salt than is required for the preservation of health.

Can you inform your readers what measures are now being taken to reduce the tax on, and increase that consumption of, salt?

On the 6th of January last year, a distinguished statesman wrote:—

You may be quite sure that I shall not depart from my views on the subject of the Salt-tax, which are very much in accord with yours. When I was in the Central Provinces I took up the subject warmly. I believed that we should have achieved a reduction of the N.W.P. Customs Duty, and the abolition of a vast Custom Line through Central India, if it had not been for the financial crisis. I have now in my head a scheme of the kind, and will do what I can.

—Your obedient servant,

T.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.—IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I again am introducing for second time delicate subject; but, bubbling up too much inside me, must come out. Besides, it is No. 1 thing which is most astonishing to natives, namely, freedom of women. I am long trying hard not to write so much on this question, but cannot help.

Little time ago friend tell me that, if you wish properly to understand English character, must go to theatre; so off in a handsome cab to her Majesty's Royal Covent Garden, to see "Babil and Beejoo." How can I describe? I exhaust my dictionary of English tongue, then I cannot discover enough fulsome compliments to make. It is enchantment in common verbiage.

All the performers are dressed like princes and princesses—noble, good-looking beings; and Mr. Maas, very handsome, sporting like Krishna among the milking-maids in Hindoo story-book. But at the dancers and young ladies I was struck with thunder! At our humble miserable natches and tom-shas, the most diabolically wicked females, however ugly, which time perform, always through modesty wrap themselves up from feet to cranium in Benares kincob or Dacca muslin; but here lovely young milk-coloured females, very innocent, respectable, and spotless, quite undressed, stand staring around without winking, then suddenly caper in air with agility of lightning! Then every one using focus with magnifying opera spectacles stares hard as possible. As Persian poet remarks:—

"At such scene even a roasted fowl would throw out feathers."

Perhaps custom reconciles, but all this not good for natives of Hindostan. We are not educated gradually. This the reason that so much fault found with poor Indians who come to London. In India all European ladies live at home, when go abroad they wrap up and ride in barouche carriage very haughty, eyes looking up in sky. Own women all kept tight in doors, if go out, then must wear thick veil over face, and not speak; if not, must cut nose off, or how can possibly hold? When Hindustani come to London then new custom too much for his poor head. Not his fault. He not made the same as European. This all similar that I say in No. 1 letter. Since that time cannot find fat white old gentleman who promised to take to Royal Anthropological Society; instead, I am reading Dr. Darwin's learned crepusculum "Origin of Man," to find out if all same origin with European gentleman, but think not, as said before, because observe with own eyes too much difference. First place, character very much opposite got. Natives of India do not laugh often, only smile sometimes. Most time silent, grave as judge. European gentleman always making loud guffaw with purple-coloured, bursting face and gaping mouth opened wide. Therefore plenty comic papers publish for making split his side. *Punch* and *Fun* sold everywhere twice in week. Everybody reading. Then base mechanic always chaffing jokes in street. Low caste native only open mouth to give indecent abuse. How can both be same original sort? Cannot believe, besides Bengalee gentleman Dr. Ghose tell me not same figure, female too small in size. Heel and leg too long, and no calf got; hips small, skin of body plenty coarse; smell too much, hair not fine, and when walking can tell difference, if both dressed the same. If European is born from old gorilla as see in "Babil and Beejoo," then, natives of India, son of another caste monkey, perhaps Hunooman. Suppose true, then why different breed, have same religion same customs? This not according to Cocker. Perhaps for your caste it is not harm to mix with sexes, but for other branch of human pedigree not good or proper.

No use then you send out "Female Zenana mission" to open minds of native female, and make fit for mixture of sexes. You only spoil. You have proverb. "You cannot make sow's ear out of silk purse;" this is parallel exactest case.

One day at evening party in London I was seeing two ladies Parsees of Bombay Presidency come with husbands, but reminded too much of lines of Hindustani poet.

They were sitting like owls ashamed, shutting their eyes at noon,
middle of flock of beautiful doves on top of neem tree.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FAIZ ALI KHAN.
Conway's Boarding House, Nov. 22, 1872.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CASHMERE. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—I regret much to observe that this much to be deplored feud between the Soonee and Sheea Mahomedans of Sreenugger, in Cashmere, greatly exaggerated as I have reason to believe, has been made a handle once more to attack the local Government on altogether irrelevant questions. There appeared, in the *Times* of the 18th inst., an extract from a letter received by last mail by a correspondent of that influential journal, from a friend residing in the town of Sreenugger. In this extract it is assumed that "his blood would boil with indignation if he saw the state of things here," and stated, after giving what I know to be a brightly-coloured account of the disturbance, that "the Vizier and his troops plundered the houses of both sects, and sent them indiscriminately to prison; and here justice stops short, although hundreds of innocents have suffered and are now perfectly ruined. The mountain passes are so guarded that they cannot escape (?). There are heavy taxes on every thing. Not an inch of ground will the Maharaja sell, and more than half the proceeds of both farms and manufactures goes to him. This is the most cruelly oppressed country, and yet a British tributary."

This is from one who tells his friend that the Soonees firmly believe the divinity of Mahomed, and that the Sheeas believe in his son Ali! and who may, therefore, be fairly assumed to know nothing about the matter, but what he may gather from his domestic servants, who cram their masters with tales of the most atrocious character "pour passer le temps," thinking thereby to curry favour with those who are generally believed to, and actually do, cast longing looks on the beautiful country which they think ought, right or wrong, to be wrested from the hands of the Maharaja.

His Highness is about as responsible for the unfortunate outbreak, as was the Governor-General of his day for the mutiny at Delhi in 1857, and for the atrocities there committed; and it would have been more creditable to the writer of the above, if, instead of listening to, and giving renewed currency to old tales, often and most successfully refuted, he had done his Highness the justice to say that, no sooner was the news of the outbreak known at Jumoo, than the Maharaja at once ordered the distribution of Rs. 20,000 amongst those who were in more immediate want, and directed his most trusted minister to inquire into the real causes of the catastrophe. I would have addressed the editor of the *Times* and asked his insertion of this letter, but that he has more than once ignored communications in which I endeavoured to set him right on similar points.—Faithfully yours,

Nov. 21, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that no one could be found so well fitted as Sir Bartle Frere for this work of putting an end to the East African slave-trade, and of opening up communications with Dr. Livingstone. Eminently conciliatory and gentle in his disposition and manners, there is yet a hand of iron under his velvet glove, and if he is sent out to "annihilate" the slave-trade that traffic will have a very poor chance of surviving his mission. Sir Bartle's intimate acquaintance with Western India gives him great advantage, and the fact that he has been Governor of Bombay will give him a commanding position on the East Coast of Africa. Even his knowledge of Indian languages and of Persian will be of service in dealing with many of those implicated in the slave traffic, and much more his intimate acquaintance with Eastern character. He is no stranger to the affairs of Zanzibar, and is personally well known to the reigning family of that place. He is also a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, who will probably be disposed to confide in him and to co-operate with him. It is, indeed, not unlikely that Sir Bartle Frere may find it necessary, in the prosecution of his mission, to penetrate into East Africa and to reach the lake country. He has spirit enough for such an adventure, and it may be remembered that when, as a youth of eighteen, he first came out to India, he adopted the then most unusual and hazardous course of going alone up the Nile to Keneh, then crossing the desert to Kosseir on the Red Sea, and shipping from thence to Bombay in an Arab buglah. In those times and on the part of a youth who had never been in the East before that was no ordinary feat of travel, and it would be curious if, after so long an interval and towards the close of his eventful public career, Sir Bartle should again distinguish himself by some feat of the same kind. Under the heads of arranging for the annihilation of the slave-trade and opening communication with Dr. Livingstone, a great deal may be done for the opening up of East Africa. In that direction India as well as England may find a great and most important outlet for their superfluous energy and their superfluous population. Every year a larger number of the natives of India are to be found on the low-lying coast land of East Africa, and at a distance of about two hundred miles from the coast we come upon elevated plateaus where the climate is comparatively temperate, and where Europeans could easily labour. As to the lake country, the temperature there is very well suited for white men. In Karague Speke found the temperature ranging during half the year from 65 to 70 deg.; in Uganda, from 68 to 74 deg., and in Unyoro, from 72 to 75 deg. His estimated value of the mean temperature of the lake region for the complete year was only 68 deg., ranging from 49 deg. to 82 deg., and with a rainfall of only 49 inches. It is obvious that such a country, where there is a great deal of fertile soil unutilised, is capable of being colonised; and in the coast regions and in those extending from the coast to the lake country the tribes are in such a state that they would be greatly benefited by the rule of any civilised power. If any progress can be made by Great Britain in Eastern Africa it would be an advantage to the world and to the Africans themselves, but it would be quite unwarrantable to conclude that anything of the kind is intended by this mission to Zanzibar, whatever that mission may ultimately lead to. All we say is that an extension of the power of England in that direction might be made advantageous to England and of incalculable benefit to the Africans themselves.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The *Englishman* admits that the Khanates, and other independent sovereignties, may be as bad as possible, from a European point of view, but it can hardly be said that their misgovernment had or has any effect on European politics, or that any European nation is or was bound or even "privileged" to interfere. We are tired of the cant which is talked in the so-called interests of civilisation, and take leave most strongly to doubt the honesty of purpose which combines civilisation with conquest. Holy Russia, except for special purposes,

wants no extension of her already overgrown possessions, and we should hear little enough about the blessings of trade or the advantages of having security for life and property amongst the tribes who inhabit the Asian Highlands were not their territories on the high road to India. We have never been Russo-phobists, and are not now; but the man must be blind, indeed, who does not see in this steady onward march of the Russian armies a determination not only to be the civiliser, but also the paramount authority; and the English Government may begin to ask itself, how it would like a Russian Generalissimo in possession of Kabul! That this will be the ultimate result of the arrangements now in progress we think likely enough: it is a question of time only. The Amir of Kabul rules over a country most difficult of invasion, it is true; but at the same time he enjoys but a precarious and divided allegiance, and Russian gold may be as good a solvent as Hannibal's Alpine vinegar. That Russia will ever stop short of being our next-door neighbour we do not believe: it would be contrary to all our experience of that patient, plodding, determined, organisation. If she does not want, nor intend to try for, Kabul, her present expeditions are useless, for it would require a very strong faith indeed to believe in the commercial fiction apart from considerations of general policy. The *Times* advises England, to make common cause with the great exemplar of civilisation, and to help on, rather than impede, the work. If there were the faintest reason to believe in Russian good faith there might be something in the proposition. Russia might civilise and welcome the half-savage territories in which she has been lately disporting herself. There is nothing in Khiva or Bokhara that need induce England to interfere in their behalf; but when the tide of conquest rolls onward, can any reasonable man suppose that it would be stopped by the understanding which our diplomatists might now come to with the representatives of the Czar?

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Englishman* thinks that it is only fair to Mr. Grant Duff to say that, while he seems to share the belief touching the unsuitableness of Indian discussions in the House, he has done his best to provide a substitute for them. The Indian Finance Committee has been accepted and prolonged without a word of dissent by the India Office authorities, whose shortcomings it so unsparingly lays bare. Next session will see its third year of continuous investigation, and no one can read its proceedings without feeling that it does its work in a more searching, more impartial, and every way more satisfactory manner than the House could do. It consists of a small body of members selected without reference to their party politics, but solely for the interest which they take in Indian questions, or for the amount of practical ability which they bring to bear upon them. They have plenty of time to do their work patiently, and enough talent and experience to enable them to do it well. The powers vested in them suffice to gather together a mass of new evidence on every branch of their inquiry, and to subject this evidence to a process of sifting, and of calm analysis which it would be hopeless for Parliament to attempt. Yet the result, although better than could be obtained from a hundred debates in the House, falls far short of what we had hoped for. Mr. Fawcett and his friends start from the sound premises that such inquiry, if it is to be of any real use, must deal with minute and dry details. But they have pushed this argument to so extreme a conclusion as to create a feeling of profound disappointment in the Indian public mind. We have learned that the authorities at Whitehall do not know as much as they should about our accounts, and that several of the departments here display an equal haziness of ideas on the subject. We have reached the truth about our Transport Service and the very heavy charges which it entails on the Indian Exchequer. We have obtained a mass of valuable evidence with regard to the Department of Public Works. Nor do we under-rate the information thus made public property. We believe that more than one important departmental reform will date from the inquiry. But we do not the less shut our eyes to the fact that all the great questions of our financial policy remain pretty much as the Committee found them. They have arrived at nothing which can be accepted as a satisfactory conclusion touching the income-tax. They have contributed no new ideas, no new evidence as to the relationship of local cesses on real property to the imperial land-revenue, or as to the legitimacy of such cesses in permanently settled provinces. They have gone carefully into the lesser abuses of the Transport Services, but they have not touched upon the more costly and still more useless pageantry of three commanders-in-chief for a single country. Nor can their inquiries with regard to the salt-tax be accepted in any other light than as a puerile pastime. They asked the opinions of men whose opinions had been acquired in an India which has passed away, and they left the facts of the present day untouched. Even with reference to the Public Works, their labours have been directed towards the exposure of small departmental shortcomings rather than to the great questions of policy on which the public mind is now anxiously fixed. Of such questions the greatest of all is how to place the Indian peasant beyond the yearly risk of famine without bringing insolvency on the Indian Exchequer. Does the solution lie in a system of local payments for local public works, independently of

whether the people use them or not? Lord Mayo with the majority of his Council believed such a plan to be practicable and just. Lord Napier and a very important minority were of opinion that the remedy was even more dangerous than the evil. The Indian mind has been exercised on the subject during the whole period the Committee has been sitting. The battle has been fought again and again in the Supreme Council of the Viceroy and in the Legislative Assembly of the Empire. Minutes have been recorded, despatches written, speeches made, and the Press, both native and European, has teemed with letters and articles. Meanwhile the Indian Committee of the House of Commons has contributed nothing towards the settlement of the question.

FORESTS.—The Government of Bengal has declared a tract of three and a-half square miles in Kamroop to be a reserved Government forest. This, the latest addition to the wood preserves of Bengal, is to be known as the "Matyakhon Forest Reserve."

THE CAVES IN BURMAH.—An interesting series of letters has been published relative to the caves in Burmah, and the probable existence therein of valuable archaeological remains. In June last it was suggested to the Chief Commissioner that some of these caves should be examined by competent persons, and if the prospect was favourable, that the stalagmite floors should be dug up and relics searched for. But there are not only difficulties in the way, but also doubts as to the antiquity of the remains, if any, which may be found. The chief difficulty is of course the sanctity of the caves. They have been used for a very long period as storehouses of Buddhist records, and shrines for images and holy things, and any disturbance of the floors might possibly be considered sacrilegious. With tact, however, this difficulty might be surmounted, and relics be unearthed. But would these be of value? The rich discoveries of Europe—treasure-houses of the bones of primeval carnivora and antediluvian men were owing, first to the fact that the caves had been used by beasts and men, and secondly to the fact that year by year and century by century a fine sediment had settled upon their contents, preserving them from complete destruction. But in the caves of Burmah neither of these conditions of success is present. At the Stone Age it is most probable that they were situated in sea-girt rocks and tenanted only by bats and sea-birds. Man could not have found his way to them in the days before water was conquered by boats, nor could beasts have lived in them. Nevertheless, the inquiry should be prosecuted. It is quite possible that here one, and there another, of the many caves known to exist in Burmah may hold valuable remains of an old time. Indeed, if native testimony is worth anything, one cave does not contain such remains. There is near Lenza, at the Siamese of Ban tha-pau, a cave in which among records and relics is said to be preserved a large skull which the neighbourhood holds sacred as that of an antediluvian man.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 24.

THE ELEPHANTA CAVES.—The condition in which the Elephanta Caves have lately been kept has been deplored not only by antiquarians, but also by thinking persons who have visited Elephanta; and we are glad to learn that steps are being taken to have the caves properly cleaned out and protected for the future. Six months ago Mr. James Burgess called the attention of Government to the disgraceful condition of the caves, and since then there has been a correspondence going on between the Government of Bombay and its officers and the Government of India, the result of which is that the Supreme Government have sanctioned a monthly expenditure for the protection of the caves of Rs. 50, to be treated as an Imperial charge. This concession having been obtained, the Bombay Government have issued orders to the Public Works Department to carry out, in communication with Mr. Burgess, the necessary improvements. The caves are to be placed in charge of the Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, with instructions to arrange for the immediate appointment of a trustworthy custodian, who should be required to live on the island with two men under him to sweep and clean the caves, accompany visitors on their rounds, and prevent the commission of any further injury. It is pointed out that care will be required in the selection of a fitting man for the post, as the European pensioners hitherto employed have generally succumbed to the depressing influences of the climate and solitude. The amount of pay which it may be proposed to give to the three men is to be reported for the sanction of Government. No eating or drinking is to be permitted in the caves (which seems rather too strict a rule), or writing or cutting inscriptions on the walls or figures. The Executive Engineer is directed to put up a notice on the spot stating that the custodian will point out a convenient place to those who may wish to take refreshments, which is to be on the high ground not far from the cave, and the custodian is to take care to keep this site clean and free from all rubbish. Visitors to the caves will be required in future to pay a fee of four annas each person, whether children or adults, and admission is to be regulated by tickets to be issued by the Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, to whom application for the same must be made. The fees will be credited to a fund called the "Elephanta Cave Fund," and the proceeds devoted to the restoration and improvement of the caves.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Bengal.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

Returning from the College on the 23rd October his Excellency drove to the Central Jail, where he displayed the same attentive interest in regard to the prisoners, the jail manufactures for which Lahore is noted, and all the jail arrangements. He signalled his jail visit by an act of grace of a singular description. It will be remembered that about two years ago a fierce band of Waziris near Bunnoo became aggrieved at what appeared to them acts of injustice and oppression by the local officials, and accordingly deserted their old homes for a wild life on the hills over the frontier. A quarrel, however, was to them no quarrel at all without blood, and, accordingly, they laid an ambuscade for a small party of our soldiers and slaughtered six or seven, in a barbarous fashion. The tribe was proscribed and hunted, till at last, wearied out, it made absolute surrender of itself and its property and arms. The ringleaders were sentenced to various punishments, and some were to undergo this in Lahore. Lord Northbrook released four of these men, and gave them a short lecture on the unsatisfactory nature of murder in general, the foolishness of being caught, and the advantage of their considering both sides of the question before arranging for another "midnight massacre." He then ordered their release, and requested them to return to their tribe, and specially to explain in person the "broad principles" upon which the British always act when "murder, treason, and rapine" unfortunately obtrude themselves in spite of our clement rule. This is not a place to make comments on such transactions as the above, as we are merely endeavouring in our own way to give a rough statement of fact, and the above is fact, but without criticising the desire to exhibit clemency on the part of the Viceroy, we cannot help thinking that people will soon have an uncomfortable feeling that the likelihood of our rulers punishing murderers is in inverse ratio to the number of persons murdered.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE VICEROY AT MULTAN.

MULTAN, Oct. 25.—The special train which conveyed the Viceroy from Lahore arrived at Multan early on the morning of the 24th, having made the journey about six hours within the ordinary mail train time. The Viceroy was received on the railway platform by the civil and military officers of the station, and by a large number of native chiefs and gentlemen who had come to Multan for the purpose of attending the durbar. The railway station was nicely decorated, and a small shamiana was pitched on the platform opposite to where the Viceroy was to alight from his carriage, with seats set apart for the accommodation of those who were entitled to them. A battery of artillery, which was posted outside the railway station, fired a royal salute on the Viceroy leaving his carriage. The procession to the camp was conducted in the usual way, except that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was present and rode at the head of the procession, the members of his staff taking up positions in the rear. At one o'clock on the day of his Excellency's arrival his Lordship received the Nawab of Bhawalpore at private durbar. His Highness, an intelligent looking, unassuming young gentleman, was escorted to the durbar tent by a troop of his own cavalry, and conducted to the Viceroy's presence by the Foreign Secretary, under a salute of seventeen guns. The usual ceremonies were observed at his reception, and in the afternoon the Viceroy paid a return visit to the Nawab at his own residence.

The public durbar was held at eleven o'clock this morning. Its chief interest lay in the number of independent chiefs and chiefs of the frontier tribes who were present, and in the remarks of his Excellency in presenting some of their number with dresses of honour in recognition of services rendered by them to the Government. At eleven o'clock the Nawab of Bhawalpore, with the chiefs and native gentlemen and the European officers of Government, were seated in the durbar tent awaiting the Viceroy's arrival. Immediately to the left of the dais were the civil and military officers of Government, amongst whom were the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Temple; Captain Baring, Private Secretary; Colonel Earle, Military Secretary; Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; the Earl of Donoughmore; and a large number of ladies and gentlemen occupying seats which extended almost to the entrance of the durbar tent. On the corresponding side nearest to the Viceroy sat the Nawab of Bhawalpore; the Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary; and Captain Henderson, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; and seated according to their rank, the chiefs and native gentlemen assembled. His Excellency entered the tent a little after eleven and opened the durbar, when the ceremony of introduction was proceeded with. The most interesting feature of the ceremony now occurred, when the Viceroy presented "dresses of honour" to a number of the assembled frontier chiefs, commencing with the Nawab of Bhawalpore. His Excellency proceeded to invest Nawab Sirfraz Khan with the honour, explaining that it was conferred on him for the loyalty of himself and his family to the British Government. The next in order was Nawab Foujdar Khan, whom His Excellency addressed as follows:—"You have already received a token of the approbation of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Your services to the British Government have been long and distinguished, both at Mooltan and in the rebellion of 1857, and subsequently as the British representative at the Court of Cabul. Those services are not forgotten, and it gives me great pleasure to confer on you this dress of honour." The next to receive the honour was Syed Morad Shah, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bhawalpore State, to whom his Excellency explained that the honour was conferred on him at the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, in recognition of the assistance rendered by him to the Political Agent of Bhawalpore. Immam Buksh Khan then presented himself, and was addressed by his Excellency in the following words:—"I have great pleasure in conferring on you this dress of honour in appreciation of the excellent services you have always performed in taking the leading part in the reformation and management of your tribe, and in helping the local officers of the British Government to promote friendly relations with the hill tribes on the Sind and Rajanpore borders." After Immam Buksh came Miran Khan, a rather notable character. He is the chief of the tribe of Durishaks, and has always been a staunch supporter of the British Government. It may be remembered that in August 1857 it was Miran Khan who, at the head of his troop, bravely repulsed a formidable raid, made by the Murrees on the Aznee frontier. In recognition of his gallant conduct on that occasion the Government handsomely rewarded him. On presenting himself before the Viceroy, his Lordship addressed him as follows:—"I fully appreciate your zealous endeavours to support the local officers of the British Government in maintaining peace on the border and a friendly feeling with the frontier tribes. It is known to me that your father and twenty-seven of your tribe were killed fighting for the British Government in 1857, and it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you this dress of honour." Golan Hyder Khan was next presented. He, too, is the head of an important tribe, the Gocharies, and has distinguished himself by his impartiality in the suppression of crime and his aptitude in managing the affairs of his tribe, which is said to be one of the most troublesome of all the tribes on the frontier. The Viceroy addressed him as follows:—"I confer upon you this dress of honour in recognition of your beneficial management of your tribe and of the willing assistance you have always afforded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazee Khan district in dealing with the independent tribes across the frontier." This ended the presentation of the honours to the more important chiefs. His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and delivered the following address:—

"NAWABS, CHIEFS, AND GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad to visit Mooltan and to receive you here to-day. I am glad also to embrace this opportunity, before I leave the Punjab, of publicly expressing my gratification at the loyalty to her Majesty the Queen which has been shown by the cordial welcome that I have received as her Majesty's representative in this ancient city and throughout the whole province. Nawab of Bhawalpore—Your Highness is now old enough to appreciate the responsibility which will devolve upon you as the ruler of one of the principal States in the Punjab. The way in which you spend the few years that remain before you are called to the government is of the utmost importance to your own reputation and to the welfare of your people. I am glad to hear that your Highness is assiduously devoting yourself to the acquirement of useful knowledge and of the other qualifications which are necessary to enable you properly to fulfil the duties of your high station.

"Chiefs of the Frontier Tribes, subjects of her Majesty the Queen,—I cordially welcome you to this durbar. Your Commissioner has informed me of the ready assistance you have given to the local officers in the maintenance of peace and good order, as well as in the promotion of friendly relations with the independent chiefs beyond the frontier.

"Independent Chiefs,—I am glad to meet so many of you here to-day, for I look upon your presence as a proof of your confidence in the British Government. As the representative of the Queen in India it is my duty to preserve peace within her Majesty's dominions, but so long as the security of our frontier is undisturbed the British Government has no desire to interfere with your independence. Our only wish is to see you prosperous and happy, cultivating the arts of peace and living in friendship one with another."

A translation of this address in Hindoostanee was read by Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary. *Ukur* and *pan* were then distributed to the Nawab of Bhawalpore and the nobles present, when the Viceroy left the durbar tent with his staff. Outside, a large number of people were collected on either side of the approach to the durbar tent, endeavouring, hopelessly, to get a glimpse of what was going on inside, while behind them, on one side at least, an indiscriminate body of horsemen with frowsy, dishevelled hair and dirty blouse pantalouns, rode about in the wildest disorder, looking like a crowd of Macbeth witches in a fog. In the evening, at ten o'clock, there was a brilliant display of fireworks at the end of the street facing the Viceroy's tent. There was the usual quantity of fire-balloons, fiery spinning wheels and rockets, with more than the ordinary amount of shouting, crushing, recrimination, and, as a necessary consequence, flourishing of policemen's batons. The Viceroy and his party leave Mooltan early in the morning for Shersha, where they will embark for Kotree. Colonel Earle, Military Secretary, detaches himself here from the Viceroy's camp, and proceeds along the Punjab Frontier to the Camp of Exercise, Hussun Abdul, &c., re-

turning to Calcutta at the expiration of his visits. Captain Bidulph, aide-de-camp, will supply his place as Military Secretary during the remainder of the Viceroy's tour.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

OPIUM IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—According to the new rules for the regulation of the import, export, transport, and sale of opium in the Central Provinces, there is to be no restriction on the growth of opium, but the grower will be liable to pay a duty of eight annas per acre of the area sown.

THE LATE STORMS.—The storm of Friday last in Bengal, though accompanied by strong wind, was not a cyclone, and the damage done to the crops is not of any very serious extent. In many parts the crops have been much benefited by the heavy rain, especially in Patna and Bhágalpur.—*Englishman*, Nov. 1.

THE CHOLERA AT FAIZABAD.—We have before us a summary of the cholera cases reported to the military authorities as having occurred at Fyzabad during the recent outbreak of the epidemic in the cantonments there. Fifty cases occurred amongst the 26th Cameronians, of which thirty-one ended fatally. The Artillery had thirteen men down with the disease, of whom six died.—*Lucknow Times*.

MEDICAL.—We understand that Dr. G. S. Beatson, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, British troops, has been appointed Principal Medical officer to the Camp of Exercise, and that Deputy Inspectors General Dr. T. Crawford, of the Sirhind Circle, and Dr. T. Best, Peshawar Circle—both of the British Service—and Dr. G. Bannister, of the Rawul Pindee Circle, Indian Service, are to be attached one to each of the three Divisions. Surgeon W. R. Stewart, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is to be in charge of the General Field Hospital of the Camp.

INDIGO.—Those interested in indigo manufacture in Bengal are apparently overburdened with a too abundant crop. An average season of 90,000 maunds gives a full return in price to the grower. A proclaimed certainty of 130,000 maunds for this year's crop has resulted in a complete depression of the trade. Buyers are holding back, and expect to fill up their requirements fully Rs. 130 a maund below the prices of last year. From the result of the October sales reported from London at Rs. 35 a maund below last July's prices, season 1872 for indigo is likely to be a cheap one, and planters will probably pray next year for a less bountiful outturn.

NATIVE STUDENTS AT ROORKEE.—A new phase in the education of assistant engineers has developed itself at Roorkee. The Bengalee students doing their surveys of a morning appear to be quite a spectacle. With horses at the rate of one between two, they ride by turns. Some in faultless European costume, others in the brightest of Oriental colours, and in jack-boots, may be seen with what appears to be a lance, but in reality is a survey flag, in hand, scouring the plain after the manner of "covers" in a lancer regiment taking up points. Could Mr. Campbell but see these performances he would be disposed to reconsider his opinion as to the disposition of this class for equestrian exercises.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 29.

MORE CHANGES.—There is no doubt that the Central Provinces is to be abolished, and that the several districts are to be divided between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. The Central Provinces are now garrisoned, and expensively garrisoned, too, by Madras troops, who will, in the event of the above-mentioned arrangement, no longer be stationed there, Bengal and Bombay furnishing the troops for their respective stations in the Central Provinces. This change will effect a considerable saving in more than one way, and if the proposed scheme for governing the Province answers equally well, and we do not see why it should not,—there will be no cause to complain. But there may be a bone to quarrel over in the shape of coal fields—and we are curious to see which of the two Provinces concerned will get it. We would wager a trifle in favour of the North-West Provinces. But it will be a sad "sell" to the winner if he finds the said bone empty, and not worth the trouble of squabbling over.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE INEFFICIENT OFFICERS.—The orders of the Secretary of State, recently promulgated, regarding the treatment of unemployed and inefficient officers of the Indian Army, are about to be carried out. Letters will be immediately issued, offering unemployed officers the option of residing in England on the English pay of their ranks, such leave counting towards their colonel's allowances; and also other letters, placing on half pay the tares of the service. The first class are liable to be ordered to India should their services be required; the second is numerically a very small one. Doubtless here are many employed officers who would gladly avail themselves of the first offer were they permitted to do so, but to bar this they are not allowed to vacate their incumbencies. The principle, once a priest always a priest, now applies to Indian staff officers. It appears to us that exchanges between employed and unemployed officers of equal rank, qualifications, and service might be sanctioned, where the object of the first officer is to take English pay, and with financial advantage to the State.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT R. T. OMMANNEY.—Lieutenant R. T. Ommanney, of the 107th Regiment, died at Barrackpur on the 22nd inst. of malarious fever.

A SAILORS' STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.—The sailors in Calcutta have been endeavouring, by marching in procession in the streets with flags and music, to bring about a strike. The inmates of the Sailors' Home turned out in a body on Oct. 17, and marched in procession towards Flag-street, to meet their comrades there, and to act in concert. While passing the Police compound, the Commissioner of Police ordered their arrest, and a number of police constables were sent off for that purpose. The only offence upon which the men could have been arrested was that they had no licence for playing musical instruments in the streets. Before the police could get to them they had put away the instruments, and marched gravely down the street with their banners flying. Mr. Superintendent Percy, with the constables, was obliged to march with the procession to keep order, and the Jacks felt quite proud at the police honouring them with their presence. From inquiries made by the superintendent, the men said they were determined to stick out for higher wages. They saw no reason why they should not get the same rate of wages as was ruling in Liverpool, London, and other places, which was £3 10s.; while in Calcutta the rate was £2 10s. The boarding houses charge them £3 per month, and the only place where they could get cheaper lodging was the Sailors' Home, and there they had to pay £2 10s., which was all they got a month for their labour, and there was nothing left for contingencies. The men dispersed after some speechifying, and no disturbance of any kind occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER OF THE 21ST HUSSARS.—I was very sorry to hear of a sad accident to one of the 21st Hussars, which, in twenty hours, proved fatal. It appears four soldiers of that corps went out shooting early on Thursday morning, at about five miles from Dilkhoosha. When about to return home, one of them, whose gun was loaded with shot, not wishing to take it in that state into the barracks, attempted to fire it in the air; the cap did not explode, which induced the soldier to bring the piece horizontally, and in endeavouring to take off the cap that had missed fire, and to fix on a fresh cap, the cock of the gun's lock fell, and the cap that did not on trial go off exploded, and, to the horror of the sportsman, the gun went off and the whole of its contents lodged in the hip of his comrade, who, unfortunately, happened to be standing some few paces in front, and who at once fell; the shot would appear to have entered the bladder and intestines of the wounded man, and being small and numerous no skill could extract them. A dooly was at once procured, and the individual who caused the injury ran the whole way by the side of the dooly into Cantonment; he was at once placed in custody; the wounded man continued to his death in extreme bodily agony, while the soldier who was the cause of it has been suffering much agony of mind since. Indeed, it is said he wept bitterly on learning in his confinement that his comrade had died of his wound; some kind friend should console the unfortunate man, who, it is said, has been made over to the Civil authorities to stand his formal trial for the death of his comrade.—*Lucknow Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27.—Str. Bellona, Shird, Colombo; str. Osear, Hutchison, London.—23. Str. Bushner, Ewert, Kyauk Payon; str. Penang, Bellwood, Moulin; City of Poonah, McNeil, Liverpool; str. Oxfordshire, Jones, London; Dillam Tower, Davis, Liverpool.—29. Wild Rose, Doswell, Liverpool; Ellen Bates, Jones, Dundee.—30. City of Madras, Hallay, Glasgow; Iskender Shah, Krokstedt, Mauritius; Tennyson, Graves, Boston; Gondola, Barron, Cape Town.—31. Str. Patna, Beyts, Bombay; str. Enmore, Brown, Demerara; Hoghton Tower, Trumble, Liverpool; Countess of Eglis, Nacoda, Jedda.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Busheer.—Mr. A. Cummins, Col. J. F. J. Stevenson, Misses Heirford and Thorp, Messrs. J. S. V. Anderson, S. W. Paul, J. E. Bruce, R. Rossford, and D. Anderson.
Per Penang.—Mr. McMahon, Miss Clerk, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hodyson and child, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Meyer, Major McMahon, Col. Power, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ness, Mr. Schinaker, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hodyson, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Stockman.
Per City of Poonah.—Mr. and Mrs. Battersby and child, Mrs. Hyndman, Messrs. J. and C. Morris, and R. Wilson.
Per Oxfordshire.—Mr. Nicol, Dr. Jackson, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Duncan.
Per Iskender Shah.—Mrs. G. L. Krokstedt, Dr. Noel, and Mr. H. Ryders.
Per Gondola.—Mrs. Little, and Mr. and Mrs. Newham.
Per Patna.—Messrs. W. Wilson, S. F. Downing, A. Branson, W. H. Langston, N. Macmichael, W. H. Rennie, E. H. Hantelmann, J. E. Cooke, and W. Foster.
Per Enmore.—Dr. Cooke.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26.—Str. China, str. Delhi.—27. Str. Historian, str. Dacca, Atlantique.—9. Str. Meinam.—30. Colmahell.—31. Str. Ethiopia, Morning Star.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 101 0 to 101 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 4 to 101 5
4 per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 4 to 101 8
5½ per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	110 14 to 111 2
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 12 to 103 14

EXCHANGE.

		On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.	
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 13-16d.	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	90 to 92
Assam Tea Company ...	200	410 to 415
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1120 to 1125
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	128 to 129
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	446	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	40 to 42
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	117 to 118x.d.
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	10	Fr. 650 to 660
Debi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	195 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	23 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or 218	259 to 260
East India Tea Company ...	100	75 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	130 to 132
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 170
Hawrah Docking Company ...	500	195 to 200
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	— to —
Nasmyth's P. Pressing Company ...	500	900 to 925x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	107 to 108
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	415 to 430
Punjab Bank ...	100	93 to 94x.d.
Sinla Bank ...	500	560 to 565
Tinoot Indigo ...	200	100 to 102
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 28

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to 40 0 0	£1 17 8 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

* Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calcutta, Nov. 22.—(By Telegram).—Piece Goods dull. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.11; 8 1/2 ditto, Rs. 5.9; 40's Twist, As. 5.7; Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills 1s. 11 3/4d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 103 1/2; Four-and-a-half ditto, 1570, 105 1/2; ditto, 1872, 102 1/2; Five-and-a-half ditto, 109 1/2. Freights to London, 45s. to 75s.

Madras.

THE VELLORE SCANDAL.—Mr. Thornhill, of the Civil Service, and Colonel Batten, of the 17th Regiment N.I., have been appointed by the Madras Government to enquire into and report upon the Vellore Scandal.

MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS.—The head-quarters of the Madras army were to be re-established in Madras on the 1st Nov. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major St. Hill, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootakamand on the 29th Oct. for Bangalore, and thence proceeded on a tour of inspection to Bellary, Secunderabad and Kamptee. His Excellency's suite consists of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and an Aide-de-Camp.

THE LEAK IN THE RED HILLS LAKE.—The following letter from the Senior Police Magistrate to the local *Athenæum* is worthy of republication:—"Sir,—I consider, and it is the unanimous opinion of all thoughtful men in Madras, as far as my knowledge goes, that the gratitude of the Madras public is due to you for the salvation of the city. It is all very well to comment now and make strictures and talk of exaggerations, and say your warning was not needed; but the fact that the valuable calingulah has had to be demolished in part is proof sufficient that there was danger to Madras when you raised the cry of warning. If I only thought so it would be nothing. But this is the opinion I hear expressed by all the best-informed in this town, and as a man of public spirit I beg to come forward and state so publicly. You have played your part as a true friend to public interests nobly and well.—Yours sincerely, T. G. CLARKE."

M. FARON'S UKASE.—Fancy Pondicherry, which Sir Charles Trevelyan in a gushing moment designated the Paris of India, donning the sombre garb of Puritanism and eschewing—

"Songs and quavers, roaring, humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming."

M. Faron, the Governor, has set his austere face against the people of Pondicherry dancing, and woe to the "festive cuss" of an official who is discovered tripping on the light fantastic toe. The Governor's reason for this prohibition is highly patriotic and slightly absurd. He thinks that the Terpsichorean art should be repudiated by Frenchmen so long as the hated Prussians occupy any portion of the "sacred soil" of France. The Governor's evenings at home are lenten entertainments, in which, beside dance, music, save of a semi-religious character, is strictly tabooed.—*Madras Standard*, Oct. 28.

TOO BAD.—A curious railway story comes to us which is rather unique in its way. Some time ago the employees in a certain station on the Madras Railway decided on welcoming back one of their superior officers from leave to England with a grand ball and supper. The ball was given, the supper eaten, the guest of the evening

heartily toasted to the tune of—"he's a jolly good fellow," and in point of fact all went off as merrily as a marriage ball. After pleasure, however, comes pain, and a week or two subsequently what was the disgust of the employees aforesaid to find that their pay was reduced all round, at the suggestion of the "jolly good fellow" they had so hospitably entertained, who naturally argued that if guards, engine-drivers and the like could afford to give entertainments, which even their betters would have found it hard to do, they were a great deal too well off for their station in life. The moral is obvious, and we fancy it will be a pretty long time before another ball of the kind comes off.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 19.

OBITUARY.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we chronicle the death of the senior advocate of the local bar, Mr. Malous Agabeg. This untimely event took place on Saturday last at his residence in Sparks-street. Although latterly in failing health, the gentleman carried on business to the last, and was in Court only last Thursday. The news of his death came suddenly and unexpectedly on the whole town. Amongst his brother advocates his courteous disposition and the kindly feeling he bore to the juniors in his profession will long make him remembered at the bar, while amongst his large circle of clients, European and native, the assiduous attention with which he laboured for them, and the unswerving integrity with which he conducted a very large business, will make his loss felt throughout many houses in the province. The deceased became some months ago the proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette*, and we tender our contemporary our hearty sympathy on the loss which he has sustained.—*Rangoon Mail*, Oct. 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. Str. Chaldea, —, London; Delawar, —, Melbourne.—29. Str. Delhi, —, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26. Deux Jules, —, Marseilles.—30. Str. Arabia, —, Rangoon; str. Delhi, —, Aden and Suez; Jessie Gilbert, —, London.

Bombay.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Major Tulloch's report on the water-supply of Bombay is a heavy volume, teeming with facts and figures, and filled with a large number of well-executed maps. Not only Salsette, but all the country embraced between Panwell on the north-east, and Bassein on the north-west, with the ghaut line for a base, has been trodden by the municipal surveyors in search of new sites for an additional water-supply for Bombay. The result of this search has been to place before the public two projects which, it is said, are entirely new, viz., the Tansa and Kamun projects. The other five projects discussed in the report—viz., the Shewla, Ewoor, Kennery, Toolsee, and Vchar extension—are not new to Bombay, though the surveys appear to have been more completely made by Major Tulloch, and the projects themselves more completely worked out than they were by any of his predecessors. On these five schemes the ground had previously been somewhat prepared for Major Tulloch by the partial surveys of former Municipal Engineers, by Mr. Scoble's water supply commission, and by Mr. Ormiston's elaborate report on the Toolsee scheme, so that practically Major Tulloch's report throws no new light on the extension of our water-supply as far as these schemes are concerned, if we except the cost of executing Ewoor, which had not before been estimated nor the height of the dams determined.

The report terminates with the following recommendations:—

Either to carry out the Kennery and Toolsee projects for the supply of eight-and-a-quarter million gallons daily, or to carry out the Tansa project for a supply of thirteen million gallons.

If the former be decided upon, the Toolsee main dam to be built at once—or, at all events, so as to admit of its being raised hereafter—to the height of 105 feet, so that the water may stand at 470 feet on datum, and a three years' supply from the valley be impounded. And the Kennery dam to be built at once—or so as to admit of its being raised afterwards—to the height of 155 feet, so that the water may stand at 345 feet on datum, and a three years' supply from the lower portion of the valley may be impounded.

That future works should be, if possible, extensions of present ones, and not independent of them.

That in carrying out any high-level project whatsoever, it would be a grave mistake not to command the Vchar Lake so as to be able to keep it full whenever considered desirable.

That, whatever reservoir be adopted, if the height for the dams proposed by me be not approved, the dams be, at all events, built so as to be capable of being raised in the future to those heights. Thus the prospective supply would not be marred by any steps taken to relieve our own immediate wants.

That the water from every high-level reservoir which may be constructed be brought by conduit as near to Bombay as possible, i. e., to the upper Koorla reservoir, before being delivered under pressure.

That conduits be adopted in preference to pipes wherever they are practicable, whether in open cutting or in tunnelling.

That an experiment be made to ascertain to what extent the temperature of the water in a main exposed to the sun would be affected, and, if the temperature be not affected so as to render the water practically warmer than it would be in a main under ground, that all pipes laid down hereafter for the supply of Bombay be placed on standards above ground.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—It has been officially notified that, in honour of the expected visit of H.E. the Viceroy to this presidency, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th November next, to be public holidays. All officers who can be spared from their duties are invited to be present in Bombay to do honour to his Excellency the Viceroy. Heads of offices will make arrangements for the despatch of emergent business.

MILITARY.—We have heard that it is most likely the 56th Regiment will not have its usual tour of Indian service, owing to the approaching organisation of the depot centre system in England. As the other regiment with which the 56th is linked is also in India, it is highly probable that the latter, having been the longest in India, will go home next year. It is stated that fifteen battalions or regiments will go home shortly without regard to their position in the foreign service poster. This is good news for the 56th, as they have suffered much from sickness since their arrival in this land.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—We hear that the Money Order Agency in connexion with our Post Office is doing good work. Within the last three weeks nearly 16,000 rupees were remitted to England. When it comes into full operation, Government will no doubt be greatly profited. People who have to remit small sums to England will find it very convenient to have recourse to this Agency. It bids fair to become popular. But we would suggest the advisability of translating the rules of this new system into the Vernaculars, and circulating them among our native traders, &c., when they know its details they will avail themselves of its advantages. As yet the major portion of the people have no knowledge of the regulations of the office.—*Argus*.

A SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—The recent successful remarriages amongst the Hindoos, together with the countenance which these reformers received from the influential Hindoos of Bombay and the dinner given by Mr. Girdharlal Dyaldas Kothari in honour of the remarried couples, seem to have combined to strengthen the cause of the reformers. We are glad to hear that a society called the "*Hindoo Vidhava Dookha Nivaharan Mandli*" (Society for Relieving the Miseries of the Hindoo Widows) is being formed under the auspices of several leading Hindoo gentlemen of Bombay, and that the society has undertaken the noble task of ameliorating the condition of poor Hindoo widows, and of supporting remarriages and such other reforms.

MAN-EATING TIGERS AT MAHABLESHWUR.—We regret to learn from the letter of our Mahabaleshwur correspondent, that two natives, a man and a woman, have been killed by tigers whilst engaged in grazing their cattle near that station. They were both killed within a few days of each other, the man on the 19th, and the woman on the 21st inst., and these sad depredations would appear to have been committed in the vicinity of Babington Point and Mount Douglas; from which it may be inferred that one and the same animal—a man-eater—destroyed both these unfortunate persons. A large reward should at once be offered for the destruction of this monster, or further depredations will be likely to occur. Not a year passes but fatal accidents from tigers are reported from Mahabaleshwur; and since the departure of their deadly foe, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, they have been keeping high jinks, there being no shikarees amongst the present visitors to these hills to rid the place of these pests.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 25.

SIR W. MEREWETHER.—Sir W. Merewether, Chief Commissioner of Sind, was in April last ordered to Bombay on duty, and was absent from Sind for a month. The Financial Department at Bombay refused to sanction the payment of his full salary during his absence, and Sir William was obliged to appeal to the Government of India. That Government has granted him full pay, as his absence was caused by his being summoned to Bombay on duty, and in doing so it has laid down the following rules for future guidance:—"The Governor-General in Council is at the same time pleased to rule that no officer is entitled to pay or allowances for any time he may spend beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, save with the sanction of the Government which he serves, and that the confirmation of the Government of India is required to such sanction when it involves any increase of expenditure beyond what would have been incurred if the officer had remained within his jurisdiction. No order passed under this resolution authorising an officer to quit his jurisdiction, justifies him in charging travelling allowance, unless such travelling allowance is specifically sanctioned."

A ROMANCE OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE.—By the s.s. *Walamo*, which arrived in Bombay harbour a few days ago from England, there had been shipped two young ladies, whose destination was some kind of mission work on "*India's coral strand*," but during

the voyage out one of the young ladies and a gentleman passenger fell very friendly, and, whether or not they talked much about the adaptability of Christianity to Hindoos, this we know, that they must have admired the philosophy of Benedick and determined to act according to his example. Some missionary gentlemen in Bombay had been appointed to receive the young ladies, and they innocently proceeded on board the *Walamo* when she arrived, having no doubt whatever that their charges, who were bound down to a five years' engagement, were all right. Only one lady, however, presented herself. The missionary gentleman asked every one around for the other lady, but could get nothing beyond a musical, mischievous laugh from the feminine portion of the passengers and a shake of the head from the male portion thereof. Suspecting something to be amiss, they slipped over the ship's side into their boat, and made all haste for shore. Instinctively they went to the Cathedral, where they arrived just in time to see the young lady they were seeking for step out of the door leaning on the arm of the young man who had lived to prove that love laughs at "five years' bonds" as well as locksmiths. The husband of the lady, accompanied by the captain of the *Walamo*, has called on the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and demanded the name of the writer of the above paragraph. On his request being refused he threatened legal proceedings, stating that the matter was libellous. It is rumoured that the marriage was prearranged by the thoughtful bridegroom telegraphing from Suez to somebody in Bombay to have a license ready for him whenever the *Walamo* should arrive.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28. Str. Surat, Baker, Suez; str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Mula, Hanna, Alipier, —30. Gitana, Blake, London.—31. Str. Mirzapore, Parish, Suez; Gauntert, Pfort, Calcutta.—Nov. 1. Str. Abyssinia, Grey, Calcutta; Ranymede, Fevan, Calcutta.—3. Isabella, Read, Calcutta; Chalmers, Helps, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Rev. G. C. and Mrs. Reynell, Mrs. Woolcombe, Messrs. E. Stack, A. N. Cruickshanks, J. Nugent, W. M. Colvin, T. G. Walker, A. Anderson, and Francis, Col. W. T. McGregor, Col. Whitehead, Capt. H. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. G. N. Atkinson, Capt. N. Groves, Mr. H. Bolton, Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. Rodon, Sub. lieut. Lea, Mr. A. Robertson, Miss Honnaker, Mr. Beggs, Mr. Barkley, Mr. W. Forster, Mrs. Lea, Mr. C. R. Marindew, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. Masson, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Bell and infant, Mr. W. Crockwell, Mrs. Wilchman and two infants, Mr. S. Wrigley, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. W. Holliswell, Mr. and Mrs. Creak, Mr. Fairlie, and Mr. Weaver. From Venice.—Capt. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. S. Macnaughton, Mr. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Going, Mr. Macaulay, Miss Pringle, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. James, Major and Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. and Miss Kundersley. From Ancona.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis. From Brindisi.—Hon. F. S. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. E. Skinner, Mr. Griffith, Major G. Austen, Mr. Setna, Mr. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. Kewey, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. and Miss Money, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Putten, Mr. C. B. Smith, Mr. Bust, Mr. Scott, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Cunningham, Col. Gordon, Capt. N. W. King, and Mr. J. Duncan. From Suez.—Brig. gen. Woolcombe, Mr. A. de Broe, Mr. C. Barrois, and Mr. A. Agache. From Aden.—Col. and Mrs. F. Bond, B.A., and Rev. S. S. Browne.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. R. Owen, Mr. Hall, Mr. Griffiths, Lady Cowper, Miss Cowper, Col. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Thomas, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Orr and two children, Mrs. Dyson and infant, Mrs. Bell, Miss Cross, Miss Scott, Major and Mrs. Bell and infant, Col. and Mrs. Chamier and two children, Mrs. Laud and three children, Miss Lind, Mrs. Trafford and infant, Mrs. Garlyne and two children, Miss Haswell, Mr. Murphy, Col. Tristcott, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson and infant, Mrs. Behr and infant, Mrs. E. Harris, Mr. Coghlans, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Archibald, Col. Loch, Col. Phayre, Mr. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Miss Madden, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Monteith, Mr. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Sweetnam and infant, Col. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Graves, Miss Flowers, Mrs. Ryan and infant, Mr. U. Owen, Miss Tate, Lieut. Col. Chads, Mrs. Mannowing, Mr. Mules, Mr. and Mrs. Malony, Capt. Newberry, Miss Brown, Mr. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Renshaw, Col. Twiss, Sub. lieut. Hon. Drummond, Mr. J. Ryan, jun., Mr. T. Bonar, Mr. Cochraue, Mr. Browne, Dr. McDonnell, Mr. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Newborn, Mr. McDonnell, Miss Brown, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Mr. Jamaison, Mr. Kinsey, Miss Rickette, Mrs. Eldred and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Teary, Mr. J. Smith, Sub. lieut. Anderson, Mr. Sterling, Capt. McGowan, Mr. Ellis and son, and Mr. J. H. Howard. From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. E. Mirth, Mr. and Mrs. Cogan, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. Glover, Mr. Broudt, Mr. Cleveland, Capt. Butler, Mr. Constable, Major McDonald, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Naada, Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Mr. Bayack, Mr. Payter, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Reid, Mr. Chetty, Mr. Jamraek, Mr. Harold, Mr. Willis, Mr. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Pitcher, and Mr. B. Leslie. From Brindisi.—Mr. Roonan, Mr. H. E. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Bayard, Capt. White, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Thomas, Col. Tennant, Mr. Rowe, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Cohen, Mr. McKay, Mr. Thomson, Capt. Manderson, and Mr. Mills. From Alexandria.—Marquis Vurum. From Aden.—Hospital Apprentices P. Powell and P. Rosario.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27. H.M.S. Daphne, Bateman, Trincomallee; str. Peshawur, White, Aden and Suez; Iron King, Cunningham, Colombo; Snowdon, Goodsall, Rangoon; Kusrovia, Padua, Mauritius, via Tutuorin.—29. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Warner, Kurrachee; Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, Cochin and Colombo.—31. Str. Ionia, Firth, Liverpool and Malta.—Nov. 1. Str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Persia, Merello, Aden, Genoa, &c.—2. Str. Arcot, Hutchison, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Stamboul, Nacoda, Chittagong; Sir Walter Scott, Penrice, Rangoon.—3. Str. Walamo, Owen, Calcutta.—4. Str. Tanjore, Johnson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Blair, child and two infants, Mr. T. G. Sykes, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton and infant, Mrs. Carter and three children, Mr. H. Tuff, Mrs. Talkenham and child, Mr. C. E. Ashcroft, Col. and Mrs. Nixon and infant, and Sub-conductor W. Gransmore. For Brindisi.—Major Elphinstone, Messrs. A. Hills, J. Hills, Capt. R. J. McGhee, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thelwall, Mrs. F. Thelwall and two infants. For Venice.—Mr. C. Standford, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Spens, Mr. J. Tildesley, Mr. T. Marden, Major J. L. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stuart, Mr. E. B. Doake, Mr. W. H. Chambers, Capt. Brownlow, and Major Macquoid. For Persia.—From Bombay.—For Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Capt. F. S. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. W. C. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Moons and five children. For Naples.—Capt. F. Bertie. For Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Phillips, and three children.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Nov. 22.—(By Telegram).—Grey Shirts, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.12; 84 ditto, Rs. 5.8. 40's Mule Twist, As. 114. Cotton: Fair Dhollas, Rs. 214; Amlas, Rs. 220. Cotton strong. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 114d. to 1s. 114d. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101; Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1872, 103; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 104.



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CIVIL.

BEALE, J., sub engr., 1st grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad div., Military Works, on Oct. 6.

BEAMES, H. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is transfd. to Chittagong. Oct. 30. [reebaugh dist. Oct. 28.]

BEATTY, T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Moorshedabad to the Hazaribourgh, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., Tirhoot, is transfd. temp. to Patna. Oct. 26.

BRYSON, C., an asst. surveyor of the 3rd grade, is perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Sept. 1.

DUNDAS, Capt. J., R.E., v.c., exec. engr., 2nd div., Neemuch State Railway, returned to duty on Oct. 4 from one month's priv. leave.

GREENWOOD—FURNIVALL.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, sub eng., 3rd grade, Mysore, is transf. to his Highness the Nizam's State Railway; dated Oct. 24. Mr. W. C. Furnivall resumed charge of the office of superintg. eng., Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway, from C. Blair, on the forenoon of Oct. 12.

HALL, A., overseer, 3rd grade, posted from Roorkee to the Delhi district, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his arrival at Delhi, on Oct. 19, 1872. Mr. Hall is posted to the 3rd div., Delhi district, Rajpootana State Railway.

HUNT, Rev. W. J., junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 5. Rev. Mr. Hunt's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JACKSON, Dr. N., superint. of the prison camp at Dehree, in Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, to enable him to try all cases coming under Clauses 5 and 7, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 in Dehree. Oct. 7.

KILBY, S. J., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Hazareebaugh, during the absence on temp. deputation of Major C. T. Hitchins. Oct. 25.

LEEDS.—The Jubulpore circle of superintendence is abolished, and Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, offic. supt. engr., reverts to his substantive rank of exec. engr., 1st grade, and is transfd. to the military works branch. Oct. 25.

MELLOR, C. W., joint mag., Meerut, to be supt. of the central and dist. jails at that station, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers, under the Prison Act, during the absence on leave of Capt. H. Senior.

PAUL, A. W., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Chittagong, is transfd. to Darjeeling, and placed in charge of the Terai sub div. Oct. 28.

SLATER, A., passed student of the Thomason College, Roorkee, is app. to the P.W.D. as engr. appren., and posted to the N.W. Provs., irrigation branch.

SOLANO.—The Lieut. Gov. is pleased to app. the Senior covenanted asst. under the Mag. and coll. of Shahabad and Mr. E. Solano to be members of the dist. road committee in that dist., in add. to the members whose appts. were notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Aug. 28.

TWEEDIE, J., resumed charge of the office of postmr. gen. of Bengal on Oct. 16.

TYNDALL, R., exec. engr., 1st grade, Central Provs., is transfd. to the military works branch. Oct. 30.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE N.W. PROVINCES. (N.W. Provinces Gazette, Nov. 2.)

Mr. J. H. Billings, dep. mag., Bustee, to offic. as supt. of the jail at that station.

Dr. J. W. Tyler, civil surg. of Mynpoory, to be supt. and med. officer of the jail at that station.

Mr. E. White, asst. mag., Bijour, to be supt. of the jail at that station.

Mr. A. W. Wollaston, who has returned from furl., to be sub judge of Cawnpoore as a temp. arrangement, and to be invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge within the limits of the city and civil station of Cawnpoore and the Pergunnah of Jajmow.

Capt. T. J. Quin, offic. asst. comr., Jaloun, to be cant. mag. of Roorkee.

Mr. M. W. Sandys, offic. mag. and coll. of Saharunpoore, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moozuffernuggur.

Dr. J. W. Tyler, who has reported his return from leave, to be civil surgeon of Mynpoory.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, offic. asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, transfd. to these Provs., joined the Jounsar Forest div. on Nov. 3.

Capt. R. Bailey, R.E., dep. conserv. of forests, returned from special duty, and rejoined the Dehra Dhoon div. on Nov. 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES. (Central Provinces Gazette, October 26.)

Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Bhandara to Wardha, and Mr. Rai Debi Prashad, extra asst. comr., from Wardha to Bhandara.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, offic. dep. comr., Wardha, is transfd. to Raipur.

Major F. H. Newmarch, dep. comr., Raipur, is transfd. to Wardha, on being relieved by Mr. Fisher.

Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, offic. dep. comr., Nagpur, on being relieved by Capt. Ricketts, dep. comr., will assume charge of the Wardha dist., and offic. as dep. comr., until the arrival of Major Newmarch.

Mr. J. F. Muir is app. to be personal asst. to the chief comr., with effect from the 22nd inst.

Asst. surg. H. G. Hall, supt. of the Betal Jail, returned from priv. leave and resumed charge of the jail on Oct. 8, from Mr. J. W. Tawney, dep. comr.

Asst. surg. B. Evers received charge of the Seoni Jail from Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, asst. comr., on Oct. 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, October 24.)

Mr. G. J. Ryall, judge, Small Cause Court, 4th grade, is prom. to the 3rd grade, v. Capt. C. E. Armstrong, dec.

Mr. A. R. T. Robertson, offic. judge, Small Cause Court, 4th grade, is confd. in that appt., v. Mr. Ryall, prom. to the 3rd grade, and transfd. from Ludianah to Peshawur on being relieved by Mr. J. E. Rowe.

Capt. G. G. Young, asst. comr., on return from leave to Europe, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Ludianah.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the royal engineers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief:—

Lieut. N. Arnott, assistant engineer, department public works; and Lieut. C. A. Crompton, assistant engineer, department public works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the accounts branch of the public works department, with effect from Oct. 1:—

To Controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade.—Mr. J. H. Harding, controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, Central India.

To Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade.—Mr. B. H. Trotter, controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, Central Provinces.

To Accountant, 2nd grade.—Mr. W. Hoggan, accountant, 3rd grade, Central India, and Mr. J. V. Jones, accountant, 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.

To Accountant, 3rd grade.—Mr. W. N. Shilstone, accountant, 4th grade, accountant general's office; Mr. A. Grant, accountant, 4th grade, Mysore; Mr. E. W. Plomer, accountant, 4th grade, Oudh; Mr. W. E. Durant, accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana; Mr. T. A. Hickie, accountant, 4th grade, military works branch; and Mr. J. E. Matthews, accountant, 4th grade, military works branch.

The following officers are transferred from Oudh to the provinces specified:—

To Military Works Branch.—Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, exec. eng., 2nd grade, and Mr. J. C. Ledger, exec. eng., 4th grade.

To North-Western Provinces.—Irrigation Branch.—Mr. N. A. Graydon, asst. eng., 1st grade; and Lieut. J. Clibborn, asst. eng., 2nd grade.

To North-Western Provinces.—Buildings and Roads Branch.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, exec. eng., 4th grade.

Sergeant B. Cooper, supervisor, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to military duty.

MILITARY.

BAYLIS, Capt. H. I., general list inf., 1st wing subalt. 39th N.I., is, at his own request, transfd. to the 3rd Goorkha regt., for duty. Oct.

BEADON, Capt. R., late 4th European L.O., offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establishment, in succession to Capt. C. E. Bates, whose tenure of service has expired. Oct.

BURNET.—Subject to the approval of H.M., Lieut. R. W. S. Burnet, 83rd regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the army purchase commissioners, as the value of his commission.

CARGELL—LLOYD.—Regtl. order confd. dated Sept. 10, app. Lieut. and local capt. S. Cargell, instructor of musketry, to offic. as adjt. 55th regt., in add. to his other duties, during absence of Capt. Ogden, and v. Wade. Dated Sept. 19, app. Lieut. F. K. Lloyd to act as adjt. during absence on leave of Ogden.

FARWELL—TAYLOR.—Capt. W. C. Farwell, general list inf., is transfd. from the 31st to the 30th N.I. for duty. Capt. A. FitzW. Taylor, staff corps, is transfd. from the 3rd to the 16th N.I. for duty.

HARGER, Capt. J., 25th foot, offic. brig. major, to be a brigade major on the establishment, in succession to Major A. Cory, whose tenure of service has expired. Oct. 22.

HARRIS-BURLAND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 22, directing Lieut. H. Harris-Burland, 85th foot, to offic. as adjt., v. Local capt. W. H. Drage, prom. to capt. in the 52nd foot.

HAWES, Lieut. G., 2nd batt., 19th foot, is app. to assist the depy. asst. qmr. gen. at Allahabad, during the transport season, with effect from Oct. 20, 1872, to April 1, 1873.

HOBART.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following app., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.:—Lieut. B. R. Hobart, 66th regt., to be adjt., v. Healey, prom. Oct. 22.

JAMIESON—MOLLER.—In anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. the name of Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, 41st foot, to be substituted for that of Lieut. J. O. C. Moller, in the list of officers detailed for depot duty published in G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 11.

LONGBOURNE—WAY.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regt. specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—Lieut. W. F. Longbourne, 1st batt., 5th foot, and Lieut. W. FitzA. Way, 2nd batt. Oct. 22.

JOHNSON, Lieut. col. C. C., Bengal S.C., is att. for tempy. and special duty to the accounts branch of the military department Govt. of India. Oct. 21.

MAYCOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, app. Lieut. F. M. Maycock, 58th foot, to offic. as interp., v. Gambier, on detachment duty.

MORGAN.—Information having been received from the Horse-guards of the return to Imperial duty of Capt. J. M. Morgan, R.E., his name is struck off the strength of the Bengal Presidency.

STAINFORTH.—Meean Meer brigade order confd., dated Sept. 17, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet col. F. G. Stainforth, staff corps, officg. comdt. 17th N.I., during the abs. of Major gen. P. Hill, C.B., on inspection duty.

WILLOCK.—Nowgong station order confd., dated Sept. 16, app. Capt. G. W. Willock, 3rd Bengal cav., to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, 10th foot, app. a probatr. for the Bombay staff corps.

WOLSELY, Capt. G. B., 105th foot, officg. brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., in succession to Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.c., whose tenure of service has expired.

WYNEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 18, app. Capt. A. G. Wynen, 39th foot, to be interp., v. Lieut. C. O. Nicholletts, app. a probatr. for the Bombay staff corps, there being no qualified subaltern available.

HONORARY RANK.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of major upon the undermentioned officer, from the date specified:—Hon. capt. Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regiment of native infantry, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India; Sept. 11.

FREE PASSAGES TO FAMILIES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that when free passage on board H.M.'s troop ships is given to the families of non-commissioned officers proceeding to Europe on furlough, the grant of £20, made under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 961 of 1861, will be withheld. In the event of the family not receiving a free return passage, a moiety of the grant, or £10, will be given in England.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed on the 7th and 8th October the tests specified agreeably to G.G.O. 734 of 1861:—High Proficiency in Persian: Lieut. T. Deane, officiating commandant Viceroy's body guard; Lieut. E. A. Fraser, officiating commandant 3rd Madras light cavalry. Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. J. L. Abernigh-Mackay, 8th Bengal cavalry; Lieut. W. Hailes, 19th native infantry. Bengalee under Clause VII.: Capt. A. C. Toker, 18th native infantry. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Lieut. E. A. Young, 11th hussars; Lieut. E. W. Conran, 39th foot; Lieut. J. E. Mein, 96th foot. Lieut. H. A. B. Moorhouse, 106th foot, is permitted to remain at Bombay, from March 14 to April 27, to study the native languages.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. W. Wolaston, subordinate judge of Allahabad, returned on Oct. 7 from one year's furlough. The one month's privilege leave granted to Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett, district superintendent of police, Allypore, is cancelled. Mr. G. J. Laidman, assistant magistrate and collector, Jounpore, two months' leave, with effect from the 10th idem. Mr. J. W. Alexander, executive engineer Benares division public works, has three months' privilege leave. Capt. F. A. Bertie, 3rd Punjab cavalry, preparatory leave for thirty days, from Oct. 10, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board. Capt. A. Olivant, district superintendent of police, Muttra, privilege leave from the 11th to the 26th Oct., in extension. The Rev. R. C. Colquhoun, chaplain of Allahabad, for twelve months, with effect from Aug. 18, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. E. Waterfield, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mozuffernuggur, for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same. Dr. R. Pringle, superintendent of vaccination, thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from Oct. 1, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties by Dr. J. Richardson. Mr. F. Tytler, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, embarkment division, is granted leave, with pay, to the end of October, in extension. Mr. R. A. Oldham, asst. engineer, 1st grade, northern drainage, embarkment division, leave for twelve months, and subsidiary leave for one week. The privilege leave for one month granted to Lieut. M. W. Rogers, C.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in notification No. 462, dated July 26 is cancelled. Lieut. W. A. Holcombe, officiating asst. comr., Manbloom, for one month, from Oct. 28, under section 18 of the civil leave code. Mr. B. L. Gupta, assistant magistrate and collector, Backergunge, for one month. The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. H. G. Cooke, assistant magistrate and collector of Cox's Bazaar, will have effect from the 11th instead of from the 13th instant, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Oct. 23. The leave granted to Mr. J. Whitmore, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, under orders of July 27 last, to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Hindustani, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. T. M. Bose, special sub registrar of assurances, Patna, having returned to duty on the 25th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him under orders of the 24th idem. is cancelled. H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has converted the six months' leave on private affairs which was granted to Mr. R. Pereira, of the subordinate executive service, into two years' furlough. H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months to Mr. E. Stewart, of the subordinate executive service.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in October) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Brig. gen.

R. O. Bright, C.B., commanding Gwalior district, to Mussoorie, from Oct. 10 to 20, on private affairs. Col. H. P. de Teissier, F brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Lieut. J. C. McGregor, R.E., attached to sappers and miners, to hills north of Deyrah, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 15. Capt. F. N. Collwell, 1st battalion, 11th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. W. N. Darnell, 54th foot, instructor of musketry, to Dalhousie, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, in extension. Asst. surg. A. Brebner, M.B., 55th foot, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst. surg. J. O'Reilly, M.B., 58th foot, to remain at Dalhousie from Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. W. I. Haynes, 107th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Brevet col. J. I. Murray (commandant 14th Bengal cavalry), to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, from Sept. 26 to Dec. 1. Major J. Angelo, officiating 2nd in command 15th Bengal cavalry, for two days, from July 14 to 15, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Major J. P. Turton, 2nd in command 4th Goorkha regiment, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, commandant 7th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Deputy surg. A. Eteson, in medical charge Bengal sappers and miners, to Mussoorie, from date of availing himself of it, to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. T. Goodridge, Bengal S.C., 2nd wing subalt., 13th (the Shekawatee) regt. N.I., for two years. Lieut. H. C. Vetch, 11th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. and Adj. H. F. Philpotts, 13th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Lieut. G. S. Mainguy, 20th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Local col. W. McDonald, 1st battalion 5th foot, to remain at Kussowlie from Sept. 20, and to proceed thence to Bombay. Capt. J. H. Kirke, 1st battalion 19th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan, 26th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, from Dec. 31 to May 31 next, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. R. Knox, 56th foot, from date of leaving regiment, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, instructor of musketry 62nd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. R. Lofthouse, 96th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. W. Haward, 105th foot, to Landour, from Oct. 2 to Nov. 1. Capt. A. C. Toker, adjutant 18th N.I., to Calcutta, from Aug. 5 to Dec. 10, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Major G. D. Crawford, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Cawnpore, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Staff Asst. surg. J. H. H. Tottill, doing duty with 1st battalion 3rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station. Surg. H. W. Spry, in medical charge of 39th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. Nisbett, Bengal staff corps, commandant 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. Verner, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. G. R. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, for one month, from Oct. 17, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough.

Madras.

CIVIL.

AUSTIN.—Under the provisions of section 196 of the code of criminal procedure, W. P. Austin, acting head asst. to the mag. of Trichinopoly, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Oct. 29.

BELL, F., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, reported his return to the Presidency on Oct. 16, per str. *Columbian*.

DAVIES, J. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, is authorised, under section 85, Act VII. of 1871, to perform the duties and exercise the powers which, by the aforesaid Act, are assigned to, and conferred on, the mag. of a district. Oct. 29.

ELLIS, Hon. R. S., C.B., was this day (Oct. 29) sworn a tempy. member of council for this presidency, under the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1871, and took his seat accordingly.

FORBES, G. S., M.A., is admitted as a member of the Madras C.S., from Oct. 16, the date of his arrival.

MILITARY.

O'CONNELL.—H.M.'s Govt. has approved the appt. of Col. H. H. O'Connell to offic. as qrmr. gen. of the Madras Army, during the abs. of Col. Howlett on furl. to Europe, or until further orders.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., has two years' furlough, from Oct. 25, to proceed to England. R. H. Hayes, supervisor of the 2nd grade, for twelve months, in continuation of the privilege leave granted.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, S.C., for two years, to embark from Madras. Col. A. H. Hope, S.C., 2nd in command and squadron officer, 4th regiment light cavalry, on furlough in India, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Capt. M. Protheroe, S.C., 2nd assistant superintendent of Port Blair, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, S.C., is especially granted an extension of preparatory leave from Oct. 16 to 28, inclusive, or to date of departure of the P. and O. steamer, expected on the latter date.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CHAPMAN, Hon. F. S., resumed charge of his duties as Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts., and as Chief Sec. in the Separate Dept. on Oct. 28.

CRICKSHANK, Capt. G. M., R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D., returned to duty on Oct. 16.

CUNNINGHAM, W. J., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Dharwar dist. Oct. 29.

GRANT, J. H., acting coll. of Khandesh, is app. to act as political agent, with effect from Sept. 13. Oct. 17.

HEARN, M., superint. of the hill station of Panchgani, is invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class, in the Satara dist. Oct. 14.

HORSFALL—WALFORD.—Rev. T. Horsfall is app. chaplain of Deolalee, visiting Asseerghur and Dhoolia. Rev. C. Walford, M.A., is app. chaplain of Rajkote, visiting Bhooj.

MACKENZIE—TODD.—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie acted as 1st asst. coll., and Mr. J. H. Todd as 2nd asst. coll., of Nassick from Sept. 11 to Oct. 14.

OMMANNY, H. T., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Dharwar dist. Oct. 29.

PEILE, J. B., to act as political agent in Kattywar (on his return from leave), during Col. Anderson's absence. Oct. 21.

PRATT, W. R., 1st asst. coll. in the Broach district, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by Section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872. Oct. 21.

REID, G. B., acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag. F.P., Khandesh, has been app. to perform the duties of railway mag. at Bhosawal, from June 5, in addition to his other duties. Oct. 16.

TERRY, G. W., to act as Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Oct. 29.

UNWIN, A. H., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a collector.

WINTER, H. E., an asst. coll. and a mag. in the Sattara dist., is, so long as he is employed in that dist., invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate.

PUNJAB COMMISSION.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 17.)

Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, asst. comr., is transfd. from the Peshawar the Rawalpindie dist., as a temp. arrangement, from Nov. 15.

Capt. H. V. Riddell, asst. comr., Jullundhur, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Mooltan, during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. R. J. D. Ferris.

MILITARY.

BALFE, Lieut. E., 49th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern 8th regt. N.I., on probation.

BOGUE.—49th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, app. Lieut. Bogue asst. instructor of musky.

BOLTON.—8th N.I.—Lieut. col. H. F. Bolton, S.C., to offic. as 2nd in comd., during the abs. of Lieut. col. Becher. Oct. 26.

BOND, Capt., F-19th R.A., will proc. at once to Ahmednuggur on duty, to receive charge of the horses and stores of the C. D., R.H.A. Capt. Bond will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense. Oct. 28.

DICKSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, directing Lieut. C. J. Dickson, 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Hume, in add. to his own duties. Sattara station order confd., dated Sept. 25, directing Lieut. Dickson to perform the duties of staff officer.

FINCH, Capt. W. J., will, on completion of the course of the veterinary school, Poona, proceed and join the southern div. R.H.A., Ahmednuggur, for duty until further orders.

HARVEY.—That part of G.O.C. No. 646, dated Oct. 12, directing Lieut. G. Harvey, 88rd foot, to join the next course of garrison instruction at Poona, is *canc.*

HEATH—HUTCHEON.—17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. P. C. Heath, 45th foot, having qualified for the staff corps, to offic. as adjt., v. Watson, proc. on furl. to Europe. Major D. Hutcheon, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Asseerghur.

MILLS.—The servs. of Sergt. F. Mills, 56th regt., are placed at the disp. of the comr. of police, Bombay.

TOOLE, Capt. M., Deolalee depot, unatt., is app. to be qrmr. during troop-ing season.

ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 10.)

The following adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in succession to Major T. J. Holland, C.B., cadre 13th N.I., and Capt. T. A. Buchanan, gen. list, retired:—

General List, Infantry.

Capt. E. Hennell to rank from Feb. 4, 1871.

Capt. W. S. Horo to rank from Feb. 21, 1871.

Capt. W. Laing to rank from March 25, 1871.

Capt. M. W. Stevens to rank from Aug. 19, 1871.

Capt. C. T. Eschalar to rank from Oct. 24, 1871.

Capt. W. C. Morris to rank from Oct. 31, 1871.

Capt. C. J. A. Yates to rank from March 8, 1872.

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond to rank from March 12, 1872.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindoostanee by the Higher Standard test:—Schoolmaster H. Gainher, D brigade R.H.A.; Private R. Willis, 3rd hussars; Schoolmaster P. Mulvihill, 15th hussars; Gunner D. Brown, 6th brigade R.A.; Gunner J. Murray, D brigade R.H.A.

VICEREGAL HOLIDAYS AT BOMBAY.—In honour of the expected visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India to this Presidency, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th November next, to be public holidays. All officers who can be spared from their duties are invited to be present in Bombay, to do honour to his Excellency the Viceroy. Heads of offices will make arrangements for the despatch of emergent business.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentleman has obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government in the political department, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave of absence for six months. H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. G. Mayne, 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as superintendent of H.H. the Gaekwar's contingent in Kattywar, and assistant resident, Baroda, in charge Umrihy, so long as Col. Walker acts as political agent in Kattywar. Mr. C. G. Blathwait, 2nd assistant collector, Ahmednuggur, is granted a furlough for two years, from the beginning of January, 1873, under section 7 (a) (2) and (3) of the civil leave code. Mr. Blathwait is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days. In supersession of previous orders, Mr. H. B. Boswell, acting collector of Satara, for two months, from Oct. 25, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. Ingle, Hoozoor deputy collector, Canara, and superintendent of Carwar, for one month and fifteen days.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. G. de Sausmarez, commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, six months, under the furlough regulations of 1854. Sub conductor W. Wilson, adjutant general's office, Bengal, for two years. Sub conductor W. Grammore, deputy adjutant general's department, R.A., Bengal, for two years. Lieut. col. G. B. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major P. H. Elphinstone, Bombay staff corps, superintendent revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad assigned districts, for six months, from the date of departure of the mail steamer on Nov. 4, on private affairs. Major R. K. Macquoid, Madras staff corps, commandant 3rd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years. Capt. J. B. Fenwick, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, for two years, from date of departure in January. Capt. C. Mant, R.E., executive engineer, Kolapore, for one year, from date of departure in December next. Major L. F. Hall, B battery 9th brigade R.A., from Sept. 12 to Oct. 11, to Taraghur. Major M. W. Parker, officiating 2nd in command 20th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 22.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. C. E. Nottles to be capt., v. S. Barrett, transfd. to the 14th hussars; O. E. S. Forbes, gent., to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. L. Young, ret.; Nov. 23.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. M. S. Saunders to be capt., v. A. W. Brodhurst, ret.; Nov. 13.

21st Hussars.—Capt. C. E. Farquharson ret. from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 23.

Royal Artillery.—Major F. C. Trevor (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. T. I. M. Hog, placed on the supernum. list; Nov. 23.

To be Majors.

Capt. W. Gully (late Bengal), v. Brev. lieut. col. F. S. Roberts, C.B., v.c., placed on the supernum. list; Capt. H. Chichester (late Bengal), v. F. Fitzroy, placed on the supernum. list; Capt. D. S. Pemberton (late Bengal), v. Elliot, placed on the supernum. list; Capt. W. R. Craster (late Bengal), v. A. J. Wake, placed on the supernum. list; Capt. E. T. Ouchterlony (late Madras), v. F. C. Trevor, prom.; Capt. H. W. Stockley (late Bombay), v. C. E. Basevi, placed on the supernum. list; Nov. 23.

Lieuts. to be Capts.

J. Butchart (late Bengal), v. R. Bazett, placed on the supernum. list; A. B. Brown, v. F. Duncan, placed on the supernum. list; H. A. Barker, v. J. R. Oliver, placed on the supernum. list; H. W. L. Hime, v. A. Ford, placed on the supernum. list; L. Downes, v. C. Trench, placed on the supernum. list; B. R. Greig, v. W. G. Brancker, placed on the supernum. list; J. W. Bernard, v. H. J. F. Shea, placed on the supernum. list; J. B. Ormsby, v. W. H. King-Harman, placed on the supernum. list; R. Walkley, v. E. O. Hollist, placed on the supernum. list; J. W. Inge, v. H. M. Moorsom, placed on the supernum. list; H. W. Browne, v. G. Best, placed on the supernum. list; A. E. England, v. E. H. Wickham, placed on the supernum. list; E. H. Holley, v. H. D. Evans, placed on the supernum. list, on being app. adjt. of the 3rd Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; F. H. W. Milner, v. A. R. Cruikshank, placed on the supernum. list, on being app. adjt. of the 1st Administrative brigade of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers; E. A. Fitzroy, v. C. Jones, placed on the supernum. list; Nov. 23.

2nd Foot.—A. F. Maitland, gent., to be sub lieut.; Nov. 23.

12th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Boyes to be capt., v. E. C. O. Foster, ret.; Nov. 13. Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbill to be instructor of musky, v. Lieut. R. B. Reed, prom.; Sept. 22.

17th Foot.—Surg. J. C. H. Wright, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under Art. 342 of the Royal Warrant dated Dec. 27, 1870; Nov. 8.

19th Foot.—G. W. Marsh, gent., to be sub lieut.; Nov. 23.

25th Foot.—C. A. Morgan, gent., to be sub lieut.; Nov. 23.

58th Foot.—Lieut. O. W. Hill to be capt., v. W. Wordsworth, ret.; Lieut. A. W. Morris to be adjt., v. Lieut. O. W. Hill; Nov. 23.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon to be capt., v. W. H. Hathway, ret.; Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis receives the value of an ensigncy on final transf. to the Indian s.c.; Nov. 23.

72nd Foot.—Surg. J. Meane, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant dated Dec. 27, 1870; Nov. 5.

85th Foot.—Sub lieut. S. Watson, from the 50th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Drage, prom. in the 52nd foot; Lieut. H. H. Barland to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. H. Drage, prom. in the 52nd foot; Nov. 23.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. major J. A. Thompson, M.D., to be dep. insp. gen. of hosps., v. T. Guy, M.D., who rets. upon h.p.; Nov. 23.

Staff surg. major A. D. Home, C.B., v.c. from the seconded list, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. J. J. Henry, placed upon h.p.; Nov. 1.

Staff surg. W. S. Whylock, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under Art. 342 of the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 27, 1870; Nov. 6.

BREVET.

Col. H. A. Carleton, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be major gen., in succ. to Gen. Sir P. Montgomery, K.C.B., dec.; March, 1868; such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 6, 1872.

Lieut. col. D. J. F. Newall, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, having completed the qualifying service with the substantive rank of lieut. col., to be col.; Oct. 31.

Paymr. T. P. Senior, 8th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; May. 15. Dep. insp. gen. of hosps. T. Guy, M.D., who rets. upon h.p., to have the hon. rank of insp. gen. of hosps.; Nov. 23.

NEW DRILL AND TACTICS.

The following memoranda, signed by Sir Archibald Alison, have been issued at Aldershot during the week:—

ON THE FORMATION OF HALF BATTALION DOUBLE COLUMNS, AT QUARTER DISTANCE.

1. Battalions will usually be formed first in eight companies, and then again told off into four double companies.

2. They will be told off into double companies as follows:—1 and 2 companies—1st double company; 3 and 4—2nd double company, and so on.

3. When not otherwise ordered they will form column of double companies in rear of one of the flank double companies.

4. Thus one half battalion will always be the front and the other the rear half of the column.

5. When a brigade in line of battalion double company columns is ordered to deploy into line of half battalion double columns, at deploying intervals, to the left, the leading half battalion of the right column will stand fast, the remainder will form "fours left" and march off, and each half battalion will, on gaining its proper interval, "front turn," and "half-dress up" on the alignment.

6. The adjutants of the battalions will, as usual, give the points where the outer flanks of their respective battalions will rest.

7. There will be the usual interval of thirty paces between battalions, but only deploying interval between half battalions, unless it is intended that the half battalions should go on acting independently when deployed, in which case twelve paces interval in addition will be ordered.

8. Officers commanding half battalions will generally judge their own intervals; but when great accuracy is necessary then foot points for each half battalion column will be given by its base markers (in the same way as for a line of battalion columns at less than deploying intervals).

9. When half battalions deploy into line, and no interval between them has been ordered, the lieutenant colonel will assume the command, and they will become one battalion. But if twelve paces, in addition to deploying interval, has been ordered, then the majors will still continue in command of their respective half battalions, and the lieut. colonels will exercise a general superintendence.

10. When half battalions are formed one colour will go with each.

11. When a line of battalion quarter columns is ordered to deploy into line of half battalion double columns, at deploying intervals, it will be done on exactly the same principle as a deployment from a line of double company columns—each half battalion forming double companies on the march in the same way as for marching past.

12. Half-battalion double columns deploy into line to a flank, unless otherwise specially ordered.

13. When battalions are so weak that they cannot be formed into eight companies, they will be told off into six. In this case they will usually be formed into single, not double, half-battalion columns.

14. When, however, it is considered necessary to form them in double half-battalion columns, the following course will be adopted:—(One double company will be in front with the other single company of the same half battalion in rear of its outer flank (that is, in the right half battalion the odd company will be in rear of the right, in the left half battalion in rear of the left).)

ON FORMATIONS FOR ATTACK.

1.—OF A BATTALION ACTING ALONE.

It will be formed either (1) in line of half-battalion single columns at deploying interval, covered by the first company of each half battalion skirmishing, and the second in support. Or (2) one half battalion will extend, two companies skirmishing and two in support, and be followed by the other half battalion in double company column or line, according to circumstances. In either case the supports will be 300 yards in front of the main body, the skirmishers 200 yards in front of the supports. The supports will be with open files, that is, with two paces between each file. The main body will always deploy when under fire.

II.—OF A BRIGADE.

(1) Two half battalions of the same battalion will cover the front of the brigade, each with two companies skirmishing, and two in support. This battalion may be taken either from one of the flanks, or from the centre of the brigade. When the brigade consists of an odd number of battalions, and the formation for attack is made from line, or line of columns at deploying intervals, the latter course will often be found the quickest and best. When circumstances of ground render it advisable the skirmishers may advance by ranks—the front rank 100 yards or so in advance of the rear rank. On any check occurring the rear rank will at once reinforce the front rank. The supports will be with open files 200 or 300 yards in rear of the skirmishers.

(2) The remaining battalions in line of half battalion double columns, at deploying distance, 300 or 400 yards in rear of the supports.

(3) The half battalions will be commanded by the majors. The lieut. col. of each battalion will take a general charge of the whole. He will not, however, repeat the brigadier's words of command.

III.—OF A BRIGADE OF FOUR BATTALIONS ACTING ALONE.

The same, except that one battalion will be placed as a reserve 500 or 600 yards in rear of the centre, if possible under cover, and either in battalion or half-battalion double columns.

IV.—OF A DIVISION OF THREE BRIGADES.

Two brigades in line with one another in the same formation as in No. II. The third in reserve, 500 or 600 yards in rear of the centre, in line of battalion or half-battalion double columns, at 30 paces interval, or more if required.

V.

In advancing, a half battalion will be named to direct. The support in front of this half battalion will be the support of direction. The skirmishers in front of it again the skirmishers of direction.

VI.—OF THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY OF A DIVISION.

When a division is formed for attack in an open plain, in the order described in No. 4, there should be a battery of artillery on each flank in line with, or in any favourable position to the rear of the main line, and such battery should have a regiment of cavalry in echelon on its outer flank. If a battery cannot be spared then a half battery. And so with the cavalry, if a regiment is not disposable, then a wing, a squadron, or a troop. The remainder of the cavalry and artillery should be placed in rear of the centre, behind, or on the flanks of, the reserve infantry, and whenever possible, covered both from observation and fire. When it is desirable to bring the reserve artillery and cavalry into action, they can either come up on a flank, or they can pass straight through the intervals between the half battalion columns of the infantry line. It will be found that artillery can pass through the infantry most readily by moving in half batteries. There is always room for a half battery to pass between the half battalion columns of the weakest line battalion. When artillery have once got into action in a good position they should be moved as seldom as possible. The advance of the infantry should always be preceded by a concentrated fire of artillery on the point selected for attack.

ON CHANGES OF FRONT.

I.—OF A BRIGADE ACTING ALONE AND WITHOUT A RESERVE.

TO THE RIGHT.

1. The half battalion on the right wheels to the right, and extends from its left into a line of skirmishers and one of supports.

2. The next half battalion of the same corps moves up on the left of the preceding, and extends in the same manner from its right.

3. Those two cover the front of the whole brigade.

4. They advance until they gain the required distance from the third half battalion.

5. This last wheels to the right and forms the base for the formation of the new line. Its left half battalion comes up on its left.

6. The half battalions of the next regiment come up by the shortest line on its right.

7. The two half battalions which covered the front of the old line in extended order close on their left or centre (out of fire), reform half battalions, and take post in the general line on the left.

8. Should there be only three battalions in the brigade, then the fourth half battalion of the original line will come up on the right of the third—the old extended half battalions forming the left of the new line.

II.—OF A BRIGADE ACTING ALONE WITH A RESERVE.

The same as the above, except that the reserve will form the right wing on the right of the half battalion of formation. The half battalions next on the left to the half battalion of formation forming on its left. The old extended half battalions becoming the reserve.

III.—OF A DIVISION OF THREE BRIGADES.

(1) RIGHT BRIGADE.

1. The right half battalion of the old line wheels to the right and advances, extending from its right, and furnishing the new right skirmishers and supports of the brigade. The second half battalion moves up on its left, and extends, furnishing the new left skirmishers and supports of the brigade.

2. The third half battalion wheels to its right and becomes the base for the new formation.

3. The remaining half battalions of the brigade move up on its left into line by the shortest lines.

4. The two old extended half battalions form the two left half battalions of the new line.

(2) LEFT BRIGADE.

The two extended half battalions close to their outer flank reform half battalion double columns, and join the remainder of the brigade, which proceeds by the shortest way to form the reserve to the new line, at the proper distance in rear of its centre, and in the usual formation.

(3) RESERVE.

The right battalion wheels to its right and sends its two half battalions to extend in succession to the right the new line of skirmishers and sup-

ports. The remaining battalions, if not already in half battalion double columns, will adopt that formation, and proceed in the most direct way to form on the right of the half battalion of formation of the new line. Should the change of front be ordered to the left it will be executed on exactly the same principles.

IV.—OF A DIVISION (OR BRIGADE) WHEN IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

A change of front such as the above, though necessary for the purposes of drill, would rarely be required on service, and could only be executed in the case of a flank attack when the front was not engaged with the enemy. In war, when there is any expectation of a flank attack, a division will always advance with a brigade or battalion kept back in echelon on its exposed flank, and on such an attack being developed this brigade or battalion will at once change front to meet it, throwing out skirmishers and supports in the usual way. The old skirmishing battalion will hold the enemy in check on the original front, and the reserve will be at once brought up to extend and strengthen the flank now threatened. Any battalion disposable from the opposite flank of the original line will be immediately got together and brought to the rear of the centre to constitute a new reserve.

V.—OF ANY BODY HALF RIGHT, OR AT ANY LESSER ANGLE.

Should the change of front be half right, or any lesser angle, it will be better to execute it by changing front the required angle on the right half battalion of the line, or on a central one, as laid down in Sections 16 and 17, part IV., of the "Field Exercise."

VI.—OF A SINGLE BATTALION.

When a single battalion in line of half battalion column changes front it should always do so as in No. V.

VII.—OF THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY OF A DIVISION.

When a complete change of front is made the artillery and cavalry on that flank towards which it is made will immediately wheel to the flank and advance, taking up the best position they can to cover the formation of the infantry line in their rear. Cavalry and artillery will be despatched from the reserve to cover the inner flank of the new formation. The cavalry and horse artillery on the outer flank of the old formation will cross by the shortest line to the outer flank of the new one. Or cavalry and artillery may be sent from the reserve. Any artillery and cavalry which may have been in front of the old line, will, unless otherwise ordered, proceed at once to join the new reserve, taking care that in doing so they always move so as not to impede the progress of the infantry engaged in taking up the new position.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BANKS—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, wife of A. Banks, son.
 BARSTOW—At Allahabad, Oct. 31, wife of H. C. Barstow, C.S., son.
 BEVERIDGE—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of W. W. Beveridge, daughter.
 BRAY—At Barrackpore, Oct. 27, wife of Capt. J. Bray, daughter.
 BRAYSON—At Kurrachee, Oct. 22, wife of G. C. S. Brayson, son.
 BURKITT—At Banda, Oct. 28, wife of W. R. Burkitt, C.S., son.
 COOKE—At Allahabad, Oct. 29, wife of C. J. Cooke, daughter.
 DE LORD, At Selim, Oct. 17, wife of J. De Lord, daughter.
 DENNISS—At Gwalior, Oct. 25, wife of Lieut. col. A. D. Denniss, R.A., daughter.
 DICK—At Kirkee, Oct. 29, wife of Dr. F. Dick, R.A., son, still-born.
 DRUMMOND—At Punjab, Oct. 25, wife of Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 14th regt., brigade major, daughter.
 FISCHER—At Karikal, Oct. 22, wife of Capt. B. Fischer, S.C., British Consular Agent, daughter.
 FORSTER—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 26, wife of Major B. L. Forster, R.A., brigade major S.D., son.
 FOSTER—At Dhumturry, Central Provinces, Oct. 20, the wife of F. J. Foster, Customs dept., daughter.
 FRANCIS—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, wife of T. M. Francis, son.
 GRAHAM—At Hissar, Oct. 24, wife of Captain F. Graham, B.S.C., son.
 GREEN—At Palamcottah, Oct. 22, wife of A. K. Green, of the Middle Temple, daughter.
 GREGSON—At Khandwa, Oct. 28, wife of Lieut. Gregson, R.E., son.
 HALL—At Mussoorie, Oct. 22, wife of Lieut. Hall, R.E., son.
 HARVEY—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, wife of J. D. F. Harvey, son.
 HOLLAND—At Calcutta, Oct. 27, wife of Capt. H. O. H. Holland, daughter.
 LAFONTAINE—At Madras, Oct. 27, wife of G. A. Lafontaine, son.
 LAWRENCE—At Deolallee, Oct. 28, wife of Senior apothecary J. Lawrence, B.M.S., son.
 McDONALD—At Calicut, Oct. 16, wife of M. J. McDonald, daughter.
 MACKINNON—At Kussowlie, Oct. 27, wife of Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 20th hussars, in med. charge of convalescent depot, son.
 McMULLIN—At Jhansie, Oct. 26, wife of R. W. McMullin, patrol, Customs Department, son.
 MIESELBACH—At Bhangulpore, Oct. 5, wife of J. F. K. Mieselbach, son.
 MURPHY—At Surat, Oct. 22, wife of J. E. Murphy, C.S., son.
 OGILVY—At Simla, Oct. 10, wife of Dr. Ogilvy, staff surgeon, secretary to the inspr. gen. of hospitals, B.F., daughter.
 PARKER—At Dalhousie, Oct. 21, wife of E. W. Parker, judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, daughter.
 PENNY—At Sattara, Oct. 27, wife of Major Penny, R.E., son.
 PHILLIPS—At Chupra, Oct. 21, wife of R. O. Phillips, son.
 PHILLIPS—At Gondal, Kattywar, Oct. 28, wife of Capt. A. M. Phillips, political asst., daughter.
 RICHARDS—At Wellington, Oct. 22, wife of Major Richards, 38th regt. M.N.I., cant. mag., daughter. [office, daughter.
 ROACH—At Montgomery, Oct. 17, wife of J. Roach, clerk dep. comr.'s
 SACKETT—At S.M. Junction, E.B.R., Oct. 23, wife of T. B. Sackett, son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, wife of E. J. Shuttleworth, son.
 SOUTER—At Poona, Oct. 30, wife of F. Souter, comr. of police, son.
 STEWART—At Howrah, Oct. 17, Mrs. W. F. Stewart, daughter.
 STRUTT—At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Nov. 1, prematurely, wife of Major C. H. Strutt, daughter. [corps, son.
 STUART—At Cuddapah, Oct. 29, wife of Major C. J. Stuart, Madras staff
 THACKERAY—At Umballa, Oct. 24, wife of Major E. T. Thackeray, R.E., son, prematurely. [daughter.
 TWISS—At Mhow, Oct. 29, wife of Lieut. col. G. Twiss, late R.H.A.,
 WAKEMAN—At Byculla, Oct. 24, wife of A. H. Wakeman, son.
 WATSON—At Jaitpore, Kattywar, Oct. 19, wife of Capt. J. W. Watson, political asst., Kattywar, daughter.
 WHEELER—At Erinpore, Oct. 24, wife of Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, Erinpore irreg. force, son.
 WEST—At Kurrachee, Oct. 11, wife of R. West, C.S., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DYER.—At Madras, Oct. 24, R. A. Anderson, Munzerabad, in Mysore, to Constance R. D., daughter of Lieut. col. T. Dyer, comdg. European veteran battalion at Palaveram.
 BERRILL—CARSHORE.—At Goruckpore, Oct. 22, E. Berrill, dist. superint. of police, to Matilda H., youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Carshore.
 HOWATSON—DYCE.—At Allahabad, Oct. 21, E. L. L. Howatson, to Felicia M., eldest daughter of the late A. D. Dyce, dep. coll. and mag. Calpee, Agra.
 HUME—HARRIS.—At Bombay, Oct. 31, Col. R. Hume, C.B., H.M.'s 55th regt., to Jane E., widow of Capt. R. Harris, H.M.'s Indian army, and daughter of the late R. Brown, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.
 JONES—SINCLAIR.—At Madras, Oct. 23, A. Jones, W.A. comr.'s office, Akola, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late J. Sinclair, of Madras.
 KETCHEN—TWENTYMAN.—At Bangalore, Oct. 26, I. Ketchen, major, R.H.A., second son of the late I. Ketchen, Nairn, to Catherine C. C., daughter of Major W. L. Twentyman, 18th hussars.
 KILBY—SCOTT.—At Bombay, Oct. 31, G. C. Kilby, barrister-at-law, to Laura B., daughter of the late H. Scott.
 MARTEN—MARTEN.—At Allahabad, Oct. 23, W. H., eldest son of H. Marten, controller of public accounts, N.W.P., to Jessie E., eldest daughter of the late G. Marten, of Beckenham, Kent.
 SHARP—CARR.—At Egutpore, Oct. 23, S. Sharp, locomotive department, G. I. P. Railway, to Louisa Carr.
 SIMON—KING.—At Coonoor, Oct. 24, H., son of the late Captain Simon, to Eliza H., daughter of the late C. King.
 VAUGHAN—REEVES.—At Peshawar, Oct. 14, Charles Vaughan, to Evaline Reeves.
 WOODROW—GRIERSON.—At Bombay, Oct. 24, S. M. Woodrow, to Marion, youngest daughter of J. Grierson, of Paisley.

DEATHS.

BRANDT—At Courtallam, Oct. 19, Helen L., infant daughter of F. Brandt.
 CONROY—At Agra, Oct. 24, infant daughter of J. W. Conroy.
 COULTER—At Cachar, Oct. 5, J. G. Coulter, M.D., aged 31.
 DUFFIN—At Madras, Oct. 27, Letitia M. H., wife of C. Duffin, asst. supt. Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 29.
 DYER—At Madras, Oct. 26, H. S. C., elder son of Major Dyer, staff corps, aged 6.
 EVANS—At Allahabad, Oct. 26, T. A., son of T. Evans, missionary, aged 2.
 FIELDER—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, C. W. P., infant son of W. H. Fielder, aged 2 months. [108th regt., aged 22.
 FOULGER—At Deesa, Oct. 23, Minna, wife of Lieut. C. A. V. Foulger,
 GALLOWAY—At Meerut, Oct. 29, Blanche L., wife of Lieut. col. Galloway, aged 25. [aged 30.
 GIBBS—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, Eliza J., wife of W. Gibbs, inspr. of police,
 KEMBLE—At Assam, Oct. 9, J. H. Kemble, manager of the Diiloo tea factory, aged 28.
 MACKAY—At Nynco Tal, Oct. 28, R. S. Mackay.
 MACKENZIE—At Lahore, Oct. 15, Ann Mackenzie, aged 65.
 OMMANEY—At Barrackpore, Sept. 22, Lieut. R. T. Ommaney, 107th regt., aged 19.
 PARKER—At Dalhousie, Oct. 22, Ernestine E., wife of E. W. Parker, judge Small Cause Court, Lahore.
 STRUTT—At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Nov. 2, infant child of Major C. H. Strutt.
 YOUNG—At Jhansie, Oct. 12, wife of E. G. Young, Customs Department, aged 25.

GENERAL NORMAN.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, taking his cue from the Indian Press, seems to imagine that there is some chance of General Norman's succeeding Lord Napier in the Indian Command. We would recommend those who have allowed themselves to be led away by General Norman's words to turn to page 4 of the Monthly Army List, and they will then be enabled to judge for themselves whether or not there be any chance of their anticipations being realised. For our own part, we see nothing in what General Norman is reported to have said to justify for a moment the inferences which have been drawn. We ask how would it be possible for either the India Office or the Horse Guards to nominate an officer who is junior in the service to every Major-General over whom he would be placed? Common sense ought at once to dispel the idea. The Indian Press jumps at strange conclusions at times, and having done so, it is wonderful with what an amount of tenacity it sticks to them.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Home.

THE CASE OF MAJOR EYRE.

Major Eyre entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1826, and served without intermission, except eleven months of sick leave, for a period of thirty-two years. He was gazetted Cornet in 1826; and in 1858, on obtaining home leave for eighteen months, he was senior Major of the Bombay Cavalry, having passed through every grade of officership during his long service. A man of robust constitution, the eighteen months' home leave would have renovated his health and rendered him quite capable of attaining the highest rank in the profession to which he had devoted himself with so much advantage to his country, from his youth. He was, however, as he states in his petition to the House of Commons, surprised to find, on his return to Ireland, that he was gazetted as permitted to retire from the service, although he never had asked such permission, as is usual in such cases. He was merely granted the paltry pension of £400 a-year, whereas he would, eight years ago, have in the regular course of promotion been Major-General, which would entitle him, we understand, to a retiring pension of £1,300 a-year. No wonder, smarting under such a wrong, that Major Eyre believes illegitimate means were resorted to to force him out of the service. He states in his petition, and we have no doubt truly, that his money losses by the compulsory retirement inflicted on him amount in the aggregate to £25,000. This to Major Eyre, considering that he has a wife and family of nine children, is a most serious matter, and must be calculated to embitter his declining years; for he would seem as justly entitled to the money as the Governor-General of India is to his munificent salary.

We learn, from the petition, that Major Eyre has appealed for redress to every successive Secretary of State for India since 1858, but without success. Failing the Indian authorities he had addressed the House of Commons, praying that justice may be done him; and we don't see how his petition can possibly be rejected.

Considering that Major Eyre is a member of one of our most respectable county families, we somewhat wondered that his petition should be presented by Sir Patrick O'Brien. Of course there is nothing in it; but we feel certain our own members, both for the county and town, will support the prayer of the petition. Mr. Mitchell Henry is indefatigable in his exertions when any question affecting even the humblest of his constituents is brought before him; and Major Le Poer Trench must feel a personal interest in seeing that justice is done a brother officer. We feel certain we may promise for Lord St. Lawrence, and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, that they will render every assistance to our county representatives. — *Galway Vindicator*.

MODEL OF THE NEW CHANNEL STEAMER.

Some short time ago the attention of idlers on the Greenwich shore was attracted to the movements of a tiny steamer of peculiar construction, which, worked by internal mechanism, darted to and fro across the Thames, without either steersman to its double hulls, or crew of any kind on board. This was the first working model made of Captain Dicey's double steam boat, 400 feet long, for carrying passengers in large numbers across the Channel. Since the above experiments were made, the scheme for rendering the channel passage easier to passenger boats by consulting the navigation, and overcoming the rough and chopping sea often prevailing, has developed into the form of a public company, which is prepared to build large steamers on Captain Dicey's principle. That the form of a twin-boat of the outrigger build to make such passages at sea as that between Dover and Calais is a sound idea, is proved by reference to the fact that similarly constructed vessels have long since been used on the Indian coast as improvements upon the old catamarans or rafts. We have described in the *Mail* several examples of the twin-skiffs, plying at Madras, the Fiji Islands, &c. Some of these vessels carrying between one hundred and two hundred tons burden will ride steadily in a heavy swell that causes a large steamer to roll its ports under water.

Last week we visited the offices of the Channel Steamship Company, 150, Leadenhall-street, and had an opportunity of examining a model of the kind of boat Captain Dicey has invented. The model exhibited is a toy steamer, being the diminutive representative of the great steamer yet to be built on Captain Dicey's patent. The model is 7 feet in length, 75 inches in breadth, and of similar depth. This elegantly shaped and graceful model steamer has two hulls parallel to each other, representing the hulls of the large ship, whose dimensions above referred to are 400 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold, secured together by means of girders, at a distance of 35 feet apart, with the propelling paddles working between the two hulls. Each hull is seen in the model to be, as intended in the real ship, very sharp at each end, and flat in the floor. Estimating the draught of water at 6 feet, the dimensions of the real ship (shown to scale in the model) will give a clear side out of the water between the two vessels of 14 feet, and will admit of girders of this depth, of a slightly arched form, being placed between the two hulls—the upper part under the deck, the lower part just above the water-line, as seen in the model. At each section of the

hulls where the girders are placed, there is a bulk head within the hull, strengthened with angle iron, and bolted and secured to the girder on the outside, thereby carrying the strength of the girder through the two hulls, from the outside of one to the outside of the other. By this arrangement the depth of the bulk head in the immersed portion of the hull also forms a part of the main girder from the one hull to the other. The deck of the vessel is continued over the girders between the two hulls, giving ample space for saloon and cabin accommodation.

The boilers and engines are placed in the hulls of the vessel below the main deck, where ample room is seen for coals and other stores. On closer inspection of the model we notice that the inner side of each hull is not of the ordinary form, but is straight from stem to stern like an ordinary vessel cut in two lengthwise; this allows of a free passage of water between each hull; the straightness of the hulls and the height of the vessel out of the water will also admit of paddle wheels of great diameter (represented in the model) being placed between the hulls; so that by means of engines placed in each hull the high speed of the vessel is ensured. The vessel has a rudder at each end, to admit of entering and leaving a port without the necessity for turning round. The outside of both hulls is clear, so that it can enter the harbours without the obstruction of outside paddle boxes. Nothing of this sort disfigures the model, or will so disfigure the new Channel steamer. There is no awkwardness of appearance whatever about the model, as might be imagined would be seen in a double-ship attached by great iron girders; indeed, the external shape is that of a ship "one and indivisible." A model of the new ship is now being shown at the United Service Institution, Scotland-yard. Nothing is seen of the girders, which are hidden by the walls of the vessel. The merits of the twin-ship principle will, we hear, be manifested in a few days by the performance of a working double-steamer, of about the displacement of the Citizen boats, when the public will be invited to witness her trials and judge for themselves, by comparison with one of the river boats on a sea way at the entrance of the Thames.

INDIAN COTTON.

Owing to climatic and other influences, the staple of Indian cotton is unfortunately short, and not so well adapted to spinning as American, Egyptian, and other superior varieties. Until the commencement of the American civil war, and the consequent scarcity of cotton, the demand for "Surats," as Indian cotton was generally called, was comparatively small, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe. The year 1862, however, saw the manufacturers glad to get almost any description of cotton for their mills, and then came a great demand for the despised Surats, at prices far beyond the native cultivators' wildest hopes. Although the quantity that up to that time had found its way to Europe was, comparatively speaking, inconsiderable, cotton had always been cultivated on a large scale in India, chiefly for local consumption, and for exportation to China and elsewhere. The crop is one well adapted to the soil of many of the more fertile provinces of India, and is well understood by and popular among the peasantry. The consequence of the greatly enhanced prices offered for the produce was a remarkable extension of the cultivation of cotton throughout India, accompanied by the withdrawal of some quantities from local consumption. It is not very easy to collect accurate statistics of the area under cotton cultivation throughout all the provinces and presidencies in India. In some cases, the returns prepared are merely rough estimates, but, on the whole, they give a fair idea of the effect on the cultivation of the sudden rise in the price of cotton. Thus, for instance, in the Central Provinces of India, the area under cotton cultivation in the year 1862 was 375,000 acres. In the year 1865 it rose to 690,000 acres; and although of recent years the cultivation has followed the prices, and has somewhat fallen off, there are still about 600,000 acres sown with cotton in those provinces. In the adjoining district of the Berars, in which some of the best Indian cotton is grown, the proportion of increase was hardly less than that noticed above, and the same may be said of the extension of cultivation in the Bombay Presidency.

In Mr. Kipling's very clever sketches, and in the series of photographs contributed by Mr. Fitz-Gerald and Mr. Dunlop, the hon. secretaries respectively of the Bombay and Bera committees for the Exhibition, a very accurate idea is given of the manner in which the trade is carried on in the interior of India, and at Bombay and Calcutta, where most of the cotton is sent for export. Space will not permit of the subject being dwelt upon at any length in this paper. But it is to be noted that the extension of railway communication has, of late years, quite revolutionised the trade. In old days, when the chief cotton markets in the interior were separated from the seaboard, by three weeks' journey over almost impassable roads, it was hardly to be expected that many European merchants would penetrate into the districts, and carry on business at out-of-the-way markets. The trade was then entirely in the hands of native dealers and the cotton, before it reached Bombay, besides having to undergo a long journey across difficult country and along indifferent roads, had to pass through the hands of many middlemen, whose interest in preserving it from dirt and damage was often small. The European merchant at the seaport was obliged to take what he could get. And this, as a rule, was cotton not inferior in staple to that which is produced in the present day, but which, from careless picking, bad picking,

and too often from admixture with inferior cottons grown in other parts of India, was not fit for any but the most ordinary class of work. The railways have now connected Bombay with Allahabad, Madras, Nagpore, Calcutta, and Lahore, and nearly all the cotton markets in India have been brought into easy communication with the most important ports of shipment. Heavy machinery (to transport which over the roads of the interior was formerly a physical impossibility) can now with ease be carried to any of the up-country markets. The introduction of machinery has of late years largely increased, and in addition to the steam machines for cleaning the cotton already noticed, there is hardly an important market in the interior which is not now supplied with powerful steam-pressers for packing the cotton for export. The number of European merchants settled in the interior has increased in like proportion, and the consequence is that the cotton grown in a district, instead of passing through the hands of a series of middlemen, and being sent carelessly packed to the seaboard, is now brought direct from the cultivator by the European agent, and then packed on the spot, in full-pressed bales, and sent by railway direct to Bombay for shipment.

Of recent years the Government of India paid much attention to the improvement of cotton cultivation. Attempts have been made to introduce foreign varieties, but the result has not been satisfactory, save in the Dharwar country in the south of the Bombay Presidency, where the New Orleans cotton seed has been successfully acclimatised. In the Dharwar country, however, the climate is exceptionally favourable, and the foreign plant is cultivated there under conditions which cannot be secured for it in other parts of India. Endeavours have, therefore, been made to improve the indigenous plant, which, though inferior to its American rival, produces a very fairly satisfactory cotton. With this view, model farms have been established, under the charge of trained European superintendents, in the chief cotton-growing tracts of the Bombay Presidency and in the Berars, Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, and in Madras. The experiments, so far as they have gone, seem to indicate that the staple of the Broach, Hingunghat, and of the superior Indian cottons, are about as good as can be grown under all the conditions of climate and soil with which the plant has to contend in India. But although there appears to be small prospect of improving the length of the staple, it is hoped that the yield may be increased by improved cultivation, and to this subject, which in the present state of the cotton trade is of great importance, much attention is being paid at the model farms established by the Government. The question all turns upon the cost of the improvements. Greater care in cultivation means, in most cases, an increase of expense. If the return obtained by the improved cultivation more than counterbalances the extra expense incurred, the natives will, in course of time, adopt the suggested improvements. And it is with a view to prove practically the merits of these improvements that the model farms have been established in the centres of the cotton-growing tracts. Many specimens of the produce grown on these farms are exhibited.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Miscellaneous.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD MAYO.—The subscribers to the Mayo Memorial Fund have agreed to erect a statue in Sicilian marble, nine feet high, of the late Earl in the costume of the Viceroy of India.

INDIAN APPEALS.—On Thursday last, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal of Agha Hassan Khan v. Nukhee Beg was decided. This was an appeal from Bengal, and occupied a portion of two days. The principal question was whether a deed, which had been lost during the Indian Mutiny, was simply a deed of mortgage or a deed of settlement in favour of the appellant. Sir J. Colville gave judgment, dismissing the appeal with costs without hearing the respondent's case.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £512,800; to Bombay, £102,000; and to Madras, £35,200. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 60 per cent., above that price in full. On Bombay at 1s. 10½d. in full. The average rate on Calcutta was 1s. 10-58d.; on Bombay and Madras, 1s. 10-53d.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.—Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., accompanied by Major Ewan Smith, Mr. Hill, Foreign Office, the Rev. Mr. Badger, Mr. Grey, and other members of his mission, left Charing-cross by the 10.15 train on Thursday morning for Paris. A large number of people assembled at the station to take leave of Sir Bartle Frere, and to wish success to the work which he has undertaken. Sir John Kaye, Political Secretary, India Office, proceeds with the mission to Paris. Her Majesty's ship *Enchantress* may be expected to reach Brindisi in the course of this week, in readiness to take on Sir Bartle Frere and the rest of his party to Zanzibar.

WILL OF GEN. SIR PATRICK MONTGOMERIE.—The will, with three codicils, of General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., R.A., who died on October 5, at 10, Elvaston-place, South Kensington, was proved on the 25th ult., by the relict, William Henrietta Montgomerie, and

Bladen West Black and Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., the executors, under £16,000. The deceased general has left to each of his executors £100, and to his servant, John Bankes, £100, all free of duty; to his widow he leaves a pecuniary legacy of £1,000, his household furniture, and the income of the residue for life; at her death the residue is to go among his brothers and sisters in such manner as she shall appoint.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.—The will, with three codicils, of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was proved, on the 12th inst., by Mr. John Henry Pollock (the brother of the deceased), Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., and Dame Henrietta Pollock, the relict and acting executors, the personal property being sworn under £60,000. The testator has left to his widow his two shares in the Hall of Arts and Sciences, South Kensington, and, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement, a life interest in £6,000 and £5,000 guaranteed stock Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; to his son Frederick he gives a legacy of £3,000, the sword and belt presented to him by the Indian Government, his Afghan dagger, the gold medal called the Pollock medal, for Addiscombe, and the red ribbon and badge of the Order of the Bath, and he states that he makes no further provision for him, he being otherwise most amply provided for; to his said son's wife he leaves the mantle of the Order of the Bath; to his son David Henry he leaves the gold box with the freedom presented to him by the city of London, and a legacy of £2,000; to his son Archibald Reid Swiney, he leaves his medals and clasps, his star of the Order of the Bath, set with diamonds, the Woolwich Pollock medal, and a legacy of £6,000, and to his said son's wife the mantle of the Order of the Star of India; to each of his acting executors (except his widow) and to his nephew and niece, John Carwood and Julia Pollock, £100 each, free of duty; to his daughter, Mrs. Key, the interest of £6,000 for life, and at her death two-thirds of such capital is to go to her two sons by a former marriage—viz., George John Harcourt, and Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt. There are several other specific bequests, some of which do not take effect until the widow's death, who is to have the use of the household furniture and effects during her life. The testator gives his emblem or baton of a field-marshal to his wife for life, and after her decease to his son Frederick. The residue of his property, real and personal, the testator gives in equal moieties, to or for the benefit of his sons David Henry and Archibald Reid Swiney and their respective wives and children.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Nov. 20 at the Cannon-street Hotel, "for the purpose of considering a resolution which will be proposed by the directors to the meeting for altering certain of the regulations of the company, and for making new regulations, to the exclusion of, or in addition to, such resolutions, and of adopting such resolution, with or without modification, or otherwise as the meeting may deem fit." The chair was occupied by Mr. R. O. Campbell. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. R. O. Sawers, the chief manager. The following summary comprises the alterations:—In future the day of holding the annual general ordinary meeting of the company is fixed for the 22nd day of April, save when that day is a Sunday or public holiday. By this arrangement shareholders abroad will know the exact day on which the ordinary general meeting of the company will be held, and can make arrangements accordingly for being represented thereat. Three calendar months' notice must be given of any extraordinary general meeting, instead of "seven days, at the least, and not more than fourteen days' notice," as at present, and proper notice of such meetings must be given in some newspaper circulating in Calcutta and Bombay. In future, every member shall have one vote for every ten shares, or any less number of shares; and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first ten up to 200 shares; and an additional vote for every twenty shares held beyond the first 200 shares up to 400 shares; and an additional vote for every fifty shares held beyond the first 400 shares. Any less number of shares than ten will, of course, have a vote. Under the old clause, each shareholder had one vote for every share up to fifty shares, but no shareholder had more than fifty votes. In future, a proxy will be available for six months, instead of one as at present. The minimum remuneration of the directors is reduced from £3,000 to £2,500. Any member may appoint and cause to be entered in the register some place within the United Kingdom where notices addressed to him may be sent. The power conferred by a power of attorney is, in future, restricted to voting at ordinary general meetings of the company. A clause was also introduced, regulating the mode of winding up the company in the event of such a necessity arising. It may be added that the scope of the proposed alterations is to give to shareholders resident in India and elsewhere increased facilities for exercising a control over the affairs of the company. Some discussion ensued on the different clauses, proposed to be altered, after which resolutions were passed authorising the alterations.

AN INDIAN STUDENT IN TROUBLE.—At Marylebone, Henry William Desborough, of Powis-square, Westbourne park, was brought before Mr. Mansfield, charged with stealing 2s. 11d. the moneys of the Great Northern Hospital, from a box for contributions at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway. A detective employed at the Paddington station stated that he was on the depar-

ture platform, when he saw the prisoner enter the first-class waiting-room. After looking round the room, he walked to a box which had been nailed to the back of the door to receive contributions to the funds of the Great Northern Hospital. He broke off the lid of the box with a screwdriver, and put his hand into the box. Witness rushed into the room, and saw him put one hand into the breast-pocket of his coat and the other hand into a side pocket. Witness seized him by the collar, and told him he would be charged with breaking open the contribution box. The prisoner said, "Let me go, and I will give you all the money I have taken." He was taken to the inspector's office and searched, and in his right-hand coat pocket 2s. 11d. was found. An inspector at the railway station corroborated the last witness's evidence, and added that 3s. 6d. remained in the box when the prisoner was taken into custody. Mr. Sampson said the prisoner was the son of persons in independent circumstances. On the evening in question he had been drinking, and had broken open the box for a "lark." In answer to the magistrate, one of the inspectors said the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time. Mr. Mansfield said the felony was not proved, but he should sentence him to be imprisoned under the Vagrant Act for three months, with hard labour, for frequenting a place of public resort for the purpose of committing felony. Later in the day, Mr. Humphreys, of the firm of Humphreys and Morgan, attended and stated that he had been instructed by the prisoner's friends to appear for him, but not in time to reach the court before the case was disposed of. He now begged the magistrate to reconsider his decision. The prisoner was at present studying with a private tutor for the Indian Civil Service. His tutor had given him money only a day before, and would have given him more if he had asked for it. He was therefore under no necessity to steal, and the only explanation of the act he had committed that seemed at all probable was that it was an absurd practical joke. He begged the magistrate to take a lenient view of the case, and to treat it as one of malicious injury to property, which it undoubtedly was. The prisoner's mother was at present in a very delicate state of health, and if she heard that her son had been sent to prison the consequences might be very serious. Mr. Mansfield said it appeared to him that the prisoner had the command of money, and there was a possibility that what Mr. Humphreys had stated with regard to the intention of the prisoner might be the fact, as young men had been known to wrench off door-knockers and do other foolish things, certainly not *lucris causa*. The prisoner might not have had any felonious intent, and, giving him the benefit of the doubt that existed, he should order him to pay 5s. for the damage done to the box, and a penalty of £5. The money was at once paid, and the prisoner set at liberty.

India Office.

Nov. 23, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. V. Westmacott, W. C. Turner, C. M. C. Carne (Uncov.), John James (Uncov.), R. G. Elmes (Uncov.), M. P. Hankin (Uncov.), and W. Thatcher (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. L. R. Burrows.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. Hoeltzer (Uncov.), and B. F. Cramer (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. D. W. Marsden, 6 mo.; A. Hough (Uncov.), 6 mo.; W. Todd (Uncov.), 6 mo.; and J. M. Luff (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, 1 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. W. Lodwick, 3 mo.; and W. Fenner (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Atkins, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. S. W. B. Sherman, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. A. Wood, v.c., 6 mo.; Major B. Mathew, 1 mo.; and Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Priestley, R. G. Currie, W. S. Marchant (Uncov.), and A. C. Ravenscroft (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. O. W. Apperley; Lieut. col. H. N. Hodgson; Col. W. Fullerton; Capt. W. E. Forbes; Major J. B. Saunders; Lieut. col. J. Fulton; Capt. E. L. Stehelin; and Capt. G. R. Gibbs.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. L. Grove.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod; Capt. K. A. Jupp; and Lieut. col. H. H. James.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CHAPLIN—The wife of Capt. J. W. Chaplin, 8th Hussars, of a son, at Harlestone House, Northampton, Nov. 21.

LOCKHART—The wife of Capt. William E. Lockhart, Madras Artillery, of a daughter, Nov. 4.

DEATHS.

BOWRING—Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., at Claremont, Exeter, Nov. 23, aged 81.

DENT—Thomas Dent, at 12, Hyde-park-gardens, Nov. 19, aged 75.

GREEN—The wife of J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, at Kilburn, Nov. 21.

NASH—The wife of Capt. A. Nash, E.I.C.S., at Erleigh, near Reading, Nov. 20, aged 83.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. Calagry, Akyab; Nor, Maulmain.—16. Tidal Wave, Maulmain; E. F. Gabain, Akyab; Ida, Rangoon.—17. Berkshire, Rangoon; H.M.S. Himalaya, Mauritius; str. Nubia, Bombay.—18. City of Tanjore, Rangoon; str. Japan, Calcutta; Contest, Akyab; Ilma, Rangoon.—19. Hercules, Rangoon; Alfred the Great, Tuticorin; The Bruce, Rangoon; St. Fillans, Bombay; str. Elgin, Calcutta.—20. Calagry, Akyab; Bertha, Calcutta; Star of Persia, Calcutta; Knight Companion, Rangoon; str. Cella, Bombay; Centurion, Rangoon; Bowfell, Calcutta; Prince Rupert, Madras.—21. Str. Douglas, Rangoon; str. Bertha, Calcutta; Eriminta, Calcutta; City of Athens, Calcutta; Kingston, Calcutta; Charles Hal, Rangoon; John C. Potter, Rangoon; Birmingham, Calcutta.—22. Nina Borlino Dellorso, Maulmain; Nuovo Giulino Corthe, Rangoon; Whittier, Madras; Western Belle, Cocanada; Canute, Calcutta; City of Canton, Calcutta; Ladore, Colombo; Morning Light, Bombay; Eaton Hall, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12. J. E. Whiten, Bombay.—13. Ocean, Bombay; str. Amarapooora, Rangoon.—14. Malta, Calcutta.—15. Compta, Calcutta; Gardner, Bombay.—16. Kirkwood, Bombay; Doford, Bombay.—17. Str. Grecian, Calcutta.—18. Palestine, Colombo.—19. Standard, Bombay; Concordia, Akyab; Salisbury, Calcutta; Martaban, Calcutta.—20. Str. St. Olaf, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mooltan, Nov. 21.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis, Col. Denison, Mrs. H. Grimes, Miss M. E. Nicholson, Mr. R. V. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. Touch, two Misses Touch, Col. Clerke, three Misses Clerke, Miss Phillips, Miss Price, Miss Wheeler, and Mr. G. G. B. Van Somer. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Day, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Savers, Mr. A. Robinson, Mrs. Morris and two infants, Miss Cherry, Mr. Horn, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. T. Robinson, and Mrs. M. Fryer. For BOMBAY.—(via Canal—Col. and Mrs. Fulton and two infants, two Misses Sage), Mr. J. F. Gill, Capt. Harcourt, Capt. and Mrs. T. G. D. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavagnari, Miss Graves, Mr. W. Marquis, Mr. M. J. Lothian, Mr. C. Hastings, Mrs. Preston, Col. Hoeson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Currie. For HOWE KONG.—Dr. and Mrs. McCoy and three infants, Miss Russell, and Mr. Wulff. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Rickards. For CEYLON.—Mr. G. V. McDonald, and Mr. Bell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Curling, and Hon. J. Amherst and brother. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss McLeod and child, Mr. J. Holcombe, and Mr. J. F. Phillips. From SUVA.—For MADRAS.—Hon. Mrs. H. D. Gribble. For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. A. Negroponte, Mr. W. Knoop, Mr. T. Knoop, Mr. C. J. Nitzsche, and Dr. Wolfram.

Per str. Simla, Nov. 29.—From VENICE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Lowe, and Lady Ida Lowe. For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Jackson. For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Malletson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sowell, Col. R. G. Jones, Ven. Archdeacon Leighly, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holmes, Mr. T. E. Taylor, Shupad Babaji Thakur, Mr. G. W. V. Yule, Mr. Lambirindi, Capt. Chapman, Mr. Mounet, and Mr. W. Riddell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Emmens, General Sir Vincent and Lady Eyre, Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, and Mrs. Meeson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McArthur, and Mr. G. Harrison.

Per str. Simla, Dec. 2.—From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Borden, and Mr. G. A. Ormiston. For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. E. Bender, Mr. C. Innes, Mr. V. G. Kirtikar, Mr. C. J. Hardcastle, Mr. C. Hardcastle, Dr. Ballow, Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. Dawes, and Col. McLeod. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. Page, Mrs. Mason and friend, and two ladies. For BATAVIA.—Mr. Vanoven, and Mr. G. Vanoven.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Royal George, Rangoon to Queenstown, Oct. 3, 35 S., 20 E.
British Nation, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 19, 26 S., 61 E.
Vermont, Calcutta to Hull, Sept. 26, 31 S., 40 E.
Quorn, Rangoon to Liverpool, Oct. 21, 19 S., 2 W.
Geraldine Paget, Calcutta to London, Oct. 7.
Cora Linn, Akyab to Queenstown, Oct. 14, 34 S., 16 E.
City of Edinburgh, Calcutta to London, Oct. 15, 33 S., 15 E.
City of Athens, from Calcutta, Nov. 9, 33 N., 32 W.
Perda, from Rangoon, Oct. 16, 8 N., 26 W.
Star of Denmark, from Calcutta, Nov. 15, 44 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The City of Florence, for Calcutta, fouled the Fishguard off Greenwich, and brought up at the buoys off Blackwall on Nov. 15, with damage to starboard quarter and mizen rigging. She has been repaired, and sailed from Blackwall on Nov. 17.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Layard, Mrs. Biunie, Mrs. Loch, Capt. Eschalar, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Macdonald, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Cleveland and two children, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Groom, Mrs. Ballard, Miss E. Gibbs, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Owen Chalmers, Capt. Dalmaoy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. Peddie, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Brooks, and Mr. Maitland.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Ryall, Mr. R. V. Reed, Mr. I. S. Smith, Mr. Bissett, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Elmore, and Mr. Lang.

ADEN to BOMBAY.—Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Miller, and Mr. Coudor.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Wilson.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Miss Averill, Mr. Braby, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Averill, Mr. H. H. Averill, and Col. R. S. Williamson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Hibbert, and Mr. Wilford.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Dempster, a gentleman, two ladies, Mr. Tarant, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Teignmouth Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Col. Gossett, Mrs. Gossett, and Capt. and Mrs. Cotton.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Hodgson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dening, Mrs. and two Misses Melville, the Rev. — Ety, Mrs. and two Misses Brownlow, Mr. Blaker, Mr. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Ashburner.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Miss Doyley, Mr. and Miss Shillingford, and Mr. W. Innes.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker, Mr. Overleek, and Mr. Zugler.

SURZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Cochran.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Watkins, Miss Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Traill, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Goddard, and Mr. Barry.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Walker, Miss Lister, Major and Mrs. Cloete, and two Misses Cloete.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Miss McPherson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Mand and family.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeaser Coope, Miss Hedger, and Capt. and Mrs. Twynning.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Beauchamp, and Mr. Gasbutt.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

CHOLERA OUTBREAKS IN INDIA.

The *Broad Arrow* holds that while we hold India—and let us hope that will for ever be—it will be necessary that a portion of our army should be stationed there, and as respects cholera there is no rule on which it may be guarded against. Experience has shown that the most careful and moderate men have been struck down when the most careless and dissolute have escaped. Indeed, many medical officers have held that the drunkard has a better chance than the sober subject. Be this as it may, it is certain that no one is safe from this most terrible of visitations, and all residents in India incur a certain risk of being attacked. The medical returns, however, throw some light on the subject. Although the habits of a man seem to make little difference, it appears that there is an age at which soldiers possess a comparative immunity. The number of cases of cholera amongst men under the age of twenty is always considerable, but between the ages of twenty and twenty-five the death-rate is lighter. From twenty-five upwards, it increases, until at thirty-five it becomes out of all proportion. Or, to speak more correctly, men over the age of twenty usually enjoy good health for the first five years of their Indian service. Under twenty, the constitution does not appear to be sufficiently strong to resist the ill effects of the climate, but after a continuous residence of five years in an unhealthy climate the strength of the soldier begins to fail. The stock of health which he brought from England to India with him seems to have expended itself—and the chances are that he will succumb to any illness that may attack him. These facts are proved by the medical returns, and on them the votaries of short terms of foreign service have rested much of their case. If, they argue, it can be proved that only five per cent. of men fall sick during the first five years of their service in India, while twenty or thirty per cent. succumb to the effects of the climate during the next five years, it is surely advisable to shorten the duration of the tour of foreign service in the tropics by half its present length. It cannot be advisable, even from a military point of view, to retain men at a station when it is certain that by so doing the death-rate and the sick-list will be quadrupled; and it would surely be wiser, to say nothing of the humanity of the course, to bring them back before they become non-effective abroad. Unluckily, the present system has one advantage in the eyes of the authorities. It is the cheapest arrangement that can be made, and to substitute for it one more expensive, would be a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility. Nor is there any doubt but that constantly moving troops is expensive; and it is necessary, we admit, that every economy should be exercised that is possible. But the economy of paying inefficient soldiers for work they are incapable of performing is questionable, as is the propriety of sacrificing human life to lighten the army estimates. When a soldier dies in India, the cost of his passage home is of course saved, and this consideration, not admittedly perhaps, but practically, is allowed to weigh, and increases the difficulties of effecting a change of system. To alter the regulations so that a regiment should remain five years instead of ten in India would almost double the charge for transport, and, added to this, the Government would have to bring home perhaps nearly as many men as were sent out, instead of effecting a saving of thirty per cent. in the item. That the change of system will cost something is a great bar to any action being taken, we are aware, but the time will come when the authorities will find themselves forced to move in the matter.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Dec. 5.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Nov. 29.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with an additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	100	101
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	100	101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	100	101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	100	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	93½	94½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	93½	94½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	93½	94½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	93½	94½
4½ per Cent. of 1870	100	101
4½ per Cent. of 1872	96	97
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	93½	94½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	104	105

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	4s. 11½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
#	India Stock ...	...	204 to 206
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	11½ to 112
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	103½ to 104
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	93 to 94
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872 ...	...	104 to 105
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	104 to 105
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	104 to 105
	" " " 1859 ...	...	104 to 105
	" " " 1863 ...	...	104 to 105
	" " " 1864 ...	...	104 to 105
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	104 to 105
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	104 to 105
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	104 to 105
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	103½ to 104
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	103½ to 104
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1869 ...	...	102½ to 103
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	12s. to 17s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	12s. to 17s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	106 to 107
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	110 to 111
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	92 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. (1871) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106½ to 107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	107 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	22½ to 23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87 to 90
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Stock	Anglo-Mediterranean (Limited) ...	100	177 to 180
10	British Australian ...	all	94 to 10
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	14½ to 14½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10 to 10½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 10½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	10 to 10½
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension ...	all	14 to 16
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	11 to 12
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11 to 12
10	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	11 to 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	34 to 36
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 14½
5	Do. New ...	4	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	15 to 17
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	0.7.0	103 to 108
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	1 to 1½ dis.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	8s.	51 to 53
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	1 dis. to par
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1 dis. to par

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for SIXTEEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON, in FEBRUARY, 1873.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARNS, Major-general,
Military Secretary.

Military Department, India Office,
11th November, 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIRTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Thirty-fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1872, at One o'clock P.M., for the general purposes of business, pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Act of Parliament.

Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the consolidation into Capital Stock of all fully paid-up Shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on and from WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, to TUESDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1872, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the Interest Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1872.

The Interest Warrants, which will be Payable on the 4th day of January, 1873, will be forwarded on the 3rd of January to the Proprietors who are registered in the Company's Books on the 18th day of December, 1872.

J. A. BAYNES, Secretary.
N.B.—Transfers will not be received at the Offices while the Books are Closed.
Offices, 45, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.,
15th November, 1872.

GUNS, RIFLES, SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c. ROBERT S. GARDEN

Invites inspection of his varied, extensive, and well selected STOCK of

SECOND-HAND GUNS AND RIFLES.

By the most eminent Makers and at moderate prices. He has also on view Breech-loaders, with the latest improvements, and Sporting Ammunition of every description.

ROBERT S. GARDEN,
20, PICCADILLY, adjoining St. James's-hall, and immediately opposite the long-established premises of GARDEN and SON.

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BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

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PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.

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WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

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PATENT SAFETY HOLDER
For use wherever a Match is frequently required.

BRYANT AND MAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for thirty years have approved of this pure Solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, for Ladies, Children, and Infants; and for REGULAR USE in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD AND Co.,

Chemists, 172, New Bond-street, London;

And of all other Chemists throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

In post 8vo., price 6s. 6d.,

THE STUDENT'S CHEMISTRY.

Being the Seventh Edition of HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY; or, the Science of Home Life. By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Ph. Dr., F.C.S.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A LADY leaving for BOMBAY about the middle of January, 1873, wishes to ENGAGE a NURSE to take Charge of a Baby on the Voyage. Her Passage would be Paid as Remuneration for her Services. A good Sailor required.
Apply by letter to A, 23, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.

EDUCATION.—THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON, LONDON, S.W.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM, assisted by a Resident French Governess, RECEIVE a limited number of PUPILS to EDUCATE, on the following inclusive Terms:—

Instruction in English—in all branches—and French. Fifty Guineas per annum; Pupils under Twelve, Forty Guineas.

French is constantly spoken.

EXTRAS.

	Per Term.
Music, by a Lady	£2 2 0
Singing	3 3 0
Music, by a Master	3 3 0
Drawing	2 2 0
German	2 2 0
Dancing	2 2 0
Laundress	1 10 0

Each Young Lady to be provided with a fork and spoon (which will be returned), six towels, and table napkins.

Notice of One Term required previous to the removal of a Pupil.

HOME and SCHOOL for OFFICERS' CHILDREN.

Any information respecting the Home and Preparatory School for the Board, Education, and Clothing of the Younger Children of Officers of the Army, specially for those on service in India or the Colonies, may be obtained of

Captain FORSTER,
2, Antwerp Villas, New Wandsworth,
London.

1. The Staff will consist of a Lady Superintendent, Governesses, and Nurses.
2. Terms—Eighty Guineas per annum (payable half-yearly in advance), and no extra charge whatever.
3. Boys not retained after Seven years of age, and Girls not after Ten; but arrangements can be made for their transfer to good Schools.
4. Arrangements will be made for Opening the School so soon as the names of Fifty Children have been entered.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which made an unusually long passage from Brindisi to London, are—from Bombay, November 11; Agra and Madras, November 9; Calcutta, November 8.

BOMBAY was working itself up to the highest pitch of fluster and ecstacy over the coming visit from Lord Northbrook. Rajahs, Nawabs, native gentry, and English officials were flocking into the crowded city, with any number of followers in their train. In spite of his fever the Viceroy on the 4th November was well enough to receive a visit from the Mir of Khairpur at Sakkar, to receive and answer deputations from Sakkar and Shaikarpur, and to give a private audience on board his state-barge to the Khan of Khelat and his numerous Sirdars. The next day his Lordship resumed his voyage to Kotri and Haidarabad, reaching the latter place on the 7th, after a visit to the famous battle-field of Meeanee, about six miles off, near the Fulali branch of the Indus. His arrival at Karachi on the 9th was followed by a levée the same evening. His Lordship's appearance at the ball on the 11th was to be cut short by his departure on the same night for Bombay.

WE are glad to hear that the Viceroy had nearly got over his attack of dengue before his departure from Karachi. It is to be hoped that the excitement of his further progress to Bombay and elsewhere will not do his health any serious harm. On the night of the 21st, when Sindia was to entertain the Viceroy at a grand banquet, the chief streets of Bombay were to be brilliantly lighted up while the Viceroy's party drove round the city.

THE Viceroy has issued a "Resolution" regarding the failure of the Sagar Barracks almost as trenchant as the minute launched by the late Lord Mayo against the engineering blunders at Allahabad. The Sagar barracks, which cost £166,000, have been condemned as untenable by a competent committee, on whose opinion Lord Northbrook's censure has of course been founded. Captain Faber, R.E., who had charge of the works until 1868, is pronounced unfit for the duties entrusted to him. Mr. Crawford Campbell, now Chief Engineer for the Indus Valley

Railway, is reduced for twelve months from the first to the second grade of Superintending Engineers. Colonel Pollard, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces, is likewise reduced from the second to the third grade of Chief Engineers. Mr. Fitzjames, on the other hand, who seems to have been employed on the barracks in 1869, receives high praise for exposing the faulty construction of the buildings, in spite of the snubbings he underwent from Mr. Armstrong, the Superintending Engineer, for which snubbings Mr. Armstrong is now deservedly rebuked. Several other officers are praised or blamed in their several degrees, and others who have died or retired in the meanwhile escape the censure they would else have received.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is "able to state, on authority," that Lord Northbrook has stopped the works already begun on the State Railways, in order to "re-open the question of the break of gauge." That, if true, is the best piece of work his Lordship has yet done as Viceroy. It only remains for him to see that the question is really re-opened with an honest desire to elicit the truth.

WE learn that H.M.S. *Briton* remains at Aden to take Sir Bartle Frere and his party on to Zanzibar.

WE learn by telegraph that Lord Northbrook left Bombay for Puna on the 22nd November. From the latter place his Lordship started on the 26th for a visit to the famous Caves of Ellora, a town in the Dakhan, about thirteen miles north-west of Aurangabad and half that distance from the old Pathan city of Dowlalabad, rebuilt on the site of the old Hindu city of Deoghar, in the fourteenth century, by Mohammad Toghlaq, then King of Delhi. These grand old Buddhist or rather Jain temples hewn out of the neighbouring mountain, appear to have been the handiwork of kings of the Chalukya line, which reigned in Southern India from the middle of the third to the close of the twelve century of our era. They have been fully described by the late Colonel Sykes and criticised by Mr. James Fergusson. Elaborate drawings of them were also taken early in this century by Mr. Wales for Daniell's great work on Indian Architecture. These caves, like those of Ajanta and Karli, consist of an outer porch, a music gallery, an inner gallery over the entrance, a nave and side-aisles divided by massive pillars richly carved, and topped by semicircular roofs. At the further end is a kind of half dome, under which is placed the sacred dagoba, a small edition as it were of the Buddhist "tope" or its later representative, the Burmese pagoda. Windows pierced in the galleries shed "a dim religious light" on the worshipper within.

IGNORANT people in most countries have their own way of accounting for whatever lies beyond the range of their ordinary experiences. The latest example of this kind of superstitious guesswork comes to us from India. It appears that the natives of Simla ascribe the periodical flights of locusts to human agency. These unpleasant insects are kept, they say, in huge dry wells by some ingenious fakir, who lets them loose upon the world for the punishment of ordinary mortals, whenever he happens to be hungry or out of temper, or owes his neighbours a grudge for their neglect of him. The notion is sufficiently absurd; but we, who are invited to believe in spirit-haunted furniture and self-playing accordions, can hardly wonder at the effects produced by many centuries of Brahman self-assertion on the minds of our dark-skinned Aryan and Turanian brethren.

THE arrival of the troopship *Crocodile* at Bombay is reported by telegram.

WE are sorry to hear through a Madras telegram of November 28, that the *Hurkara* has been wrecked on the Coromandel Coast near Pondicherry. Heavy rains are reported from Madras.

A SUGGESTIVE telegram from St. Petersburg informs us that "no official confirmation has as yet been given to the report of the occupation of Khiva by Colonel Makasoff, who had been sent to reconnoitre the country." From this it is evident that the previous telegram, which announced the withdrawal of the Russian expedition destined for Khiva, meant something different from what it seemed to mean, and that after all, the news from India regarding the Russian occupation of Khiva was not so very far from the truth. If it pleases the Russians to describe an armed expedition against Khiva as a reconnoitring party, they are welcome to put the matter in that way. But the result will probably show that Colonel Makasoff's reconnoitring party was strong enough to do a good stroke of business in the Russian interests.

WHAT sort of a party Colonel Makasoff really led to Khiva may be gathered from a Berlin telegram of November 29, which appeared in last Saturday's *Times*. It states that, "of the detachments operating in the Orenburg Steppe, the strongest has not yet returned to *Krasnovodsk*"—the Russian frontier post nearest Khiva—"nor does it seem to be included in the order recalling the others." We may therefore assume either that there was no intention to recall the "reconnoitring party" before it had done its work, or else that the order for its recall was sent too late. If Russia had a fair cause of quarrel with the Khan of Khiva, why all this verbal beating about the bush? What use was there in making a mystery about the simple process of exacting reparation by force from an obstinate offender? From the curious language of English as well as Russian journals it appears that civilised nations never go to war; they only carry on the work of civilisation by means of reconnoitring parties.

THE same telegram informs us that General Kaufmann, Governor of Russian Turkistan, is likely to be transferred to the Government of Bessarabia. Here, then, is a fresh nut for speculative politicians to crack. Has General Kaufmann overstepped his instructions, or merely played out his part for the present in Central Asia? And, if he goes to Bessarabia, will that indicate the early brewing of fresh mischief on that side of Turkey? Or is Russia hankering after Roumania?

ACCORDING to a still later telegram from Berlin no news of Colonel Makasoff's doings had been received since the 7th October, when he was on his way towards Khiva. The Russian official journal still talks of his march as a mere reconnoissance to discover the old course of the Oxus, but the *Moscow Gazette* hints that fresh orders from St. Petersburg may have given a warlike turn to a peaceful expedition. To judge from old precedent, that is exactly what has been done. We are also told that the Russian engineers have already made a certain pass on the road to Kashgar fit for the passage of field guns, and that a caravan of 4,000 horses and camels has already gone through this pass to Kashgar. We wonder what Yakub Beg thinks of his new friends.

THE letter from "T." in our last number suggests a new argument in favour of reducing the Salt Tax in Bengal to the rate that prevails in Madras. If the population is now shown to be sixty-six instead of forty millions, it follows that the estimated amount of salt consumed by each person must also be reduced by more than one-third. The difference therefore between the consumption of salt in Bengal and in some of the Native States tells all the more strongly in favour of a lowered duty; for no one eats more salt than he requires, and if the native of Bengal or the Upper Provinces consumes on the average much less salt than the native of Bhurtপুর, it seems impossible to suppose that the former takes enough to keep him in good health. We hope that Lord Northbrook will have the courage to face this question also, and to risk a little temporary loss of revenue, for the sake of doing away with an unfair, unsound, and mischievous distinction between different provinces of the same empire. A low uniform duty of a rupee

per maund would soon make up for any immediate loss of revenue by the impulse it would give to the consumption of an article so essential to the support not only of human, but of animal life as well; to say nothing of the saving effected by the abolition of inland customs lines and the consequent check to smuggling.

SOME of the reforms proposed by the committee, whose scheme of legal education has just been laid before the several Inns of Court, may be expected to have a certain interest for native Indian law-students and members of the Indian Civil Service on Furlough. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by these classes, of qualifying for the Bar in two years instead of three, appears to be threatened by the new scheme, which proposes to make all students alike pass through a certain period of training, shortened only for those who carry off high honours in the examinations. Nine terms, or two years and a quarter, is the time prescribed for all students who fail to win a first class in honours. These latter alone will be allowed to dispense with two out of the nine terms. Due provision will be made for those native Indian students who enter one of the Inns of Court before the beginning of next year, but all who may enter after that date would have to come under the new rules. A quarter of a year longer will make no material difference to natives of India, who seem to have somehow profited by a concession meant for the special convenience of Indian Civil Servants, whose leave to England seldom exceeds two years at a time. The latter however may have cause to grumble at the change, unless they are very fortunate, or can get the India Office to help them out of the coming difficulty. Another point which may affect some of those who come from India to study for the Bar is the change proposed in the course of study. The new scheme would do away with the present Readerships in Indian Law, on the ground that all students should receive a good general education in legal science, while Indian students may easily learn in their own country those branches of the subject which specially concern them. According to the *Saturday Review*, they would even then have an advantage over their English rivals at the Indian Bar; but this we fail to see, unless a Hindu or Mohammedan student has been born with an instinctive knowledge of his national laws or has greater facilities for mastering them than an Englishman who goes out to practise in India.

WE regret to observe the death of a former Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, grandson of the General Harris who won his peerage by the successful storming of Seringapatam in the last year of the last century. The late Lord served his five years as Governor of Madras, from 1854 till after the Mutiny, when he was replaced by Sir Charles Trevelyan. His death appears to have been very sudden.

IT is our sad duty to record the death of Sir Donald Macleod on Thursday last, from the effects of a cruel accident which befel him as he was stepping into a carriage on the Metropolitan Railway. Missing his footing, he fell between the platform and the train which was already moving, and which crushed him so pitifully, that both legs and one arm had to be taken off. The shock to his system at his time of life was more than it could bear, and he died the same night, "calmly, peacefully, and without pain." A paragraph in the papers records the circumstances of his death and outlines his past career. But it would take some pages to do full justice to the blameless statesman who has been thus cruelly cut off in the first years of his hardly earned retreat from a long life of public usefulness. Few Anglo-Indians of the same mark have ever been or deserved to be more widely loved and honoured than the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and in that province more especially will the news of his cruel death be received with heartfelt sorrow, not only by his own countrymen, but in thousands of native homes where his name has long since become a household word. The son of that fine old soldier, General Duncan Macleod of the Bengal Engineers, Sir Donald entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1828, close behind his father-in-law, Sir R. Montgomery, and a year before his friend, Lord Lawrence. In 1843 he became Collector-Magistrate of Benares, a post which some years afterwards he exchanged for his future field of distinction in the Punjab. In 1854 he rose to be Financial Commissioner under Sir John Lawrence, who found in him an

able counsellor and trusty helpmate during the troublous days of the Great Mutiny. His services, none the less important for their unobtrusiveness, in that time of trial, were rewarded in 1860 by a Companionship of the Bath. In 1865 he replaced Sir R. Montgomery as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. For the next five years, until his retirement in 1870, he ruled his great province with statesmanlike mastery and patriarchal mildness, endearing himself to all who were thrown in his way by the sweet courtesy of his bearing, his upright zeal for the common good, and his genuine sympathy with native feelings and ideas. In all classes, from the prince to the peasant, from the turbulent borderer to the industrious merchant, he seems to have inspired a well-grounded trust in his wise yet tender statesmanship, his firm sense of justice tempered with that mercy which redeems justice from reproach, and his readiness to encourage all forms of mental and material growth. The spirit of his rule was worthily reflected in the dealings of his officers with the frontier tribes, in his management of native rulers like him of Kashmir, in the beginnings of a promising trade with Central Asia, in the development of local industries, the steady increase of native schools, and the foundation of a University at Lahore. During his rule the revenues of his province were increased by more than £650,000, the average selling price of land was nearly doubled, and the area of irrigated land was extended by more than one half. In 1866 Sir Donald McLeod was fitly honoured with a Knighthood of the Star of India. His retirement from office in 1870 and his subsequent return home were marked by a display of almost universal regret for the loss of a large-hearted statesman, a true father to his people, a high-souled English gentleman, and a Christian without guile. Unwillingly indeed, for his health's sake, he left a country where his nature had struck its deepest roots. With him has passed away one of whom we might fairly ask with the mourner of Quinctilius—

"cui Pudor, et Justitia soror
Incorrupta Fides, Nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?"

It has been said that poor Sir D. Macleod lost his life from trying to step into a railway carriage in motion. Be that as it may, we should like to know how else, in many cases, it is possible to enter or leave a Metropolitan train. As the trains at many stations on that line stand still for only ten, fifteen, or twenty seconds, a great many passengers must daily risk their lives in the attempt to get into or out of their carriages. To miss your footing is almost certain death for those who cannot at once recover themselves. Nor is the danger from a false step confined to the Underground Railway. It exists more or less on every line that we know of. Either there is a broad gulf between carriage and platform, or the step that bridges it over is much too small for absolute safety. Surely there must be some easy way of averting any risk worse than that of a fall on to the platform. If railway companies would only turn or could be forced to turn their attention to this matter of commonplace precautions, Sir Donald Macleod will not have died in vain.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. C. R. Smith, late Registrar of Merchant Seamen for the Port of Calcutta, at Calcutta, Oct. 25. Lieut. Col. W. D. Hoste, Commandant 6th Punjab Infantry, at Dehra Ismail Khan, Oct. 28. Sir Donald P. McLeod, C.B., K.S.L., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at Clarendon-road, Kensington, from the effects of a railway accident, Nov. 23.

MADRAS.—Dr. James Supple, late Madras Army, at Shepherd's-bush, Nov. 23, aged 64.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. K. Rennell, 15th Hussars, at Mhow, on Nov. 2, killed by a fall from his horse.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From **BOMBAY**.—Major gen. and Mrs. Master and three children, Mrs. Spry and infant, Major G. C. Rovercroft, Mrs. and Miss Orman and five children, Mrs. J. H. Carter and two children, Mrs. Blair and infant, Mrs. E. G. Jenkins, Miss A. Beelman, Mr. Bezg, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Strong and infant, Mr. J. Williams, Mrs. Wheatley and two infants, Lieut. E. S. Neave, Col. Cookworthy, Mr. Reid's two children and Miss Wood, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Williams and four children, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Cox, Mr. J. B. Ingham, Mrs. Chevallier, Mrs. R. G. Melville and two children, and Dr. C. E. McVieue.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malta, Nov. 29.—From **BOMBAY**.—Lady Napier of Magdala, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Miss Swaine, Mr. Lettbridge, Mr. J. Monnett, Major gen. and Mrs. Abbot, and Mrs. R. T. Atlay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From **BOMBAY**.—Mr. P. Wigram, Mrs. C. Hall, and Mr. J. W. Hepworth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SUEZ.

From **BOMBAY**.—Mr. M. Denso, Mr. Pasquah, and Capt. Protheroe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 2, 1872.

MILITARY TACTICS IN THE FIELD.

THE publication of Lieutenant Maurice's Prize Essay, which was lately noticed in these columns, has been wisely followed by that of six more essays selected by the umpire, Colonel Hamley, at the Duke of Wellington's request, from among those which were found worthy of special mention.* The writers of these six represent every branch of the English Army, and almost every rank, from the Lieutenant to the General. It is pleasant to find an old Guardsman like General Craufurd, and a Staff Officer of the rank and mark of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley contesting for the prize against a cavalry captain and three lieutenants of infantry, artillery, and engineers. If the reading of these essays tends to justify Colonel Hamley's choice of the prize-winner, they also serve to show the general excellence of the competition, and the shrewd interest taken by officers of all ranks and arms in the lessons of late campaigns. In reading them we are carried far away from the old stereotyped ideas of the pipe-clay school of mere sergeant-majors into a new world of intelligent progress and fruitful inquiry. It is clear that the better class of our officers are quite ready to march with the times, and to exchange the shackles of blind use and wont for a discerning allegiance to the manifest teachings of a science old as man himself in its general principles, but liable to endless changes of practical detail.

On one point of the highest importance all these writers are practically at one with Lieutenant Maurice himself. The good old English method of moving infantry forward for a front attack in lines of battalions at close order, elbow to elbow with rear rank well locked up, has proved of eminent service in many a tough fight. But the vast improvement of late years in the fire of rifled guns and small arms, as tested especially in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870, has enforced upon all thoughtful minds the danger of applying the old formation to the changed conditions of modern warfare. Against an enemy well armed, fairly skilled in the use of the improved weapons, and steady enough to take fair aim at the advancing foe, an attack in close order line becomes hardly more practicable than an attack in column. It would answer well enough against any foe in India, or even against the French, who have never been renowned for coolness under fire. But it would probably be hazardous against a Russian army, and it would almost certainly fail against those sturdy disciplined Teutons who so lately conquered France. We are not very likely to come to blows with

* Essays written for the Wellington Prize. Blackwood and Sons; 1872.

Moltke's countrymen; but it is well to be prepared for all emergencies of that sort. "Acting on our present principles"—says Lieutenant King—"and the enemy on those which have proved so successful against tactical formations near akin to ours, we have the history of the continued defeat of the French to prove that our chances of victory would be doubtful. Place us on the same tactical footing as nations who have put their theories to the test of war, and then, should we have to fight, it becomes again a question of fighting power and national courage." What would become, we wonder, of the "thin red-line" of history, advancing at regulation pace over twelve or fifteen hundred yards of ground under a steady fire from rifled fieldpieces and breechloaders of the latest pattern? Not much of it, we fear, would be left for the crowning volley pointed, if needful, by the bayonet-charge. Even at Alma our advancing line broke up by degrees into irregular groups of skirmishers. The same process was carried out at Chattanooga in the last American war, and the Gaisberg at Weissenburg was stormed by infantry advancing in loose order and irregular lines. Looking to these and other "modern instances," Lieutenant Hildyard gives up the old line formation as little less impracticable than the column for attacking purposes. He would retain the line, but open out the files, whose movements would be regulated by those of the skirmishing line in front.

Lieutenant Waller of the Engineers draws the same moral from Prussian practice in the late war. As the Prussians were "taught by experience to attack with clouds of skirmishers supported by lines" in open order, so it behoves us also to modify our tactical system in accordance with their example. The skirmishers, who formerly served as "a thin curtain drawn in front of the attack," and became useless beyond a certain point, are now "part and parcel of the attack itself;" and what was formerly the attacking line has now become "a support whose duty it is to reinforce its skirmishers and hold the ground already gained by them." The skirmishers therefore will henceforth consist of "whole battalions and even brigades;" and the supporting lines should also advance in slightly extended order, say two or three paces between the files. A regiment so formed would be ready either to reinforce or relieve the skirmishers at a moment's notice; it could resist cavalry by throwing its companies into squares, and would be sufficiently in hand to "close in and make a rush for a position."

Captain Russell of the 10th Hussars likewise argues that the line formation is "not adapted for the advance of infantry over a long space of ground," whatever use it may subserve in dealing the final shock. He too lays stress upon the fact that skirmishers, instead of being "a feeble formation," destined to fall back as soon as the real fighting begins, have now become in effect the attacking line, continually strengthened as it moves forward by recruits from the supporting lines and columns in its rear. The leading supports he would move forward in line at open order, "with a power of at any time forming and presenting a line to the enemy;" the second line being dispersed in columns according to the exigencies of the case.

Let us listen next to Sir G. Wolseley speaking on the same subject. For infantry attacking infantry armed with breechloaders, there can, he says, "be only one good formation. The tactics which served our purpose in the days of the old musket are utterly unsuited now for war. . . . The days when successively deployed stiff lines of infantry could advance as we did at the Alma are past. In lines where the touch—to which our old-fashioned drill-masters attached so much importance—is maintained, it is impossible to have either the flexibility or the quickness that is now indispensable, so as to reap the utmost advantage from the gentlest undulation of the ground, and with a view to getting rapidly over it, from one sheltered spot to another, until at last you close with your adversary." He might have added that even at the Alma stiff lines of infantry gradually transformed themselves into skirmishing groups. Like Captain Russell, he proposes to attack with infantry in "a loosely composed line." The confusion that follows from such a mode of attack he too, like Lieutenant Mau-

rice, desires to organise and regulate beforehand in time of peace. "Let us practice that disorder until we have reduced it to order, and have established thereon a system following well-understood rules." It is almost needless to add that, in his opinion also, "the line of skirmishers must in future be the line of attack." Behind the skirmishers he would place two or three lines of supports, in open order, but somewhat less extended than the skirmishers themselves. The old notion of a skirmisher's duties must of course be put entirely out of sight in view of war's new requirements. "There cannot be in future any clearing the front of skirmishers to allow '*the line to advance*;' henceforth it will be for the skirmishers themselves to go forward." They must be taught to feel that they will only be reinforced, not relieved; that "their true business is to push on—push on—until they have seized the position." English soldiers, we are sure, will not be slow to realise and act upon the new principles, which have at last forced their way into the conservative atmosphere of the Horse Guards.

Even so old an officer as General Craufurd gives in his allegiance to the new principles so far at least as concerns the attack. He takes care to point out that the system of deployed lines which answered in the Peninsula was really carried out as part of a system of defence. "It was not until after a repulse of the enemy that an attack in a deployed line took place; it was continued only for a short distance, and was carried out under entirely different circumstances to those which would attend the attack of an enemy posted in a strong position, where the advance must be made over a considerable space against troops unbroken by a struggle in the open field, and supported by long-range artillery." It is true, he adds, that deployed lines were used for attack at the Alma, but then at that time there were no rifled guns; and the stiff lines, as we said before, resolved themselves into irregular groups.

We have referred by the way to the new rules issued from the Horse Guards for the movements of infantry under fire. If they seem to halt a little between two opinions, they go so far at least in the right way as to break up the battalion into separate wings, and to range the four companies of each wing into double companies, each of which in war time would be nearly as strong as a single Prussian company. The usefulness of skirmishers is also recognised to a cheering extent. A battalion acting alone will send forward one of its wings in open order; the first double company skirmishing, the other in support, with two paces between each file. In the case of a brigade two half-battalions will go forward in like manner, one to skirmish, the other to support; the rest being drawn up in line of half-battalion double-columns three or four hundred yards behind the supports. It is also provided that the skirmishing line may advance at need by separate ranks a hundred yards or so apart from each other; the rear rank hurrying up at any check to reinforce the front. Each half-battalion is to be commanded by its own major, the lieutenant-colonel taking only "a general charge" of the two wings. This looks like a good beginning of a very desirable reform. For its due development we may trust to time and the pressure of military opinion as brought out in the essays from which we have quoted, and to which we hope presently to recur.

Correspondence.

NAKED LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Above all, they revolt from the operation of the law when it results in the dispossession of established landholders to the benefit of grasping usurers; and the actual and very practical consequence is that, while we are only doing what is right, we alienate classes on which our Government should rely for support, and play involuntarily into the hands of those who owe us no thanks whatever.—Article in the *Times* of the 25th November.

SIR,—The *Times* is at last drawing attention to the terrible danger we are incurring in India by arming opulent and unscrupulous

litigants with irresistible power; the editor admits that our laws are often in rude collision with native feeling, and he believes that in point of fact any experienced Indian official, if asked what the natives looked upon with the greatest apprehension, would point to our Civil Courts.

We, English conquerors, are wrong in supposing that we are doing what is right, when we encourage and assist the conquered, (who are still like children and require guidance) to run into debt. What would we say if Parliament were to pass a law authorising all our young noblemen and squires on attaining the age of 14 years (an English boy of 14 may be compared with a native youth of 18) to sell or give away their ancestral property? The Hindoo law strictly prohibits the alienation of ancestral real property, but we legalise and encourage this alienation in spite of the protests of the landed aristocracy. In my letters on the Rajpoot Clans in your paper of the 10th and 17th October last year I urged the dangers we are incurring by refusing to restrict the power of transferring land. Our statesmen appear to be enamoured with the idea of free trade in land, notwithstanding the entreaties of the landowners themselves, urging that their power to sell or give away or encumber land should be limited in accordance with ancient Hindoo Law.

I beg to suggest that the petition of the great majority of the Hindoo Talookdars of Oudh, prepared through the exertions of Rajah Hunwunt Singh of Ralakhunkur and Dharoopoor, and forwarded to the Government of Oudh in January 1862, should be translated and published for the information of Parliament. It will show how alive the native aristocracy are to the dangers of allowing youthful noblemen to fall into the hands of griping usurers, and through their means to be ground by the inexorable machinery of hard and unsympathetic laws, the operation of which will give birth to formidable political convulsions as soon as a Russian-Tartar Army shall have reached Balkh.—Your obedient servant,

T.

A "PROTECTED STATE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A letter under the above heading appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., on which I beg your permission to offer a few brief remarks.

The correspondent, apparently an officer of H.M.'s Military Service, says he has not by him a few facts he gathered from members of the agricultural population in 1869, and which he wrote down at the time. He can recollect this much, however, and vouch for its accuracy, that the crop of the zamindar (cultivator) is divided into three parts, two parts of which are claimed by the Maharaja, while the remaining part goes to reward the toil of the unhappy owner.

I am prepared to admit the general accuracy of the above, but not the correctness of the conclusions drawn by your correspondent.

I have before me a booklet, written in 1858 (since which year, the first of the Maharaja's rule, great improvements have taken place in his administration, both fiscal and judicial), by one who appears to have had no special leaning towards the Maharaja, entitled—"The Land We May Not Live In." This traveller skirted, at his leisure, the boundary of the British and Jumoo territories from near the left bank of the Jhelum to the right bank of the Ravee, and says:—"I made special enquiries of some dozens of villagers, at various points and quite independent of each other, as to their opinion of the money and kind (butaee) payment respectively in force in the British and Jumoo territories. The boundaries of which are unmistakably defined here, as I suppose elsewhere, by masonry pillars. . . . The general testimony concurred, without an exception, in supporting the payment of revenue in kind, the villagers on our side declaring, notwithstanding the recent reduction in their rent, that they would willingly return to the old *regime*, and those in the Maharaja's possessions professing satisfaction with existing arrangements, except as to the amount taken, nominating one-half, but really close upon two thirds, including the exactions of local officers, with whom rests the allotment of the respective quantities, after a cursory appraisalment of the yield of each field. The main fact on which they rested their arguments was that, let the season be good, or let it be bad, the British subject had to pay the same amount in money, while the Maharaja's tenant could only be assessed on what he actually grew, season by season.

The above, from the notes of an evidently careful enquirer, will show that while there may be some little filching on the part of the local officers, there is no complaint against the system.

The *Times* correspondent probably does not know that this same system prevails, to this day, or till very lately, in the British province of Sind, and that is the one by which most native States raise their land revenue. Why single out the Maharaja of Kashmere as the one oppressor in this respect?

The correspondent says it is also a fact that a Kashmiri is afraid to appear clean and decently dressed, for fear that such an "appearance of prosperity" should cause him to be fined, and he can positively affirm that the chief baker of Serinagar, who supplies the "sahib log" with bread, "gave this as his reason to a friend of mine, when reproached for his shockingly dirty appearance."

I am surprised that any one bringing the serious charge of oppression against a ruler of the Maharaja's standing should adduce such an utterly unreliable hearsay instance as the above, in support of grave allegations, and rest these on the hap-hazard assertion of one Kashmeeree baker, who, no doubt, knew the exact measure of his customer's foot, and spoke accordingly, dirt and lying being the normal attributes of the Kashmeeree artisan at Sreenuggur, at Noorpoor, at Umritsur, or Loodeeana.

Did the *Times* correspondent see the political prisoner at Kargil, and how does he know he had been in confinement for eleven years?

Nothing is more common than for visitors to Kashmere to make assertions affecting the government of the Maharaja, which they would find it difficult to prove. *It is the fashion.*

* * * * *

ENGLAND'S SLAVERY.—No. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Times* of the 29th ult. contained a thrilling and horrifying account of the inhuman atrocities of the slave trade, as carried on from the coast of America to the different ports and cities of Nejd, the Persian Gulf, and Turkish Arabia, to permeate still further through these provinces into Asia Minor, Persia, and even Turkey in Europe, as well as our own territories of India, that bright jewel in the British crown; and though the bondage in the latter may be known and called by another name, as in many other cases also, it is still the same inhuman traffic and crime; that human creatures are bought, sold or exchanged as articles of merchandise, that cannot alter its heinousness, and the culpability of those who sanction it; and we have in the noble mission undertaken by Sir Bartle Frere and his staff but a continuance of that generous and humane spirit and effort that animated the souls of different statesmen in the last century.

I find that slavery or bondmen first commenced in 1491 B.C. according to Usher, and 1618 B.C. according to Hales, thus, "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which you shall have shall be of the heathen that are round about you, and of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids."

Has the evil abated since those days in the eastern, or even in the western portion of our hemisphere? Let this be our present duty to enquire, and how far territories that exist under the regal rays of the British dominion are free from this evil, that we are in the present day so nobly trying to put under our feet at Zanzibar, when the very same laudable efforts might be employed, to, first "pull out the mote that is in our own eye, before we attempt to pull out the mote that is in our (African) brother's eye."

Over a hundred years had elapsed of our conquest of India before the Government abolished the religious and sacred rite of Suttee, and it was much feared that trouble and dissension would ensue from the promulgation of such an edict; but it was effected without riot or bloodshed, and this barbarous human sacrifice has passed away for ever from amongst the ancient and idolatrous rites of the Hindoos.

The writer some years ago rode many miles in the interior of India from his camp (in the Madras Presidency) to witness the sheddel feast, another idolatrous practice, the victims being chiefly selected from the dobie or washerman caste (Hindoos). The machine itself consisted of an upright pole from twenty to twenty-five feet high, across which a long pole was balanced at the top, and weighted at one end with stones, and with several

ropes for hauling attached; the foolish and misguided devotee or victim was brought out of the temple, either drugged or in great agony, crying, "*Gointha, Gointha!*" the name of his god, and writhing from the excruciating pain of a large steel hook, passed through the muscles of his back, a little below the shoulder blades; the hook was then fixed to a rope at the end of the pole, and when all was ready the swinging round commenced; dancing girls screamed their utmost, tom toms were beaten, and the people yelled with delight until the victim had passed through the ordeal and fulfilled his vow, and the general excitement and enjoyment of the fair commenced. Slavery to idolatry I think I must call this.

Now, this is a feast founded by the Brahmins, and is not, I believe, confined to this particular caste of dobies, though it would appear that they are more susceptible to the powers of Brahmanism than any other. A verse from the *Ramayana* will illustrate the powerful effect of their will over a highly superstitious and idolatrous people:—

Even he who cannot be slain by the prodigious arms of India, nor by those of Kali, nor by the terrible Chackrum of Vishnu, shall be destroyed if a Bramin curse him, as if he were consumed by fire.—Let not the King, though in the greatest distress for money, provoke Bramins to anger by taking their property, for once enraged they could immediately, by sacrifices and imprecations, destroy him with his troops of elephants, horses, war-cars, &c., &c.

This was only another type of slavery or bondage through fear.

Referring to my journal I find that I visited the slave market in Cairo in 1854 (now eighteen years ago). A large square building, with no opening except an archway, through which was passing an Arab slave merchant, and a Turkish lady, the latter seated aside a small but active donkey, staring through her yasmak, and no doubt wondering what the infidel Nazarine wanted in such a place, as most probably she was going to inspect the human cattle there for sale. The archway led to an open court about eighty feet square, surrounded by openings or cells into the court-yard. A slave, a piece of sacking, or woollen amply and a few water-jars were all that could be seen in each. The slaves themselves were young, and chiefly Nubians; freedom seemed unknown to them, and they were sullen, sorrowful, abject, and typically low in nature, as compared with other races; they were quite naked, with the exception of a narrow piece of cloth or rag round the loins, the hair was unkempt, bushy and dirty, and in many cases plaited in minute strings, and besmeared with white fat, and nearly all were tattooed and scored. No charge was made for the entrée into this human menagerie, but the air resounded with the cry of Bak-sheesh, Bak-sheesh; and I witnessed afterwards some of the cruelties exercised upon these poor wretches by their Egyptian taskmasters, in proceeding down the Mahmoudieh Canal.

So much for slavery in Egypt.

Now, law, order, and civilisation have effectually checked if not altogether eradicated another evil in India, viz., Thuggism, that most horrid of crimes, strangulation, of which our modern art of garrotting is a type, though the former was reduced by its constant practice, dexterity and adroitness to a workman-like perfection of skill, the Thug being trained from an infant, while the practice of our English Thug is a clumsy, degraded, brutal force, possessing nothing but the violent depraved characteristics of the accomplished ruffian.

Many of the dangerous tribes of Thugs, of Pindarees, Dacoits, and others have in some cases been extirpated, while many others have been brought under the nurturing hand of authority and civilisation, in the worthy industrial establishment at Jubblepore.

The only crime against God and man that has not been scotched and killed in India is slavery, and it is here clear that we have not swept and garnished our own threshold of civilisation in our own territories, but must needs fly to Africa for a slave question, when we have it in our own boasted possessions to deal with, though not of that horrifying type with all its attendant cruelties. It really becomes strange how often we look afar off, or outside the mark, for subjects of philanthropy, when under the very observation of our Indian Government, are cases of slavery and eunuchating, and though the Penal Code provides in its clauses heavy penalties for such crimes, still it is carried on, and chiefly in the following manner:—

The slaves and eunuchs are chiefly smuggled from Africa and Arabia through the instrumentality of the subtle and

crafty agents of the few Mahomedan princes who visit the several sacred shrines in the capacity of Hadjis (or pilgrims), and return with their purchased slaves as part of their retinue, without check or hindrance.

Now, Hindoo princes do not require the services of Mussulman slaves or eunuchs, as the latter have often only special duties to perform, in the guardianship of the harem, or to act as confidential servants in performances not often of a respectable or reputable character, but bearing a strong resemblance to the heaviest crimes.

There are, however, one or two exceptions to this rule in their not being treated as slaves (but more like the Saxon vassalage of our own country in former days), acting only as ordinary native servants, and tied only to perpetual service by obligations of some kind or another, only understood between themselves and their masters.

Those existing under such circumstances form exceptions in this way; that at the fall of Delhi and Lucknow many of these classes escaped, and flying for other sources of employment, found it in this phase of free service I have just named.

If I am informed rightly, eunuchs have only two noble and princely houses in India who entertain their services; viz., the ex-King of Oudh, and the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, the latter, I believe, being in this country to press forward his claim for an increase to his pension, not a decrease of eunuchs and their *et ceteras*.

It is fully believed by many of the more advanced natives of India, that if the Government were to call for a return from the majority of the other Mahomedan and other princes in India of the number of slaves in their service, or owned by them, that none would be found to possess any of these eunuchs or bondmen.

But again I would ask—Why should these two families be permitted to retain this symbol of barbaric ages, and of inhumanity on the one hand, while with the other they are grasping the hand of civilisation, and pretending to receive and encourage (not by their own example) those humane principles it has ever been the effort of our Government to instil, and proving most fully by its policy, conduct and action, its earnest and sincere condemnation of slavery in all its phases, from the days of Wilberforce and others, down to the present noble mission just undertaken by Sir H. Bartle Frere?—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THALMA.

16, Bernard-street, Russell-square, Nov. 2.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

STATE RAILWAYS.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that Mr. Molesworth estimates the several lines as under:—

Names.	Miles.	Cost per Mile.
1. Punjab Northern Railway	280	£6,400*
2. Indus Valley Railway—		
Mooltan to Rhoree	271	6,300
Rhoree to Kotree	222	6,000*
3. Rajpootana (Agra Division)	185	5,500†
4. Holkar	86½	11,000
5. Neemuch	306	5,000

But two of these estimates are open to revision:—(1) the Punjab Northern Railway should show £17,857 per mile instead of £6,400, for the cost of bridges and flood openings must be included to arrive at a correct average per mile (we have taken the amount as estimated by the Rawul Pindee Committee); and (2) the Rhoree and Kotree section of the Indus Valley Railway, where bridges are again excluded, one of which (the bridge over the Indus) the Consulting Engineer characterises as "a formidable undertaking." The advocates of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge will find that this report strengthens their opinion that both for economy and efficiency that gauge is far superior to the metre (3 ft. 3½ in.) gauge adopted by Government. We see from Mr. Juland Danvers's (the Government Director of Indian Guaranteed Railways) report that the Wudwan branch of the Bombay and Baroda Railway has been constructed at a cost of less than £5,500 per mile, and that the contract for the Patree State Railway has been let at a considerably lower sum. Now these are 5 ft. 6 in. in gauge; and we ask, what is there in the State Railway rates shown above that warrants the assertion that narrow gauge railways are so much cheaper to construct than broad? We see nothing whatever, for although the cost of the Agra division of the Rajpootana line is no more than the Wudwan line, and is estimated to cover stock, still we fail to see that there is

* Exclusive of large bridges and flood openings.

† With stock.

such a considerable saving as to warrant our making no other than narrow gauge railways in the future, especially when it appears that the cost of the Punjab Northern Railway is higher than the cost (to 31st December, 1871) of any of the so-called extravagant broad gauge railways except two, viz., the East Indian, which cost £19,491 per mile, and the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which cost £18,731 per mile—the average for the whole Indian railway system at that time being considerably less than the estimated cost per mile of the Punjab Northern Railway, showing only £15,902 per mile. The figures for the East Indian and the Bombay and Baroda, however, include rolling stock, the expenditure on which account is not now before us; but we have little hesitation in saying that, were the cost of rolling stock deducted, the mileage cost of these two lines would be much less than that of the Punjab Northern. If the estimates in this latter case are right, we have here the very strongest case against narrow gauge that can be adduced, especially as we know that several large railway contractors at home have offered to construct the same line on the broad gauge, and maintain it for one year, for a smaller sum per mile than the Government estimate, offers which for some unknown reason were declined. Mr. Molesworth himself is not a rabid narrow gauge advocate, and points out some of the evils of break of gauge; but we will defer any remarks on this point for a future occasion.

ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.

The *Madras Times* holds that Anglo Indian wives are very much like other wives of the British race; but it may very well be that climate has some effect upon their character and conduct. The physical effect is obvious enough, and we have no right to be censorious on that score. Some constitutions are necessarily debilitated by residence in a tropical climate, and no doubt many men have the pain of seeing their wives becoming languid and querulous, and themselves become beacons of warning to the unmarried; but that can hardly be set down as the fault of the wife altogether. The fortune that brought her to a climate unsuited to her constitution is primarily to blame. No doubt the habits that arise out of our exotic mode of life here tends to bring out into strong relief the selfishness of wives where it does exist. The English wife, as a rule, has no strong temptation to live in a different climate from her husband, and yet we have known English husbands called upon to make very heavy sacrifices in order that wife and children might have a long season at the sea-side. But in India climate is the first of all considerations, and the Anglo-Indian wife has temptations that her sisters at home have no idea of to desert her husband for a stay on the Hills or a run Home. Perhaps these wives yield too easily to the temptation. Some do, and some do not; and if we had any means of balancing the two parties numerically, we fancy the results would not be so damaging to the self-sacrificing character of the Anglo-Indian wives as pessimist observers suppose. Very often the flight to the Hills or Home is suggested and insisted on by the husband, who cannot bear to see the cheek of his darling grow pale, while he knows a way of giving it back its roses; and while the gay grass widow who leaves her husband with a light heart becomes a prominent character on board a P. and O. steamer, the banished wife who feels her banishment to be a misfortune, naturally keeps with her full heart in the back ground. Thus, it has come to be a popular impression that Anglo-Indian wives going home are a light-hearted lot who rather love to enjoy the fugitive pleasures of the road than bother themselves with sentimental regrets; those who think so forgetting that women of another sort do not carry their hearts on their sleeves for fellow travellers to peck at. If any comparison between Anglo-Indian wives and English wives can be made, apparently unfavourable to the former, we think the fact ought to be credited to the circumstances in which they live, rather than to any deterioration of Englishwomen in India. The wife who by choice lives six months of the year on the Hills, leaving her husband to grill in loneliness on the plains, is not the *beau ideal* of an unselfish wife; but we do not know that she is one whit more selfish than she would be in England, where she would not think of more than an extra month beyond her husband's holiday at the seaside. The circumstances are altogether different. By living on the hills during the hot season she escapes, or believes she escapes, certain detriment to her health, as well as the disagreeables from which her duty-bound husband cannot escape. On the other hand, the wife who voluntarily shares the horrors of the hot season with her husband, rather than leave him lonely, performs an act of self-sacrifice that she could not have performed at home. This ought certainly to be noted on the credit side of the Anglo-Indian wife's account; and yet hardly any mention is ever made of it. The truth is, that the life of Anglo-Indians is essentially an unsatisfactory one, full of unnatural circumstances that bring out the extremes of human character; and while we think selfish women show their selfishness more in this country than in England, women of another sort in the same manner become more self-sacrificing under the necessities of life in this country.

MUTINY ACT.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1872 will be promulgated and brought into force on Nov. 1, 1872.

Bengal.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.

THE VICEROY AT SAKKAR.

SAKKAR, Nov. 3.—I informed you yesterday by telegram that Lord Northbrook was suffering from dengue (which has fairly established itself here), and that the overland journey from Kusmore to Sakkar had consequently been abandoned. It was first arranged that the Viceroyal party should arrive at Kusmore (80 miles from Jacobabad) on the 1st and ride on to Toje (about half-way), where they were to dine and sleep, going on to Jacobabad on the morning of the 2nd. They were to remain there till the morning of the 4th, when the journey was to be continued to Shikarpore (25 miles), Sakkar (23 miles more) being reached on the morning of the 5th. His Excellency was to have started for Kurrachee on the 6th, and I believe is still to do so, the future programme not being affected by his Lordship's unfortunate attack.

Great preparations had of course been made by the residents of Jacobabad and Shikarpore to give Lord Northbrook a fitting reception, and they are naturally disappointed at the change of route; but there are two sides to most questions, and I think all parties may congratulate themselves that the land journey had to be given up. In the present state of the roads (so shortly after the inundation) it would have been most fatiguing; and even if his Lordship had accomplished it without mishap, the recollections of Sind which he would have carried away with him would have been far less agreeable than those which it is to be hoped he entertains at present. To resume: His Excellency came on by river and arrived at Sakkar yesterday afternoon, before the preparations for his reception were half completed. The Superintendent of Police and thirty mounted policemen arrived from Shikarpore in the course of the evening, and the Collector followed early this morning. His Excellency did not land yesterday, but sufficiently recovered this morning to take a considerable walk along the river's bank (as far as the regulating bridge at the mouth of the new Sakkar canal) returning in a common boat and visiting the Fakir's island on his way. He must be rather fond of sketching, for I am told he amused himself for a full quarter of an hour in sketching the opposite shore of Rohree.

The Khan of Khelat, with a thousand followers, arrived at Shikarpore this morning, and is expected here to-morrow.

Great preparations for an illumination and grand display of fireworks on the fifth are in progress.

Nov. 4.—In my letter of yesterday I told you that the Viceroy was to leave Sakkar for Kurrachee on the 6th. The plan has now been changed, I hear, and he is to go on to-morrow afternoon. Consequently the fireworks and illumination will take place to-night.

This morning early his Excellency walked to the minaret, whence he had a bird's-eye view of Sakkar.

After remaining there some time he walked through a great part of the native town and so back to his steamer. One of the ferry steamers was in readiness to take him for a cruise on his return, but it was getting late, so he went straight on board his own barge, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time.

The Khan of Khelat arrived this morning with about 1,000 followers, and encamped on the maidan. He is to visit the Viceroy at 4 P.M.

At 11 A.M. Meer Ali Moorad crossed the river in one of the ferry steamers which the collector had taken over to fetch him. His carriage was waiting at the Bunder and conveyed him to the Viceroy's barge, which was anchored (to the Bunder) a few hundred yards down the stream. He retired after a visit of a few minutes, and then his Lordship held a levee, at which all the gentlemen of the station were presented. His Excellency afterwards received some of the Meers, and finally the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Sakkar. The young Earl of Donoghmore (who is the Viceroy's guest) arrived this morning in a steam-tug which had been left to bring him on. He was anxious to shoot a tiger (which he succeeded in bagging) somewhere in the Bhawalpore territory, and remained behind him for the purpose.

The Viceroy seems to have got over his dengue, but several of his party are suffering from it, as well as many of the residents of Sakkar. —*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES. Oct. 26.—Early morning, and so cold! There is a grey winter look about the sky, too, which, together with the hoar-frost on the ground, would of themselves be quite enough to make one shiver. Every now and then a wedge of mallard comes bustling down the river, flying as if for dear life, and all the cold-weather flowers and plants have arrived. The latter keep incessantly sweeping up and down round and round in little silver clouds, now darting down and just skimming the surface of the water, again suddenly mounting with rapid movement of the wing, and wheeling high above, dark against the sky. It is, however, still a little early for wild fowl shooting, as the jheels are covered with the cingara, which the natives cultivate most assiduously for the sake of its nut, and will on no account bear of any one disturbing until it has yielded

its harvest. Still sportsmen are going out in all directions, mainly for the snipe, which have now abundantly arrived; and shikarries are beginning to come round the station with strings of game fastened to rusty old guns, which one would almost rather stand before than behind. The standing bajra crops still prevent hunting, but they will be off the ground in a week or two more, and the hounds will then go out twice a week; and the cold season, with all its pleasant accessories, may be said to have arrived. Have you seen the last number of the *Chameleon*? It is the best of all, I think; and as it is the first of a new series, we may certainly expect a great deal of it now. But I am sorry to see in the Editor's preface "that unless the support it receives within the next three months is encouraging, the present number will be the last." It will be a thousand pities if this is the case. We have no magazine of light literature in India, and although Mr. Phil. Robinson has not been the first to attempt supplying the want, he has made by far the highest bid for the public support. This October number contains some pieces that would do credit to the best London magazine. It opens with a sparkling account of Michaelmas by the pen of its founder; then the lyre is swept by two fairly skilful poetical dilettantes. They are followed by (I conjecture) Mr. Phil. Robinson again in a fantastic humour, depicting the creations of delirium. I next turn to a poetical edition of the old German legend, Tannhauser, which is neither so naughty nor so brilliant as the Swinburne's version. This is succeeded by a most lugubrious though well-sustained story, entitled "The Only Woman." A pretty translation from Heine follows, and then a charming essay on Indian railway travelling. The next two pages are occupied by verses, succeeded by Mr. Lepel Griffin's comedy, "A Common Complaint." This little play is sparkling, and has already been put successfully on the boards at Simla. Its leading idea is the absurdity of so-called "women's rights." "A Plea for Hymen" is a sensible reply to Mr. John Steady's letter in the *Indian Observer*. I should recommend all young men with good incomes and tempers, and still unmarried, to read it. It exposes the ridiculous opinions which some people have regarding "the slavery of wifedom;" a "slavery" which only exists in the distorted imaginations of maiden ladies and ridiculous old bachelors. A paper on Indian rural administration, and three acrostics, complete the number, which I lay down with the unhesitating verdict, "good." The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is to be opened to day from Allypore to Moradabad. Our friends on the other side of the Ganges will now be brought within the pale of civilisation. In about another year, I am told, the line from Lucknow to Benares will be complete. The prettiest of Indian stations will then be very accessible; and even Nynce Tal will only be a day's journey from the main line of railway. The Lieutenant-Governor descends from Olympus next week; and together with a large and pleasant party of friends and relations, officially known as secretaries and aides-de-camp, goes on a great shooting and pic-nic trip (spoken of in gazettes as a tour) round his dominions. He will not arrive in Allahabad until late in spring.

NAGPORE, Oct. 26.—I am sorry to inform you that the dengue has at last made its appearance in Nagpore. It would indeed be a great pity if it spreads just now, as it would no doubt interfere very materially with the completion of the several works in progress for the reception of the Governor-General. It is said that an opinion was entertained by some, who were reported to be good judges in such matters, that the climate of Nagpore was antagonistic to the dengue, and hence it would never appear here. But really we know not on what grounds such an opinion could have been based, for Nagpore is quite notorious for being the hotbed of nearly all diseases known under the sun, especially fevers, and it would indeed have been a matter of great surprise if dengue, which has appeared in the stations remarkable for their immunity from some diseases, should not have paid us a visit. The Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps commenced their annual course of parade, &c., on the morning of the 22nd inst., and we have no doubt they will put in a good appearance on the arrival of the Viceroy. The new Colonel-in-Chief, Mr. J. H. Morris, was on the ground, accompanied by Colonel Doria, of the 20th M.N.I. the Officer Commanding the station of Seetabuldee. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Free Church Mission, is expected at Nagpore in the early part of November. The Rev. Mr. Whitton has been for many months past in sole charge of this mission, the manifold and laborious duties of which, we are informed, he has conducted single-handed in a most praiseworthy manner. Mr. J. F. Muir, having returned from leave, is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Lindsay Neill will continue as officiating Assistant Secretary. You will soon have our worthy Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, among you. His departure from here is much regretted. But our loss will be your gain, as well as his, so that we must not regret the same. Mr. Pedder, however, will not leave Nagpore until after the departure of the Governor-General. Mr. Jones, it is said, will succeed Mr. Pedder here. I am sorry to inform you that the master turner of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a man named Deichman, met with a most serious accident while out shooting the other day between Boree and Sindree. It appears his gun was loaded, and he had his right hand resting on the muzzle, when by some unaccountable means the gun went off, shattering his right hand and wrist, the bullet grazing his forehead and escaping through the rim of his hat. He was at once brought into

Nagpore and taken to the Civil Dispensary, where the injured arm was amputated a little below the elbow. He is now, I am told, doing as well as can be expected. Our Chief Commissioner, it is said, will shortly proceed to Bombay to be present at the Council to be held there, after which he will accompany the Governor-General to Nagpore. Mr. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, will return from leave about the 1st proximo, when Captain Thomas, the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner, will go to Wurdah to act there till Major Newmarch joins from Raepore. Mr. Fisher, the Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah, having been sent to Raepore to relieve Major Newmarch. A cricket match was played on the 26th instant between the boys of Bishop's school and the men of the European detachment on the hill, when the former, it is reported, came off with flying colours.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that it is much to be regretted that Government have chosen a time for the Camp of Exercise when the heaviest rains are known to prevail, and thinks it will be a miserable beginning for our sickly and half-recovered regiments to have to spend, as is inevitable, at least the first fortnight in soaking rain and in camp.

A NICE QUESTION.—An application has been made to the War Office to deduct some of the monthly pay of a medical officer of the 10th Foot in satisfaction of a claim of the Mussoorie Savings Bank. The War Office applied to the Secretary of State for India, asking whether deductions were made in his Grace's department from public officers on similar grounds. The reply was in the negative.

MILITARY PAY CODE.—At length the preparation of a military pay code for all India is to be seriously taken up and completed in twelve months. Colonel C. C. Johnson, recently returned from leave to Europe, has been attached to the account branch of the Military Department in furtherance of this purpose, and proceeds immediately to take up the work.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

STREET TRAMWAYS AT CALCUTTA.—We see that the above works are being rapidly pushed on. The lines have been laid along Baityakhana, Bow Bazaar, and the greater portion of Lal Bazaar, and in a few days will connect Seetaldah with the Custom-house. The lines are laid alongside the footpaths at the southern sides of the above streets.—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

A DOUBTFUL CUSTOMER.—At Mooltan, during the visit of the Viceroy, a suspicious looking native was seized by the police while attempting to get near his Excellency's carriage. He was found to be a Pathan with a petition about some trifling matter or other which he wished to lay before the Viceroy. He was carefully examined for weapons, but nothing worse than a strong flavour of garlic was found about him.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Recommending the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers, the *Englishman* holds that it would be a measure of true economy, ensuring that the money now paid by the country for the support of the movement should be judiciously laid out, and securing a compact valuable organisation instead of isolated bodies of armed men, in some places good, in others little better than a rabble.

ROBBERY ON RAILWAYS.—A new system of robbery has, we are told by the Jubbulpore paper, been introduced on the East Indian Railway in abstracting bags and small parcels from the wire netting over the head of the travellers. A passenger was lately robbed of a courier-bag containing notes and cash, to the value of Rs. 1,000, between Mogul Serai and Dinapore, and another similar case had been reported to the police at Dinapore during the week.

AGRA.—We understand that Miss Moore, the excellent Lady-Superintendent of the Canning Protestant Girls' School in this station, is resigning her post after several years of devoted work, and that a lady has recently arrived from England who will take her place. The school is really well conducted, and we hope that the good name which Miss Moore has gained for it will continue.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 28.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—From the report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces during the year 1871-72 we see that the net revenue realised was Rs. 2,16,118 as compared with Rs. 3,48,687 in the previous year. As, however, the latter sum included realisations of outstanding balances to the extent of Rs. 1,64,455, the net revenue of 1871-72 exceeded that properly due to 1870-71 by Rs. 23,724. Further, nearly Rs. 15,000 of the expenditure debited to 1871-72 was really on account of the preceding year.

HOUSES IN CANTONMENTS.—We (*Englishman*) suppose that the numerous cases of disputes about lands and houses in cantonments has led to the publication of an order that all applicants for such lands are to sign the following declaration:—"I fully understand the terms on which the occupation of the ground herein described is permitted, and I hereby engage to comply with them without demur, and not to transfer the property to any other person except under the regulations in force at the time for the tenure of land and property in cantonments."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—The *Regimental Gazetteer* of the 21st Hussars at Lucknow records an accident, by which one of the men of the regiment lost his life. A party of soldiers were out shooting, and two of them raised their guns to fire at some wild ducks passing overhead, but thinking them out of range they lowered their pieces without firing, when one of the guns went off, the charge lodging in the hip of Private Murphy, who was standing only a yard or two off. The poor fellow died soon afterwards.

CIVIL.—The Hon. the President in Council directs that the following be added at Section 8, Supplement A, of the Civil Pension Code:—"After thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, no officer shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State. The term 'office' includes officiating appointments."

MILITARY.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, dated the 13th September, 1872, are published for general information:—"Officers who may be ordered to return to duty for the purpose of proceeding on field service, may, if they can be spared, be allowed to avail themselves of the balance of their furlough without completing a residence of three years in India from date of last return to duty. The period of the voyage to India when ordered out, and the voyage home when taking the balance of furlough, will be considered as service for pension."

A GROAN FROM CALCUTTA.—Judged from its own public writers, Calcutta just at present seems hardly worth living in. A day or two ago the *Englishman* printed an article half a column long, bewailing the existing deadness of all things there, and elucidating the difficult art of making bricks without straw. A brief summary of our contemporary's plaintive story may be interesting to readers in Bombay, more especially because, as we are all engaged in preparing for the forthcoming splendours, it is pleasant to drop a tear of pity for those who are not blessed in quite so large a measure with exciting subjects to talk about. Well, then, in Calcutta there are "no games of cricket, no rowings, no racings, no nothing." "There are no social gatherings; one half of Calcutta is away and the other half wants to be." Government House is empty, and the stately halls of Belvedere are deserted. The local Council is silent, the High Court makes no sign. The Opera House is to let, the Theatre Royal is neglected, and balls and concerts are never so much as mentioned. A proposed fancy fair is the only thing which disturbs Calcutta's sweet serenity, and that, urges our contemporary, can hardly be considered in the light of an "amusement." In short, from Dan to Beersheba, all this sounds delicious to us who are on the verge of unexampled gaieties, and who expect in one short week to be wholly submerged in a whirlpool of excitement.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. Str. Madras, James, Moulineux; Benares, Hajee Abdoolah Yaffa, Jeddah; Hammood, Nacoda, Bombay; Saurath, Woodward, Bombay; Lord Clyde, Murphy, Bimlipatnam; Annie, Urquhart, Rangoon.—2. Str. Assyria, Howell, Calcutt; Sagor, Abdool Mullah, Jeddah.—3. Cathcart, Crawford, Dundee; Codabux, Richards, Madras; str. Hindostan, Miller, Hong Kong.—4. Str. Chaldea, Lewis, Glasgow; Mohussor, Nacoda, Jeddah.—5. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Suez; Adamant, Matterface, port not mentioned.—6. Knight of Snowdon, Richardson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Hindostan.—From HONG KONG.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Chase, Professor Seely, and Messrs. Fitch, De-silver, and Glass. From SINGAPORE.—Master Joquin, and Mr. Carripiet and five children. From PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Shekleton and child.

Per Chaldea.—Mr. Bridger and child, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Watson, Capt. A. Ewbank, R.A., and Mr. F. P. O'Donovan, M.R.C.S.L. From LONDON.—Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Boxall, Mr. Farrent, Mr. A. Campbell, Mrs. Moody, Mr. A. Francis, Master Moody, Mr. Cutts, Mr. H. Hollands, Mr. Very, and Mr. W. Sealy.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2. A steamer, numbers undistinguishable.—3. Str. Oriental.—4. Str. Penang, and a steamer, numbers undistinguishable.—5. Callirhoe, Melbourne.—5. Str. Yeddo; Montebello.—7. Str. Excelsior.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. W. Cockburn, and Mr. G. H. Cooke.

Per str. Oriental.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Leichman, Mr. F. Giordano, Capt. Jourdain, and Mr. C. N. Carr.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods unchanged. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.12; s; ditto, Rs. 5.9; s; lb. ditto, Rs. 5.9. Fair Bengal Cotton, new crop, Rs. 15.8. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills' 1s. 11½; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 1570, 103½; ditto, 1872, 102½; Five-and-a-half ditto, 109½. Freights to England, 47s. to 75s.

Madras.

THE MADRAS ORDINANCE DEPARTMENTS.—We are glad to hear that the local Government and the Commander-in-Chief have lost no time in endeavouring to upset the nice little arrangement by which Madras would lose her efficient manufacturing departments, and be reduced to a "second-rate power." A telegram has, we believe, already been despatched by the Government to the Secretary of State, begg-

ing that no final decision may be arrived at on the proposal from Bengal before the Government has had an opportunity of expressing its views. This telegram will no doubt be followed up by a despatch explaining in detail the objections to the Bengal scheme. The public protests from the mercantile and trading bodies should accompany this despatch.—*Madras Mail*.

THE BRIG "PUNCH."—The Master Attendant of Madras has reported to Government that the brig *Punch* of Negapatam, which sailed from this port for Colombo on the 1st May last at about 11.30 A.M. has never since been heard of. The *Punch* was of 158½ tons burthen, was well-found and manned when she went to sea, and she stood well up under her canvas as long as she was in sight. There is no doubt she must either have foundered during the night of the 1st May, or have been driven on shore to the southward, and gone to pieces, with the loss of her crew, numbering in all one East Indian Master (a native of Penang) and thirteen lascars. This was the only vessel which went to sea on the 1st of May.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A "BEAT" FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF LADY HOBART.—On Tuesday last, Major Hankin, Captain Murray, and Mr. Grigg, assisted by Colonel Hadfield, organised a beat for the gratification of Lady Hobart. The place selected was away by Pykara, at a place known as the "Bamboo Sholah." A numerous party attended and a most enjoyable day was, we are given to understand, the result. No very great slaughter of animals was effected,—a single jungle sheep (mis-called a sheep, for it is a deer) bagged and a sambar wounded, but which escaped. There were, however, four or five sambar seen, and several jungle-sheep; and as the day was a most gloriously beautiful one, and the scenery magnificent, we can well understand that Lady Hobart and the ladies who accompanied her passed a most pleasant day.—*South of India Observer*, Oct. 31.

MUDDY WATER FROM THE RED HILLS.—On the 19th of August last the Officiating President of the Madras Municipality complained to Government that the Executive Engineer of the Municipality had been obliged to shut off the water of the Red Hills Tank from the pipes, as it was so muddy that he was afraid it would choke the pipes with sediment. In consequence there was no supply of water for the fountains at Madras. Mr. Lee had found that the cause of the water being so muddy was that the sloping ground near Mr. Ritchie's house had been recently ploughed up, and that the heavy rains had washed much of the loosened earth into the tank. Major Oakes said he did not think the quantity of solid matter held in suspension by the water would be likely to choke the pipes, but if this was feared a filter was the proper remedy. The Board of Revenue is, however, of opinion that the inflow of muddy water from the newly ploughed up land might be stopped by means of traverse drains.—*Madras Times*.

A VERY STRANGE STORY.—It would appear that a clerk, employed in the High Court, Appellate Side, was, while returning home about 5 P.M. on Saturday last, after drawing his salary at the office, accosted near the St. Thome ice-house by a Hindoo, who appeared desirous of disposing of a nose ornament he had with him. Having entered into conversation with the clerk, the Hindu artfully drew him towards the shade cast by a neighbouring wall, and there asked him to scrutinise the jewel well, in order to satisfy himself that the stones were not counterfeit. While engaged in examining the stones, a peculiar dizziness seized him, and leaning against the wall for support, the unsuspecting clerk lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. When he came to, a few minutes after, he found, to his utter astonishment, that the Hindu was *non est*, and that he had been mysteriously robbed of a whole month's salary. As this facile method of acquiring money will very probably be resorted to again, the police should keep a sharp look out for any peripatetic mesmerists.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—The trade returns of Madras for the month of September show that the total value of goods imported into Madras in that month by sea was Rs. 27,85,093, against Rs. 30,42,234 imported in September 1871. In the past month we received cotton twist valued at Rs. 5,57,997 for 839,955 lbs.; dyed twist valued at Rs. 1,56,667 for 142,715 lbs.; gold thread 10,698 ozs., valued at Rs. 60,343; hides and skins valued at Rs. 12,797; grain at Rs. 34,188 for 10,698 cwt.; metals unwrought valued at Rs. 96,708; piece-goods, cotton and linen valued at Rs. 6,92,670; railway stores at Rs. 2,16,703; timber at Rs. 87,468; spirits at Rs. 87,214 for 8,797 gallons; malt liquor at Rs. 33,794 for 16,804 gallons; woollens valued at Rs. 36,838. There was only a small quantity of treasure imported last month at Rs. 1,74,241. The export trade of the port has been materially reduced. The total value of goods exported in the past month from Madras was Rs. 17,72,825, against Rs. 30,91,299, the value of goods exported in the corresponding month of last year. In the past month we shipped 309 cwt. of coffee, valued at Rs. 9,270; cotton valued at Rs. 4,70,240 for 20,991 cwt.; grain valued at Rs. 35,523 for 10,125 cwt.; hides and skins of the value of Rs. 4,38,517 for 36,967 corges (against 33,646 corges valued at Rs. 365,028 exported in the corresponding month last year); horns valued at Rs. 3,600; indigo Rs. 2,46,581 for 621 cwt.; marine stores valued at Rs. 6,210; piece-goods cotton valued at Rs. 1,66,914; seeds of the value of Rs. 64,952; sugar and joggery valued at Rs. 157,327 for 15,735 cwt.; bees' wax valued at Rs. 3,440; and oils, saltpetre, spices, and tobacco of little value. No specie was exported from Madras in the past month. Thirty-seven vessels with 30,949 tons arrived, and 33 ships with 25,930 tons left this port in the past month.—*Madras Standard*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31. Str. *Sumatra*, —, Suez.—Nov. 1. Str. *Meinam*, —, Calcutta.—2. Str. *Dacca*, —, Calcutta; str. *Agra*, —, London; str. *Himalaya*, —, Bombay.—5. Str. *Viceroy*, —, London.—7. Str. *Bagdad*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Meinam*.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. Alexander and Gill. For Yokohama.—Mr. Vossel. For Galle.—Messrs. French and Siever. Per *Dacca*.—Messrs. C. Minchin, J. E. Blunt, S. P. Jones, S. Galbreth, and Paterson. Per *Viceroy*.—For Madras.—Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Sloan, Miss Dibb, Miss Franck and sister, Rev. A. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Drury, Mr. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Fisher, and Mrs. Smith. For Calcutta.—Mr. McDonald, Miss Mullett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Shipley, Mr. Digroy, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Tril and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Phillips, Miss Gowenlock, Mrs. Crook, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Hime, Miss Rhind, Miss Tulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Severin and child, Mr. Geraud, Mrs. Venaladees, Rev. Mr. Jukes, Messrs. Row, Bassett, Fussell, Norman, P. Norman, Stevenson, Finne-caine, McCarthy, Turton, Capt. Barlow, Mrs. Carson, and Mrs. Hall.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31. St. Laurence, —, Colombo.—Nov. 1. Str. *Meinam*, —, Galle.—2. *Dila-war*, —, Calcutta.—3. Str. *Himalaya*, —, Calcutta; str. *Dacca*, —, Bombay.—5. Str. *Viceroy*, —, Calcutta.—7. Str. *Bagdad*, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Meinam*.—From Madras.—For Pondicherry.—Mrs. Spain. Per *Dacca*.—For Pondicherry.—Mr. Fairbrother. For Vizagapatam.—Capt. W. Franklin. For Calcutta.—Mr. H. Hays.

Bombay.

THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Memorial has been addressed from Bombay to the Director-General of Post-offices in India:—

"Sir,—As the official director of the Government Post-office, we, the undersigned passengers, who arrived at Bombay on the 28th inst., desire to bring to your notice the great, and, in our opinion, avoidable delay which has occurred in the conveyance of the above mail.

"The steam-ship *Massilia* brought the Southampton mail to Alexandria. She left Southampton at four P.M. on the 26th of September, and reached Gibraltar at three P.M. on the 2nd of October. She was thus 168 hours under steam. The distance being 1,151 miles, she went at the rate of a little less than six and a-quarter miles an hour.

"She left Gibraltar at eight P.M. on the 2nd of October, and reached Malta at midnight on the 6th of October. She was thus a hundred hours under steam, and the distance being 981 miles she went at the rate of 9.8 miles an hour.

"She left Malta on the 7th of October at 6.30 A.M., and reached Alexandria on the 12th at 7.30 A.M. She was thus 120 hours under steam. The distance being 819 miles, she went at the rate of 6.8 miles an hour.

"The *Massilia* thus took sixteen days and four hours to steam 2,951 miles, that being the distance between Southampton and Alexandria. Her mean average of mileage per hour was 7.6, and the contract time between the abovementioned ports is ten knots.

"In accordance with the time-table issued by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the *Massilia* was due at Alexandria on the 9th of October. Owing to her delay in arriving at that port, the mails and passengers by the *Malta* (from Brindisi) were detained from 10.30 A.M. of the 10th of October, until seven P.M. on the 11th. The delay at Alexandria was thus thirty-two hours.

"The *Surat* received the mails at Suez. The passengers and mails reached Suez at 6.30 A.M. on the 12th, and left that port at 8.30 P.M. on the same day. The delay at Suez was thus thirteen and a-half hours, caused by the non-arrival of the cargo of the *Massilia*.

"The *Surat* reached Aden, distant from Suez 1,308 miles, at 7.30 A.M. on the 19th of October, having, as before stated, left Suez at 8.30 P.M. on the 12th. She was thus 155 hours under steam, and went at the rate of 8.4 miles per hour, the contract time being nine and a-half.

"The delay at Aden was twelve hours.

"The *Surat* left Aden at 7.30 P.M. on the 19th, and reached Bombay at seven o'clock this morning, the distance being 1,664 miles; she went at the rate of 8.1 miles per hour.

"Owing to her engine being disabled between Aden and Bombay, she was detained eleven hours.

"The total delay between Brindisi and Bombay was sixty-two and a-half hours, or two days and fourteen and a-half hours, which may be re-capitulated as follows:—

Delay at Alexandria, owing to the non-arrival of the <i>Massilia</i>	32 hours.
Delay at Suez, owing to the non-arrival of the cargo of the <i>Massilia</i>	13½ "
Delay at Aden	6 "
Delay between Aden and Bombay, owing to the engines being disabled	11 "
Total	62½ "

"It will be thus seen that neither the *Massilia* nor the *Surat* had sufficient steam-power to fulfil the contract time.

"We have reason to believe that the inefficiency of both steamers is well known to the company, and that in the case of the *Surat* she was sent home a short time ago for the express purpose of having her machinery put in order, which was not done in consequence of the strikes. We cannot consider this as a valid excuse, inasmuch as, independent of the fact of the company having in their employ on the China line more powerful vessels, it was also open to them to charter steamers. On this particular occasion the *Hydaspes*, a steamer of greater power than either the *Massilia* or *Surat*, might have been employed for the conveyance of the Southampton mail. Had this been done it is more than probable she would have reached Alexandria by the 9th or 10th of October, and thus the *Malta*, which brought the mails from Brindisi, would not have been delayed at Alexandria thirty-two hours, nor would the delay of twelve hours at Suez have occurred.

"At Suez there were two steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the *Sumatra* and the *Surat*, the former of greater speed than the *Surat*, yet the mails were made over to the *Surat*, whilst the *Sumatra* was ordered to Calcutta, the reason being that the *Sumatra* could not accommodate the passengers for Bombay. It would thus appear that the mails are of secondary consideration, as compared with the desire of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to obtain as much passage-money as possible.

"It will further be observed that the passengers for Bombay, who could have been accommodated in the *Sumatra*, might have been put on board the *Hydaspes*, which had been sent to Suez through the Canal.—We have the honour to be, &c.,

"JAMES GORDON, Lieut-Col.,

For self and other Passengers on board the *Surat*.

"Bombay, Oct. 28."

STATION TALK.

BARODA, Oct. 20.—The weather is getting more pleasant day by day, the nights being deliciously cool just now. I am sorry to say though that fever is prevalent at present, and a great many are suffering from its effects. The chief topic of conversation here now is the intended great durbar at Bombay for the Governor-General. Rumour has it, that the 4th Rifles will attend the durbar, their garrison duties in the meanwhile being taken up by a regiment from Ahmedabad. His Highness the Guicowar's Dussera Sowaree went off as usual with great pomp and magnificence. A great number of people have passed through Baroda recently, on their way to the great Jathra at Dakore, where stands the most celebrated temple in Guzerat.

KHANDALLA, Oct. 19.—As yet very few of the sahib logue have come to take refuge in the charming climate of Khandalla. Mathe-ran still bears off the palm, though the trouble of getting there is much greater than that of getting here, and the weather cannot possibly be cooler; but the folk of Bombay seem to love society so much that they will endure any amount of hardships rather than give up the pleasures of the evening promenade and the seductive delights of gossiping about nothing. Our mornings here are deliciously cool, and baths become a luxury. It is only between twelve and three o'clock that we have any heat, and the moonlight evenings we have lately experienced fully make up for those three hours. There is little news beyond the hackneyed topic of the weather. There are a good many bungalows still unlet, and indeed seem likely to be so. The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is staying at his delightful bungalow, and nowhere could a finer site for a house be found. The traveller's bungalow is unoccupied, and the village tatoo-wallah is so disgusted that he talks of selling his nags and giving up the business. Won't anyone ward off that disastrous calamity? If they come here they may make sure of getting a change from the sweltering climate of Bombay to an exhilarating and bracing atmosphere, and are sure to be able to spend a pleasant holiday in one of the prettiest spots in our presidency.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

MAHABLESHWUR, Oct. 24.—The weather is all that can be wished for in every way. The bund for sending water into the bazaar is full of water. It is quite a success. It has been expensive, but the bazaar will now derive considerable benefit from it. I believe that the water of this place is the best I have ever tasted in India. We have had some picnics at Elphinstone Point. People from Bombay are improving in appearance. Our fearful drawback is that you cannot go out without being in danger of meeting tigers or hearing the shouts of *waga*, which are heard every day. Between twelve and two o'clock in the day one killed two bullocks at one place. Then a man minding cattle has been eaten, a woman gathering sticks partly eaten, and a bullock taken out of a man's house in the day time. This tiger was seen last night at Mount Douglas, and between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday at "Leason Lodge" and "Paradise Lodge" the day before. There is a strong party going out in search of him this morning. I hear that there are three tigers about.

MARWAR, Oct. 17.—Locusts have left us, and fortunately doing much less damage than was expected, and we have reason to be thankful that no Deyrah camelite locusts came to our side. The flight that visited Agra must also have been of the same caste as the Deyrah gentlemen. Fever continues to rage not only in Jodhpore and Palice, but every village in Marwar is suffering more or less. Deaths are nume-

rous, but as no register is kept, it is difficult to say what the average mortality is. Maharaj Koomar Bader Singhjee, one of the sons of his Highness, who left Jodhpore some twelve months ago for Jhamnugger under the displeasure of the Maharajah, returned some days ago to Jodhpore, much improved in appearance and manner and it is to be hoped, with some improved ideas. Jorawur Singh continues in Ajmere, apparently satisfied with his fate. I have heard, however, that he has been foolish enough to entertain the idea of a legal contest for the guddee. His Highness is still at Mount Aboo, but may be expected shortly to return to his capital. The Agent Governor-General will leave Aboo for Ajmere in a few days, as also the Political Agent, but whether he will proceed at once to Jodhpore or make his annual tour, *via* Mullani, is yet unknown. Biorjah Singjee, of the nobility of Jodhpore, proceeded to Aboo a few days ago. His name for the last twelve months has been in every one's mouth as the coming Dewan. Since the removal of Murdan Ali Khan from office, a year or more since, no pukka dewan has been appointed. The Naib Dewanship has been held by a Guzeratee possessing no abilities for such an office, and almost an imbecile. Fortunately he has been ably assisted by the private secretary of his Highness, Pandit Sheo Narain, a Cashmiree, I believe, by birth, an excellent English scholar, possessing sound common sense, and having at all times a warm interest in the well-being of his royal master. Our made roads are again in order, and the usual country tracks passable. Rapidly the country is drying up, and in many places a straw parchedness is fast making its appearance. The break on the B. B. and C. I. Railway places us at great disadvantage in getting up supplies from Bombay, consequently Ajmere and Nusseerabad are doing an increase of trade. In the former city one European firm from Agra has established a branch there, and very soon Messrs. Lewin and Co., of Agra, intend opening a branch also. I do not think Ajmere is quite ripe yet for too much opposition. It will be some time before the railway gets there. Weather during the day warm, nights very cold. Rain evidently left us for another season.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—We see from the *Government Gazette* that 909 candidates have presented their applications for the Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University, which commences from Monday, the 18th Nov.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY.—It is stated that Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, a well-known Bhattia merchant, has started a new Spinning Company in Bombay, and that H.H. the Rajah of Dhrangudra has promised to buy one hundred shares of it.

MILITARY.—The E.D. Royal Horse Artillery marched from Mhow via Khundwa and Deolallee, en route for England, on the 2nd November. The Battery is under the command of Major LeCocq. Its personnel will be left at Mhow for the relieving battery of the C. Brigade, which is expected to arrive in February.—*Deccan Herald.*

A SUGGESTION FOR A PETITION TO THE VICEROY.—The *Akhbari Soudagur* advises the people of Bombay to prepare and present a petition containing all the grievances of the people, to H.E. the Viceroy of India by the hands of a deputation, which should wait on his Lordship to welcome him and thank him for visiting different parts of the Empire to enable him to have a personal knowledge of them.

DUTY ON COTTON AND SILK CLOTH AT BULSAR.—A Gujeratee paper complains that the mode of levying a duty on cotton and silk cloth in the town of Bulsar is very objectionable. The Municipal officers and dealers too often disagree in the valuation of the goods, and the dispute has to be invariably carried to the other dealers of the town for settlement, a mode which leads to delay and inconvenience.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, Captain Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Krishnajeeluxmon, Extra Assistant Political Agent, arrived here by rail on Thursday evening. Colonel J. W. Osborne, C.B., Political Agent, Bhopal, arrived in Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway on Tuesday, accompanied by about forty followers. Colonel Osborne has taken up his residence temporarily at the Adelphi Family Hotel, and his followers at the Byculla Bazaar.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 11.

THE BHOWNUGGER STATE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Sum-machar* states that the Joint Administration of the State of Bhownuggur by Messrs. Percival and Gowreesluaker has been productive of good. These gentlemen have settled the assessment of land on the average of the realisation of the past three years, and have thereby put a stop to a great source of plunder of the State revenues by the karbhares. The Joint Administrators have also done well in checking wasteful extravagance of several State departments.

DENGUE AT HYDRABAD, SIND.—After visiting almost every second man in the city of Hyderabad, and every woman and child, dengue has now stalked into the houses of the great. Dr. Holmstead, the Civil Surgeon, was laid up for two days, and now we regret to hear that Judge Phillpotts and Colonel Phillips, the Collector, are down. Strange to say, that although a large number of men of the 2nd

Beloochees have suffered from dengue fever, the European soldiers at Hyderabad, although not very far from the Belooch lines, are in the best of health.—*Sindian.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. C. K. RENNELL.—We have to record a lamentable incident of the late steeple-chases at the pleasant station of Mhow. On the 2nd Nov. Lieutenant C. K. Rennell, of the 15th Hussars, one of the riders, was fatally injured by his horse, which fell at a hedge jump, unseating and dragging his rider and kicking him on his left temple. All that medical aid could do failed to save the young officer's life. He expired about twenty minutes after the accident. Mr. Rennell was only twenty-three years of age.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 11.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—It has been definitely decided, we learn on authority which cannot be questioned, that the duties of secretary and surveyor to the Kurrachee Municipality are to be discharged by two distinct parties, in other words, that the appointment, hitherto filled by one and the same person, is to be divided. This is exactly in accordance with the suggestion we made the other day. Mr. Treppas, we are informed, will be permanently installed as surveyor, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, and the secretary is to draw Rs. 500. The selection to be made for a secretary will be conferred from all accounts on Mr. Nash, who for some years discharged the duties of the office.—*Sindian*, Nov. 2.

THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THE DECCAN.—His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee, arrived at the Poona station yesterday morning, and will leave this morning for Bombay. The Maharajah of Kolapore is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst. en route to Bombay. Each day almost witnesses the arrival here of one or more of the Chiefs of the Deccan on their way to Bombay to attend the grand durbar there in honour of the Viceroy's visit to this Presidency. The great Deccan Sardars seem ready to vie with each other in giving honour to the nobleman who so worthily represents our gracious Queen in India, and we feel sure that their loyalty will be highly appreciated by his Excellency the Viceroy now, as well as by the Empress of India when the tidings of it reach her ears.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 6.

ARRIVAL OF TROOP SHIPS AT BOMBAY.—H.M.'s Indian Troop Ship *Serapis*, 4,000 tons, 700 H. P., Captain H. D. Grant, arrived on Friday, the 8th Nov., from Queenstown, which she left on the 6th Oct., Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 25th in the evening, arriving at Aden on the 31st, and leaving on the same evening for Bombay. She brings the 40th Regiment and details. During the voyage there were one birth and one death on board. On the 22nd and 23rd Oct., through the breaking down of a tug, the ship had to be run on shore to avoid a collision, and she remained on shore for two days and had to lighten by discharge of coal, anchors, &c., before she could get off again. She enjoyed fair weather throughout the voyage. On Monday, Nov. 4, H.M.'s troop ship *Junna*, 4,173 tons, Captain F. W. Richard, arrived in Bombay harbour from Queenstown (29th Sept.) and Cannanore (2nd Nov.) with troops. Two companies of the 43rd Regiment were landed at Calicut on the 1st Nov., and on the 2nd Nov. the head-quarters of the 43rd Regiment were landed at Cannanore. On the *Junna's* voyage she experienced very fine weather, and on board two births occurred but no deaths.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3. Isabella, Read, Calcutta; Chalmers, Helps, Sunderland.—3. Str. Euphrates, Melville, Bussorah.—4. Princess Alexandra, Darroch, Calcutta.—6. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Isabel Coom, Auld, Calcutta; Peru, Barchan, Chittagong.—8. Str. Bangalore, Burne, Sydney; str. Australia, Murray, Suez; H.M.S. *Serapis*, Grant, Queenstown; John O'Gaunt, Greig, Calcutta.—9. Str. Mula, Hanna, Veraval.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Australia*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY. —Miss Bagley, Mr. Lushington, two Misses Lushington, Dr. and Mrs. Mill, Major and Mrs. Hawthorne, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Armstrong, Major Biggs, Dr. Carey, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. T. Rawlins, and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Bolton, Col. and Mrs. Piers and child, Mr. Tison, Miss J. Anson, Mr. J. R. Bewcastle, Col. Dumbleton, Rev. G. H. Rouse, Mr. W. Hay, Mrs. Bolle de Lasalle, Mrs. Scovell, Mr. Yates, Mr. H. B. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. Greer, Mr. Lyall, Major Montagu, Mr. Goslings, N.M.S., and Mr. E. Smith. From VESIC.—Col. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur, Mr. J. M. Rose, Hon. Justice Jackson, Mr. C. Jackson, Mr. Clark, Mr. Turnbull, Lieut. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Spink, Col. Kemball, Mr. Frew, Mr. Stratford, Major Boulderson, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. F. Hoar, Miss Kinloch, Mr. and Mrs. Probyn, Hon. B. H. Ellis, Col. Peile, Mr. J. F. Moore, and Col. Pigott. From ANCONA.—Capt. de Lautour. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Penecoe and child, Col. Moore, Col. and Mrs. Battey, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Eizenlohr, Miss Dumbell, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. Andrear, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Somerville, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Foote, Mr. Steinthal and friend, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Multhamp, Mr. Dooley, Mr. De Clipperher, Mr. Coen, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. Cockerell and infant, Mr. C. Denton, and Mr. W. T. Stewart. From SUZ.—Mr. Diefenbach and friend, Mr. Doering, and Mr. Helmes.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. Prince Regent, Clagent, Calcutta; str. Tanjore, Johnson, Aden and Suez.—5. Str. Mirzapore, Parish, China, &c.—6. Str. Mula, Hanna, Veraval.—8. Str. Oorun, Nacoda, Cutch; str. Euphrates, Melville, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—9. Str. Phlox, Baker, Cutch; str. Elphinstone, Coast and Goa.—11. Surah, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumt.*—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Gen. and Mrs. Master, two children and infant, Mrs. Spry and infant, Major G. C. Rowcroft, Mrs. and Miss Orman, four children and infant, Mrs. J. H. Carter, and two children, Mrs. Blair and infant, Mrs. E. G. Jenkins, Miss A. Beelman, Mr. Begz, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Strong and infant, Mr. J. Williams, Mrs. Wheatley and two infants, Lieut. E. S. Neave, Col. Cookworthy, Mr. Reid's two children and Miss Wood, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Williams, two children and two infants, Mr. Christie, Mrs. Cox, Mr. J. B. Ingham, Mrs. Chevallier, Mrs. H. G.

Melville, child and infant, Dr. C. E. McVittie. For BARRISTER.—Lady Napier of Magdala, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Miss Swaine, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. J. Monnett, Major General and Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. E. T. Atlay. For VARIOUS.—Mr. P. Wigram, Mrs. C. Hall, and Mr. J. W. Hepworth. For SUN.—Mr. M. Denso, Mr. Pasquah, and Capt. Frotheroe.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 11, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	... 1s. 11½d. to 21-32d.
6 ditto ditto	... 1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... 1s. 11 15-16d. Docta.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	7550
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1990
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 2900 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	Rs. 6600 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 8150 xd. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	690 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 1950 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	126 per share
(£20 paid up)	...	Rs. 2325 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	1300
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	270
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	Rs. 725
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 230½
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 600)	...	
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 22½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	109
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	6-0-19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Secra Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 97½
" " Secra Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 96 12 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 101½
" " " 1842-43	...	" 101½
" " " 1854-55	...	" 103½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 110½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 110½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Nov. 20.—(By Telegram).—
Piece Goods very strong. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. Rs. 4.12; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.9. 40's Mule Twist, Rs. 114. Cotton very firm; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 214; Fair Oomra, Rs. 220. Shipments for the week, 4,500 bales. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 7-16d. Freight to Liverpool, going ships, 51s. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101½; Four-and-a-half per Cent., 1870, 103½; Five-and-a-half ditto, 104½.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 7:—Capt. J. C. Windham, E battery A brigade R.H.A.; Asst. Apothecary E. A. Thompson, A brigade B.H.A.; Capt. W. G. Lawrell, 4th hussars; Lieut. F. W. Hemming, 4th hussars; Staff Asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, 4th hussars; Major W. L. Browne, 5th lancers; Lieut. C. W. Norton, 5th lancers; Asst. surg. W. Cherry, 5th lancers; Trumpeter J. Musgrove, 5th lancers; Private H. Percy, 11th hussars; Asst. surg. J. Langdon, R.A.; Asst. surg. R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., R.A.; Lieut. C. C. Lindsay, H battery 8th brigade R.A.; Capt. S. E. Sanford, R.E.; Sub lieut. W. C. Ravenshaw, 1-14th foot; Local Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th foot; Lance Corporal W. Rawlinson, 54th foot; Private G. Haines, 54th foot; Major W. D. Shipley, 58th foot; Hosp. Apprentice G. S. O'Neal, 65th foot; Lance Corporal D. McFadyen, 65th foot; Capt. E. L. Robertson, 106th foot; Private P. Robinson, 107th foot; Hospital Apprentices E. P. Clement, J. T. Weston, and H. Kirby, 109th foot; Officiating Sub Conductor J. Milburn, ordnance dept.

A CURIOUS RETURN.—Commencing on Jan. 1, 1873, quarterly reports will be furnished by divisions and districts to the Adjutant gen.'s office, Simla, showing in detail both station and regimental guards and duties, and giving the average number of nights in bed enjoyed by the several ranks in each regiment, and the number of escorts performed. H.E. the C. in C. desires general officers in command to understand that it is their special duty to check, by personal examination of weekly and monthly returns, the unnecessary employment of the soldiers of both armies on guards, escorts, and orderly duties; and they must also ascertain that no men are excused their regular turn of duty because they happen to have some regimental employment which really carries with it no claim to such exemption. In making the necessary calculation to ascertain the amount of guard duty performed by those under their command, only the number of men available for guard duty must be divided by the number of men on duty, and not the total number of men borne on the strength of the regiment. From this quotient must be deducted one night on duty, and the remainder will show the actual number of nights in bed. The monthly return of guards now furnished will be discontinued.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

CHAPMAN, C. E., dep. acct. gen., Bombay, has been permitted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty on Oct. 17, via Southampton. NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. S., R.E., asst. eng., 1st grade, attached to the Bhurtপুর div., Agra dist., Rajpootana State Railway, returned to duty from three months' special leave to study the native languages granted to him.

Pocock, I., is apptd. an asst. surveyor of the 4th grade, prob., from Nov. 7. WACE.—The transfer of Lieut. R. Wace, R.A. prob. asst. supt., from the 1st or Nassik div., Bombay, to the 1st div., Bhawalpore, published in notific. No. 50, dated Aug. 29 last, is cancl., and that officer is transf'd. to the 2nd div., Central Provs., with effect from the 1st inst.

APPOINTMENTS.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Capt. V. E. Law, gen. list, Madras cav., supt. of the Rajpootana (State) Railway police, and to invest him with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), within the limits of the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Capt. J. W. Ridgway, officg. asst. agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him in notification No. 1,760 G of Aug. 19, 1872, on Sept. 9, 1872.

Lieut. H. B. Abbot, officg. asst. agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, received charge of the duties of mag. at Aboo, and of the office of asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajpootana, from Capt. J. W. Ridgway, on Sept. 9.

Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., relieved Col. P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I., of the charge of the Residency at Hyderabad, on the 15th inst.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 6.)

Mr. J. FitzT. Rutherford is reappointed under the provisions of Sec. 3, Act V. (BC) of 1870, to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. A. M. Broadley, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. T. W. Gribble is reappointed to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. H. Atkinson is app. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class.

The Rev. W. J. Hunt to offic. as chaplain of the garrison of Fort William and the mil. hosp. during the absence on leave of the Rev. H. J. Matthew, or until further orders.

The services of the Rev. J. Spear, B.A., Chaplain of Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

The following officers of the Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at Bombay Oct. 31, on their return from leave:—Mr. E. W. Molony and T. H. Shortt.

MUNICIPAL.

Oct. 25.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the following members of the District Road Committees in the districts mentioned, viz.:—

Sebsaigor.—The Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Asst. Commissioner at the Sudder station, *ex officio*; Capt. L. Blathwayt, Mr. J. Buckingham, Mr. P. T. Carnegie, Mr. A. B. Fisher, Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, and Mr. L. Ingels.

Luckimpore.—The Deputy Commissioner and the Asst. Commissioner at the Sudder station, *ex officio*; Mr. J. Davidsen, Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. W. Minto, Mr. H. C. Moran, Capt. A. N. Phillips, Mr. W. G. Purcell, Mr. R. G. Shaw, Mr. J. Vernon, and Mr. J. M. Wood.

Oct. 29.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint the following members of the Road Cess Committee in the district of Nuddea, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X. (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act:—

The Collector of Nuddea, the Senior Covenanted Asst. under the mag. and coll., the Executive Engineer of the District, *ex officio*; Capt. G. McIl. Bowie, Surg. F. J. Earle, Mr. W. Eddis, and Mr. H. Savi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 30.—The following orders by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, are confirmed:—

Permitting Mr. S. W. Bowen, sub engr., 2nd grade; Mr. D. W. Wilson, supervisor, 1st grade; and Mr. J. W. Murray, overseer, 1st grade, to resign their appointments in the P.W.D.

Appointing Mr. R. Howarth, as supervisor, 1st grade, and Messrs. A. Jackson and W. Becker, as supervisors, 2nd grade, on the tempy. estab.

Mr. C. Campbell resumed charge of his office of engr. in chief, Indus Valley State Railway, from Major J. Bonus, R.E., on the 11th inst.

Mr. A. Grant resumed charge of his office as offic. chief engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, from Mr. M. Bayne, on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 2.)

Mr. J. M. Span and Lieut. A. G. Begbie, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, for survey work.

Lieut. col. C. Pollard, R.E., consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, ceases to act as 2nd class chief engr. from this date.

Mr. C. Campbell, engr. in chief of the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is reduced from the 1st to the 2nd grade of supt. engr.

The servs. of Capt. H. R. Faber, exec. engr., 1st grade, Cent. Provs., are placed at the disp. of the mily. dept.

A circle of superintendence has been created for the survey of a suggested line of railway from Ajmere towards Ahmedabad, to be called the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Mr. J. Collet, supt. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is transfd. to the Western Rajpootana Railway.

Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is transfd. to the same circle.

The services of Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, exec. engr. 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, are placed at the disp. of supt. engr. Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Lieut. E. M. Larminie, R.E., asst. engr. 1st grade, is transfd. from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., exec. engr., having availed himself from 1st June to 15th July only of the two months' privilege leave granted him, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned officers are, at their own request, replaced at the disposal of the military depot :—

Lieut. N. Arnott, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, irrigation branch, Bengal, Lieut. C. A. Crompton, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, irrigation branch, Punjab.

Mr. G. R. Clark, exec. engr., 4th grade, Oudh, is transfd. to the Western Rajpoot and Railway Survey.

Mr. Alfred Penny, exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the 1st Saugor div. 2nd circle, military works, on the forenoon of Sept. 30.

MAGISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, mag. and coll., to Futtelpore.

Mr. D. C. Halkett to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bustee.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, mag. and coll., to Humceerpore.

MILITARY.

AITCHISON.—With ref. to G.O. No. 705 (Oct. 21), the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of brig. gen. on Col. C. T. Aitchison, staff corps, adjt. gen. of the army. No. 706.

BALDOCK.—Order confd., dated Oct. 17, apptg. Col. G. Baldock, staff officer and supt. of details, Fort St. George, to offic. as brig. maj., centre dist., without prejudice to his own duties, during the extension of leave granted to Major T. Dyer, G.O.C.C. Sept. 12.

BATES, Capt. C. E., staff corps, lately on special duty in Cashmere, is, at his own request, attached to the 2nd Goorkhas.

BLAKE, Major gen. H. W., of the Madras Establishment, com. the Pegu div., to com. the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force during the absence of Major gen. G. Do Sausmarez, proceeding on leave to Europe. Oct. 24.

NAPPER.—The Delhi garrison order, nominating Lieut. col. R. A. Napper, staff corps, to offic. as station staff, is cancelled.

NEED, Lieut. col. C., Bengal inf., returned from leave to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa for gen. duty. Oct. 24.

SMITH.—26th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 30, app. Major M. G. Smith, S.C., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in cmd.

WEIGALL.—July 12.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. 76th foot, app. Lieut. A. A. Weigall to offic. as adjt., with retrospective effect from June 18, without prej. to his duties as interp., v. Lieut. Cookson, on sick certificate. N.B.—The above regtl. order is in substitution of that published in G.O.C.C., July 22.

STAFF CORPS.

Oct. 24.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—

Ensign (now lieut.) A. S. McRae, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.; March 22, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) A. S. McRae, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1,106 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from March 22, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—

Ensign (now lieut.) A. P. Thornton, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Sept. 8, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) A. P. Thornton, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1,106 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Sept. 8, 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. F. P. Luard; Oct. 12.

Capt. A. Bruce, Oct. 20.

INSPECTIONS.—With the sanction of Government, and under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, in concurrence with H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India is pleased to direct the discontinuance of the practice of officers commanding at seaports in India inspecting British troops on board H.M.'s Indian troop ships after embarkation or previous to disembarkation.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified, with reference to G.G.O. No. 822 of 1869, that inspectors general or deputy inspectors general of hospitals who have completed their tour of service may at once proceed to England and qualify for higher pension on British pay, instead of remaining in India on unemployed pay for six months.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. J. Chalmers, barrack master at Delhi, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from Sept. The remaining portion of the leave of absence for one month to Mr. J. McHutton, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, 2nd division, Central Provinces, is cancelled from the 21th Oct.—the date on which he resumed his duties. Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, has privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 13th Nov. Lieut. col. W. H. S. Earle, district superintendent of police, Bareilly, has privilege leave for fifteen days. Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., Chaplain of Nynee Tal, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 1. Mr. J. Willson, assistant in the geological survey, is granted an extension of leave for one month. Capt. E. S. Wood, conservator of forests in Oudh, is granted a further extension of leave for six months. Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, C.S., is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave. Mr. E. W. Molony is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st Nov. to enable him to rejoin his appointment as commissioner of the Rajshahye division. The Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Church, is allowed furlough for one year from the 22nd Oct.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in October) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Colonel J. D. MacDonald, commandant Deollee Irregular Force, availed himself on Sept. 30 of the privilege leave granted him by Foreign Department Notification No. 1,6816, dated Aug. 12 last. Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal staff corps, asst. secretary to the Government of India, military dept., for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Capt. R. H. Ward, general district infantry, officiating wing officer, 38th (the Agra) regt. of N.I., is permitted to resign the service, subject to H.M.'s approval. Lieut. col. F. P. Bailey, Bengal staff corps, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. J. C. P. Baillie, district superintendent of police, Lahore, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. T. J. Bailey, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 3rd regt. of Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years. Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant secretary to the Government of India, military department, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. G. B. B. Hobart, R.H.A., on private affairs, from Sept. 18 to Sept. 21, in extension of the leave granted to that officer in England, to enable him to join. Asst. surg. W. Taylor, M.D., R.H.A., to remain at Kussowlie, on urgent private affairs, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, in extension. Capt. E. J. Machell, R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. F. N. Callwell, 1st battalion 11th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. W. H. Crofton, 2nd battalion 60th foot, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. W. Macnamara, M.D., 2nd battalion 60th foot, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Major F. W. J. Sewell, 105th foot, to Bombay, from date of leaving regiment to Nov. 2, and thence overland, from date of embarkation. Brevet Col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th to the 31st Oct., in extension. Lieut. col. C. M. Longmore from the 16th to the 19th Sept., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. col. F. D. Ogilvie, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. J. F. FitzG. Colgan, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. E. E. Gibson, to remain at Simla and visit Umballa, from Oct. 10, 1872, to Feb. 10, 1873, in extension of privilege leave. Staff Assistant surg. G. B. West, overland, from date of embarkation. Staff assist. surg. G. C. Parcell, overland, from date of embarkation. The leave to England granted to Local Major O. B. C. St. John, R.E., is hereby cancelled. The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. and Local Major B. Lovett, R.E., is cancelled, consequent on that officer's transfer to the Public Works. Major S. Penny, 20th brigade, R.A., for three months, from Oct. 17, to Wellington.

Madras.

CIVIL.

GLENNY, W. H., acting head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, reported his return to the Presidency on Oct. 16, per str. *Columbian*.

HUDLESTON, Hon. W., to offic. as chief secy. to Govt. Oct. 29.

HUTCHINS.—Under section 196 of the code of criminal procedure, P. P. Hutchins, acting civil and session judge of Madura, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

KNOX—FORBES.—C. J. Knox, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. G. S. Forbes, to be assistant to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

WHITESIDE, W. S., acting collector and mag. of North Arcot, to be a lay trustee of the church at Chittoor. Oct. 29.

WILKINSON, F. H., head asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay, per str. *Peshawar*, on the afternoon of Oct. 10.

DELIVERED OVER CHARGE.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham delivered over charge of the Civil and Session Court of Madras to the Principal Sadr Amin on Oct. 21.

Mr. J. W. Best delivered over charge of the Civil and Session Court of Nellore to the Sheristadar on Oct. 16.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins delivered over charge of the Civil and Session Court of Bellary to the Principal Sadr Amin on Oct. 16.

MILITARY.

HENEGAN.—The services of Lieut. col. R. G. F. Henegan, R.A., subp. of the gun carriage manufactory, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for appt. as agent for gun carriages in the Bengal presidency. Lieut. col. Henegan is directed to proceed and take up his duty at Futtelghur with as little delay as possible. Oct. 29.

HOWLETT.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 1,054, of Oct. 11, the Right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of brig. gen. on the undermentioned officer:—Col. A. Howlett, of the Madras staff corps, to be qrmr. gen.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are made in the Ordnance department:—Sub conductor J. Debnam to be offic. conductor, and Qrmr. sergt. J. McManus, 4th regt. L.C., to be offic. sub conductor, from Sept. 14, during absence of Conductor J. Kelly, on leave on m.c.

Sub conductor A. Fleming to be offic. conductor, and Store sergt. G. Greenhill to be offic. sub conductor, from Oct. 8, during absence of Conductor Colquhoun, on leave on private affairs.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Major T. R. Church, staff corps, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 16.

Surg. major H. Young, med. dept.

Garrison surg. Bangalore arrived at Madras on Oct. 16.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BEAUCLEER, Lieut., R.E., reported himself for duty in the P.W.D. on Oct. 26.

CORDEAUX.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. Cordaux, acting senior asst. judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, with all the powers of a dist. judge within the part of the Poona dist. forming the collectorate of Sholapur. Nov. 7.

CRICKSHANK, Capt. G. M., R.E., returned to duty in the P.W.D. on Oct. 17. Capt. Crickshank to be exec. eng., 3rd grade, and to be exec. eng., Ratnagiri. Nov. 7.

PACE, Rev. H. H., chaplain of the Camp, Belgaum, has been granted priv. leave for three months from Oct. 1.

SHARKEY.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appt. Mr. E. G. Sharkey, acting 2nd asst. coll. in the Kanara dist., to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a comr. of revenue by the Act. Mr. Sharkey to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police. Nov. 7.

SPENS—GORDON.—Capt. A. T. Spens and Lieut. col. J. Gordon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of canton. mag. at Baroda on Oct. 31.

STEWART, Mr. M. J. M. S., to act as coll. of Bombay, and supt. of stamps and stationery, on the return of the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft to the post of offic. chief sec. to Govt. Nov. 7.

MILITARY.

DE LA VOYE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16.—Lieut. De la Voyer performed the duties of instructor of musketry to 56th foot from June 24 to July 3, during the abs. of Lieut. Smee on leave on m.c.

GABB—2nd regt. L.C., regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Capt. Gabb to offic. as second squadron officer in addition to his own duties, and Lieut. Owen as 3rd squadron officer.

GELL, Col. J. S. Gell, qrmr. gen. of the army, offic. brig. gen., to be a brig. gen. on the estab., v. Brig. gen. Stock, who vacated Oct. 28.

HEATH—MARSH.—Capt. J. E. Heath to retain the adjutancy of the 26th N.I. on prom.; Major E. N. Marsh, S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Satara.

JAMES.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 694, dated Oct. 16, Capt. James, offic. brig. major, is posted to Poona.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. T. R. M., 8th regt. N.I., 109th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on prob.

MARSHALL, Capt. A. F., 68th light inf., to be extra aide de camp on the staff of H.E. the Governor. Nov. 7.

MONRIOT, Col. W., 13th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command.

ROBINSON—CHITTICK.—Under instructions from the War-office, it is intimated that Qrmr. M. Robinson, 18th brig., has been transfd. to the depot brigade R.A.; and Qrmr. W. H. Chittick, depot brigade, has been transfd. to the 18th brig. R.A.

SMALLPIECE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 7, apptg. Lieut. Smallpiece, 66th foot, asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from 8th idem.

STOCKLY, Capt., R.A., acting staff officer at Kirkee, is confirmed in that appointment. Nov. 7.

THORNHILL.—6th brig. R.A. order confd., dated Oct. 2, apptz. Capt. and adjt. C. Thornhill to act as gunnery instr. to the brig., without prejudice to his appt. as adjt.

TYNDALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 26, directing Lieut. S. W. Tyndall to perform the duties of asst. instr. of musky. to 68th foot during the ensuing annual musky. course.

WODEHOUSE.—The services of Capt. R. K. B., 62nd regt., having been placed at the disposal of this Govt., that officer is app. as extra A.D.C. on the staff of H.E. the Governor. Nov. 7.

YOUNG.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the following retirement:—Lieut. J. L. Young, 3rd hussars, is permitted to retire from the serv., receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated Sept. 26.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS' STAFF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 6.—The head quarters of the army will be transf. to Bombay from the 13th to the 21st inst., on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the presidency, and the following officers will accompany H.E. the C. in C.:—

The adjt. gen. of the army.

The offic. qrmr. gen. of the army.

The dep. judge advocate gen. of the army.

All correspondence to be addressed to Poona.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

The following orders are confd.:—

6th brig. R.A. order, dated Oct. 2, app. Capt. and adjt. C. Thornhill to act as gunnery instructor to the brig. without prejudice to his app. as adjt.

66th foot regtl. order, dated Oct. 7, app. Lieut. Smallpiece asst. instructor of musky, with effect from Oct. 8.

68th foot regtl. order, dated Sept. 26, directing Lieut. S. W. Tyndall to perform the duties of asst. instructor of musky. during the ensuing annual musky. course.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept. from Aug. 3, 1872, to complete the establishment sanctioned in G.O. No. 559 of that date:—

Asst. comsry. and lieut. W. Goslin to be dep. comsry.

Dep. asst. comsry. and hon. ensign J. Henderson to be asst. comsry.

Sub conductor (acting conductor) H. A. Bennett and Sub conductor J. Glancy to be conductors.

Sergt. F. A. M. Guilfoyle and Serg. (acting sub conductor) H. Hardy to be sub conductors.

Dept. asst. comsry. and hon. ensign J. Moon to be acting asst. comsry.; Sub conductor W. Rust to be acting conductor; and Serg. G. Matley to be acting sub conductor, during the absence on furlough of Asst. comsry. and hon. ensign Henderson, or until further orders.

THOMASON COLLEGE.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1, with permission to study therein, till May 1, 1873:—

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 5th Punjab cav.

Capt. J. G. Macleod, gen. list, inf., on leave at the presy., is attached to the 13th N.I. for duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. H. F. Bolton, staff corps, Oct. 3.

Major E. N. Marsh, staff corps, Oct. 10.

Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D. Oct. 16.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. col. J. Gardon, staff corps, cantonment mag., Baroda, Oct. 28.

Capt. F. H. Gordon, gen. list, Oct. 28.

ANNUAL GENERAL INVALIDING COMMITTEE.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 824, dated Aug. 6, 1860, the Annual General Invaliding Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Poona, on Friday, Nov. 1, at the office of the Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, I.T., for the purpose of examining such units of the native army as may appear before it:—

President.—The Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, I.T.

Members.—Surg. Plumtre, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., and Surg. Ogilvie, gen. duty, Poona.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Government, the following alterations are made in the circles of the barrack department:—

Ahmednuggur to be included in the Poona circle, constituting a 3rd class charge.

The Rest House to be a 2nd class circle, and to embrace Asseerghur, Dhoolia, and Malligaum.

The Establishment of Ahmednuggur to be reduced by one barrack sergeant.

The following transfers are ordered in the barrack department, with reference to the foregoing arrangement:—

1st Class Barrackmaster Lyons, from Belgaum to Northern circle.

2nd Class Barrackmaster Hart, from Northern to Rest House circle.

2nd Class Barrackmaster Bather, from Ahmednuggur to Belgaum circle.

3rd Class Barrackmaster Smith, from Poona to Ahmednuggur.

3rd Class Barrackmaster Ward, from Rest House circle to Deesa.

3rd Class Barrackmaster Walshe, from Deesa to Bombay.

3rd Class Barrackmaster O'Brien, from Bombay to. Mhow, v. Ashford reported unfit for duty.

The senior barrack sergeant at Poona will, pending further orders, perform the duties of 3rd class barrackmaster at that station, in addition to his own.

The above named barrackmasters will travel expeditiously by rail and dāk at the public expense.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be surg. major from the date specified:—

Surg. J. P. Stratton, Oct. 20.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. F. M. Kirk, of the 104th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 22nd N.I., Oct. 3, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) C. W. Hinde, of the 83rd foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 21st N.I. (M.B.), Oct. 25, 1871.

Ensign (now lieut.) C. W. Hinde to rank as lieut. from Oct. 25, 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order.

MEDICAL.

BIENIE, Staff surg. T. K., M.D., British Medical Service, is placed on gen. duty Presidency. Nov. 7.

CODRINGTON, Asst. surg. O., is app. sec. and statistical officer to inspector gen. British med. service, with effect from the date of his having taken charge of the office. Oct. 28.

CROSSE.—At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, B.M.S., Hospital Apprentice A. Crosse, gen., No. 211, of C-D, R.H.A., is directed to report himself to the surg. 56th foot, for duty with that corps until further orders.

DREW, Asst. surg. E., is transf. from D batt. 18th brig. to the unmanned 19th brig. R.A. Oct. 2.

GRAY, Asst. surg. W., M.B., has been app. to act as professor of anatomy and curator of the museum, Grant Medical College, during absence of Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp. Oct. 28.

HUGHES, Asst. surg. A. H., M.D., performed the duties of civil surgeon, Kaira, from June 25 to July 10, both days inclusive, during absence on leave of Surg. Johnston.

JAYAKER, Asst. surg. A. S., received med. charge of the political agency, Muscat, on Sept. 6.

LYON.—The app. of Asst. surg. I. B. Lyon as 3rd physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is cancelled at his own request.

MARTIN.—The undermentioned med. officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be surg. major from the date specified:—Surg. T. E. P. Martin, Oct. 9.

TICEHURST—DAUN.—With reference to Notification dated Oct. 14, it is hereby notified that Surg. W. D. T. Ticehurst and Surg. H. T. Daun respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of civil surgeon and registrar of marriages, Ahmednuggur, on Oct. 6, before office hours.

TURNBULL.—The undermentioned med. officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be surg. from the date specified:—Asst. surg. P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Oct. 1.

WATLING.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Asst. surg. C. W. Watling, 49th foot, to act as surg. to H.E. the Gov. during the absence on leave of Asst. surg. C. S. Close.

WEIR, Asst. surg. T. S., assumed charge of Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, on Sept. 14.

REWARD FOR SERVICES.—As a reward for services rendered by Baboo Hurri Churn Surma, in connection with the recent expedition into the Loshai country, the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahadoor, as a personal distinction.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Hindustani—Lower Standard: Gunner L. Eynard, 6th brigade R.A.; Capt. H. W. Stockley and Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, 18th brigade R.A.; Private J. Purcell, 59th foot. Canarese: Sergt. R. Proctor, R.E.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—It is hereby notified for the information of all departments, with reference to G.O.C. Nos. 543 and 107, that troops of the 43rd foot, 68th foot, corps of armoured, 40th foot, 1st battalion 5th foot, 2nd battalion 12th foot, 83rd foot, 96th foot, 108th foot, late royal artillery, and 2nd battalion late 25th foot, are expected to arrive at Calicut, Cannanore, and Bombay from England about Nov. 1 and Nov. 8 respectively, in H.M.'s Indian troop ships *Junna* and *Serapis*, via the Suez Canal.

VETERINARY PRIZES.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the follow g list of prizes awarded to the students of the Army Veterinary School on the termination of the annual course of instruction:—Army Veterinary School, Session of 1872:—

Shoeing Horses.

1st Prize, Shoeing smith P. Maher, C/18 R.A. ...	Rs. 20
2nd " Shoeing smith A. McLean, D/18 R.A. ...	15
3rd " Gunner J. Allen, C/D R.H.A. ...	10

Making Shoes and Nails.

1st Prize, Gunner P. Wheelan, F/9 R.A. ...	10
2nd " Shoeing smith P. Maher, C/18 R.A. ...	5

(And some other smaller prizes.)

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in October) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Holland, probationary assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Survey, is allowed leave for twelve days, from Nov. 9 to Nov. 20, both days inclusive, to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee, for examination in the Marathi language. Mr. H. M. Grant, assistant settlement officer, Puna and Nasik Survey, is allowed leave for ten days, from Nov. 5, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay

to appear before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee, for examination in the Guzerathi language. Capt. G. L. Warden, Bombay staff corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar, for one year. The leave granted to Mr. Holland, probationary assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Survey, on Oct. 28, is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in October) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Ritchie, D battery 18th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe. Lieut. H. L. Parry, 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe. Capt. and adjt. H. F. Phillpotts, 13th brigade R.A., to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Capt. E. J. Machell, A battery 8th brigade R.A., to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure. Staff surg. J. W. Hulseberg, in medical charge Colaba Sanitarium, from Oct. 21 to Dec. 20, to Matheran. Lieut. A. T. Morison, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to England, from date of leaving regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. T. Oughton, in medical charge D battery 18th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major H. C. Macdonald, 108th foot, for thirty days, from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major S. W. O. Stevens, 2nd regt. L.C., from Oct. 28 to Jan. 27, in extension. Lieut. R. H. R. Boyd, 15th hussars, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. B. St. George, F battery 9th brigade R.A., from Sept. 24 to March 28 next. Capt. W. C. Ramsden, general list, Bengal infantry, for two years. Capt. R. J. McGhee, Madras staff corps, for two years. Capt. F. A. Bertie, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Assist. surg. C. G. McVittie, Madras medical establishment, for two years. Lieut. G. S. Neave, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. W. C. Morris, general list, executive engineer, Rutnagiri, for two years. Lieut. col. J. Thacker, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, for sixteen months, from date of departure. Lieut. A. M. De la Voye, 56th regt., to England, per first troopship of the season, for the purpose of joining the Staff College, reporting himself on arrival to the adjutant general, Horse-guards.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Mhow, on Friday, Sept. 20, 1872, No. 1,024, Private Thomas Wootton, 49th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—First Charge: That he, the said Private Thomas Wootton, on the 17th day of August, 1872, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army serving at Mhow, a place out of the British territories in India, situated at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did at Mhow aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by doing an act, that is to say, by cutting the throat of Antone Limbo, a cook boy employed in the 49th regt., with a knife or other sharp instrument, with the intention of causing the death of the said Antone Limbo, and thereby having caused hurt to him, the said act being then and there done by the said Thomas Wootton whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as, or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant, acting for the advancement of public justice; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel; and the said Antone Limbo not taking the risk of death with his own consent. 2nd Charge: That he, the said Private Thomas Wootton, on August 17, 1872, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army serving at Mhow, a place out of the British territories in India, situated at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did at Mhow aforesaid, without grave and sudden provocation, voluntarily cause grievous hurt by means of a knife or other sharp instrument for cutting, by doing an act, that is to say, cutting and wounding Antone Limbo on the throat, with the intention of causing grievous hurt to the said Antone Limbo, and thereby causing grievous hurt to him. Revised finding: The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former finding and sentence, and now find the prisoner No. 1,024, Private Thomas Wootton, 49th Regiment, of the 1st charge, Guilty; of the second charge, Not Guilty. Revised Sentence: The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 1,024, Private Thomas Wootton, 49th Regiment, to undergo penal servitude for ten years. The Court further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) A. SPENCER, Lieut.-General, Commander in Chief, Bombay.—Poona, Oct. 8. The ceremony of drumming-out is dispensed with. The prisoner will be sent to the presidency under the charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power, under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the Bombay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 26.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. R. F. Morris to be capt., v. W. J. Englede, retired on tempy. h.p.; Nov. 2. Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore resigns his commission; Nov. 27.

The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent: J. E. Gibbs, T. R. Main, W. Pitt, C. Wilkinson, H. H. Hart, C. B. Henderson, F. J. Romilly, E. Dickinson, C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, and H. L. Jessop; July 23, 1870.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BANKS—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, wife of A. Banks, son.
BARSTOW—At Allahabad, Oct. 31, wife of H. C. Barstow, C.S., son.
BELLAIRES—At Almora, Oct. 29, wife of J. G. Bellairs, Berenay Tea Factory, son.
BEVERIDGE—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of W. W. Beveridge, daughter.
BIGNOLD—At Bogra, Oct. 30, wife of T. F. Bignold, C.S., son.
BILLON—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of B. H. Billon, son.
BISHOP—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, W. C. Bishop, daughter.
BOLTON—At Kidderpore, Nov. 4, wife of A. J. Bolton, son.
BRAY—At Barrackpore, Oct. 26, wife of Capt. J. Bray, daughter.
BROUGHTON—At Jubulpore, Nov. 4, wife of Lieut. col. W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal inf., daughter.
BURKITT—At Banda, Oct. 8, wife of W. R. Burkitt, C.S., son.
DARLING—At Calicut, Oct. 13, wife of R. Darling, daughter.
DAWES—At Lucknow, Oct. 3, wife of T. Dawes, Inland Customs, daughter.
DAWN—At Mirzapore, Nov. 5, wife of W. F. Dawn, son.
DUFFILL—At Mirzapore, Nov. 3, wife of S. J. Duffill, E.I.R., son.
ELPHICK—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 28, wife of J. E. Elphick, V.S.R.A., daughter.
GAMBLE—At Coonir, Nov. 5, wife of R. F. Gamble, daughter.
GIRLING—At Calcutta, Oct. 5, wife of W. Girling, sub engr., P.W.D., son.
GREEN—At Palamcottah, Oct. 22, wife of A. K. Green, of the Middle Temple, daughter.
GUISE—At 17, Theatre-road, Oct. 31, wife of T. J. Guise, son.
HARRISON—At Kotree, Oct. 29, wife of A. Harrison, asst. conservator and registrar, River Indus, daughter.
HUMBLE—At Manickpore, Nov. 5, wife of E. B. Humble, C.E., son.
KERLAND—At Toondla, Oct. 31, wife of J. C. Kerland, E.I.R., daughter.
KINGTON—At Landour, Oct. 30, wife of Capt. Hington, 4th hussars, son, stillborn. [daughter.]
KOUGH—At Cuddalore, South Arcot, Nov. 5, wife of C. Kough, C.S., daughter.
MARSHALL—At Goojrat, Oct. 20, wife of E. A. Marshall, dist. supt. police, daughter.
MAYER—At Allahabad, Nov. 3, wife of J. Mayer, daughter.
MOWLE—At Kidderpore, Calcutta, Oct. 31, wife of R. Mowle, daughter.
OWEN—At No. 6, Short-street, Nov. 7, wife of T. Owen, solicitor, son.
PATTON—At Madras, Nov. 6, wife of J. F. Patton, son.
PELLEW—At Hooghly, Nov. 5, Mrs. F. H. Pellew, daughter.
PLACE—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, wife of H. J. Place, daughter.
RICKARD—At Nungumbaukum, Nov. 4, wife of F. M. Rickard, asst surg. 25th N.I., son.
SCOTT—At Hazareebaugh, Oct. 2, wife of R. Scott, Esq., daughter.
STEVENS—At Umritsur, Oct. 29, wife of Mr. Stevens, exec. engr., son.
STUART—At Cuddapah, Oct. 29, wife of Major C. J. Stuart, Madras staff corps, son.
WHEELER—At Meean Meer, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. H. I. Wholer, Bengal staff corps, son.

MARRIAGES.

BERESFORD-NEWTON—At Cawnpore, Nov. 4, C. E. Beresford, of Delhi, to Kate, eldest daughter of S. B. Newton, C.E., Cawnpore.
BOLTON-GAYNOR—Nov. 5, T. Bolton (mathematical instrument maker to Government), to Hannah, only daughter of T. Gaynor, of Gaynor's Hotel, Calcutta.
JOFF-PRINGLE—At Bombay, Oct. 29, G. Joff, C.E., Great Southern of India Railway, second son of the late J. Joff, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Mary, second daughter of R. Pringle, Bairnkine, Roxburghshire.
KILBY-SCOTT—At Bombay, Oct. 31, G. C. Kilby, barrister-at-law, to Laura B., daughter of the late H. Scott.
LAUGHARNE-CROSS—At Allahabad, Nov. 7, M. Laugharne, R.E., son of the Rev. T. Laugharne, of Freshford, near Bath, to Florence T., second daughter of A. Cross, deputy inspector general of hospitals, R.N.
SHIRCORE-COX—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, G. R. Shircore, to Jane H., daughter of the late W. H. H. Cox, of H.M.'s Bengal pilot service.
SIMON-KING—At Coonoor, Oct. 21, Henry, son of the late Capt. Simon, to Eliza H., daughter of the late C. King.

DEATHS.

CARRS—Nov. 4, Ellen E., wife of Rev. T. Carrs, Principal Robert Money Institution.
DOYLE—On his way to Mangalore, Uriel Doyle, aged 28.
DUVAL—Mrs. Duval, wife of R. Duval.
FIELDER—At 5, Royd-street, Oct. 31, infant son of W. H. and L. Fielder.
GALLOWAY—At Meerut, Oct. 29, Blanche L., wife of Lieut. col. Galloway, aged 25.
GOMEZ—Nov. 5, A. Gomez, of the Govt. dockyard, aged 23. [aged 28].
HORNBY—At Goolburgah, Madras Presidency, Oct. 27, A. G. Hornby, 6th Punjab inf. [aged 36].
HOSTE—At Dera Ismail Khan, Oct. 28, Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, comdt. 6th Punjab inf. [aged 36].
KNOX—At Bellary, Oct. 29, Margaret, wife of Qrmer. J. Knox, 48th regt., aged 30.
LEIGH—At Simla, Oct. 29, wife of F. Leigh, aged 30.
MACKAY—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 28, R. S. Mackay.
NORFOR—At Yercaud, Oct. 28, Florence A., daughter of the late B. T. Norfor, of Cuddalore, aged 17.
PARKER—At Dalhousie, Oct. 22, Ernestine E., wife of E. W. Parker, Judge Small Cause Court Lahore, and second daughter of the late Major gen. Younghusband, Bengal Army.
SHEPHERD—On the Asambu Hills, Travancore, L., wife of P. S. Shepherd, R.E., and second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Tinnevely, aged 22.
SMITH—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, Capt. C. R. Smith, late Registrar of Merchant Seamen for the Port of Calcutta, aged 60.

Official Papers.

MAHOMMEDAN EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

The Government have taken the subject of Mahomedan education into consideration, and have published a resolution. It has long been felt that this part of the native community was not receiving its fair share of employment under Government. This resolution shows that there are only nineteen Mahomedans filling situations under Government, against four hundred and seventeen Hindus. The Government have come to the conclusion that this is an evil both politically and socially, and that it ought to be remedied; and therefore this resolution has been published. The resolution notices that the Mahomedans have not availed themselves of existing educational opportunities as they might have done. But then it is held that those opportunities have not been sufficient; and, in order to rectify this, Government propose that special schools shall be provided in other Government schools, and that they shall be taught in their own language. Up to this time the Hindustani language has not been taught in the Government schools, and the Mahomedans have been obliged to read a Hindu vernacular, and to pass an examination in it if they wished to enter the lower grades of the service, and it is well known that they do not succeed in this, and hence the few who are in the service of Government. As there are very few Mahomedan teachers to be procured, the Government instructs the Director of Public Instruction to train them for the work, and till then Hindu teachers may be employed, for plenty can be found who are able to speak Hindustani. With the educational advantages that the Government have pointed out, it is thought that more Mahomedans will qualify for Government employ. It is also asserted in the resolution that the Mahomedans think that the Government and its officers are disinclined to employ Mahomedans whether they are qualified or not, and of course it is very necessary that this idea should be dispelled altogether, and the way to do this is by giving employment to a fair proportion of Mahomedans who may have passed the prescribed tests, and by the proper promotion of those who are already employed.

The Government have also ordered another change to be made with regard to education. Up to this time the normal schools of the Presidency have been institutions of general education as well as special. Young men have been prepared for the different examinations as well as learning how to teach. In future those who enter these schools will only be instructed in the art of teaching, and other institutions will have to prepare the candidates for admission. The Government also propose to have a training class for elementary schools, as well as for the higher and middle. The educational department is and has been very unpopular with young Hindus, and they will not enter it if they can get into any other department, and if they do enter it they try to get out of it as soon as possible.

EXECUTION OF KOOKA PRISONERS AT MALAIR-KOTLAH.

From H. L. Dampier, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S., C.B.—No. 1871, dated Simla, Oct. 10, 1872.

I am directed by the Gov. general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your two statements, dated July 1 and 27, 1872, containing certain representations relative to the censure expressed by the Government of India of your conduct on the occasion of the Kooka outbreak at Malodh and Malair-Kotlah in January last.

2. Those statements will be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State with the opinion of the Governor gen. in Council; but H.E. in Council desires to notice at once such of the explanations furnished by you as appear to him to require some modification of the account which is given of the circumstances of the execution in the latter addressed to the Punjab Government on April 30 last, so far as they affect your conduct.

3. H.E. regrets that the Government should have been led into the error of attributing to you the use of an expression in your letter confirming Mr. Cowan's action in the execution of the forty-nine prisoners which was not actually used by you. The copy of the letter which Mr. Cowan furnished to the Government, and which was quoted in the letter to the Government of the Punjab of April 30, was as follows:—"I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." It appears from subsequent inquiry that the copy was not accurate, and that the real letter was—"A line to say I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out." Although the correction of the letter does not affect the fact of the full approbation and confirmation of Mr. Cowan's conduct by you, the use of the word "admirably," which was erroneously attributed to you, appears to the Governor gen. in Council to be calculated to convey the impression of a more cordial sympathy with Mr. Cowan's action than the words really used implied.

4. The Governor general in Council notes your statement that, when you approved and confirmed Mr. Cowan's proceedings, you were not aware that Mr. Cowan had put to death six men after the receipt of your letter of January 17, directing him not to act in a summary manner, and accepts your explanation on this point. As it is possible that the inference may be drawn from the letter of April 30 to the Punjab Government that you were aware of the fact, H.E. thinks that the doubt should be cleared up. Your statement, an extract from which is contained in the letter of March 22, shows, however, that you believed Mr. Cowan to have received, before any of the prisoners were executed, general instructions from you, contained in a previous letter, enjoining legal action, written before Mr. Cowan had proposed to execute any prisoners summarily.—H. L. DAMPIER, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Home.

OFFICERS' PASSAGE.—An order has been issued from the Horse Guards stating that subaltern officers arriving in India for the first time are entitled to have their heavy baggage, to the extent of 400lb., conveyed at the public expense.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—An extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the National Bank of India (Limited) is called for the 10th December, to confirm the special resolution passed on the 19th ult. altering some of the regulations of the undertaking.

INDIAN MONEY ORDERS.—Persons sending money orders to England should be particular in advising the receiver as to the correct name and address of the sender. Much money is lying unclaimed in the Post-office in London in consequence of the want of this information.

THE REPRESENTATION OF KINCARDINESHIRE.—Although General Sir George Balfour had intimated that he would not come forward as a candidate for this county vacancy, yet the favourable opinion expressed of him at the meeting of the Kincardineshire Farmers' Association, held on Monday at Laurencekirk, has weighed so much with him that he has consented to oppose Mr. Hercules Scott if no one else should come forward.

P. AND O. COMPANY.—The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be submitted to the meeting on the 6th proximo, states that the net profit for the year amounted to £169,204, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months, besides 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, making, with the distribution in June, 7 per cent. for the year. The expenditure exhibits a diminution of £38,000, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the reduction in the rates of passage money.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.—A lady writes to the editor of the *Times* as follows:—"Sir,—Will you afford me a small space in your paper to ask for an explanation of what seems to me an undeniable grievance? My husband an officer in the army, holding a Government appointment in India, has to pay at the rate of nearly six per cent. for all money he transmits to me. In our own particular case we lose £80 a year by this transmission. Is there no way by which this might be obviated? Could not Indian officials be enabled to give orders upon some authorised bank in London, so as to be saved the great expense of sending money direct from India?—A SUFFERER."

INDIA OFFICE.—MR. W. G. GOODLIFFE'S RETIREMENT.—Mr. W. G. Goodliffe, late Accountant-General of the India-office, has, in consequence of the abolition of his office, commenced business as a public accountant at 149, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street. When Mr. Goodliffe was made the head of the Indian Account Department, Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax), the Secretary of State, considered him the "fittest man" he knew for the post, and he has since borne testimony to the "great zeal and ability" with which he discharged his official duties. On his retirement a "special" annuity was conferred on him by the Government in recognition of his important services, and this fact is sufficient to prove that in his new vocation he well deserves public support.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.—The following letter has just been issued from the Suez Canal Transit Agency:—"Notwithstanding the recent decision of the Tribunal of Commerce at Paris in favour of the Messageries Maritimes Company, we beg to inform the Government and steamship owners that the Suez Canal Company intend abiding by the terms of their act of concession, which gives them the right, as is shown by official documents published at that period, of levying a tax of ten francs per gross ton measurement. By adopting the English mode of measurement, and applying it to every ship passing through the Canal, they establish a uniform treatment for all flags, and thereby secure to the British shipowner immunity from those unfair advantages that steamers of other countries might derive by sailing with inaccurate papers.—MOSSES and MITCHELL, Accredited Transit Agents."

NEW INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—A new undertaking, entitled the London and Terai Tea Company (Limited) has been formed, to purchase and work tea plantations comprising 709 acres of land, held direct from the Government, in the Darjeeling Terai, in the Bengal Presidency of India. It is mentioned that the Terai Gardens are the most productive and valuable of any in India, and that the yield from these gardens when they reach their fourth year will, it is expected, be as much as six maunds per acre. The sum to be paid for the property is £12,000, viz., £7,000 in cash upon taking possession of the property, and the remaining £5,000 out of the profits when they exceed 7 per cent. The payment to the shareholders of a minimum dividend of 7 per cent. for three years will be secured by the deposit of the above-mentioned £5,000 with the directors. The capital is £30,000, in 6,000 shares of £5 each.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The *Times* correspondent writes on the 19th of November:—"The following mercantile steamers have called here to coal on their way to and from India, *via* the Suez Canal:—The *Orchis*, 1,138 tons on the 14th inst., 65 days from Hong Kong, with a general cargo for London; the *Una*, 960 tons, on the 17th,

19 days from London and 6 from Gibraltar, with a general cargo for Bombay; the *Redgauntlet*, 917 tons, the same day, 11 days from London, with a general cargo for Bombay; the *Scindia*, 1,423 tons, on the 18th, 12 days from London, with a general cargo for Calcutta; the *Cingalese*, 834 tons, on the 19th, 36 days from Colombo, and 6 from Port Said, with a general cargo for London; the *Crosby*, 1,118 tons, the same day, 45 days from Calcutta and 6 from Port Said, with a general cargo for London. The Dutch steamer *Prins Hendrik* passed in sight of Malta on the 18th inst., from Holland bound for Batavia."

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Nov. 25, at Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, Mr. J. F. Leith, M.P., in the chair. Mr. J. T. Wood, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said that they had, on the whole, made progress both with the goods and passenger traffic. The increase had not been so great as they expected. The tremendous floods last year had done injury to the line, and had very much interfered with the traffic, by reducing the returns. Since the casualty caused by the floods had been made good the traffic had been progressing. The works of reconstruction would all be entirely completed this year. The gross receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last amounted to £128,528, against £119,168 in the same half of 1871, showing an increase of £9,360, or 7.85 per cent.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following are the exports by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on the dates mentioned. From Southampton, per *Pekin*, November 7, 1872: Gold—Bombay, £1,225; Ceylon, £115; Madras, £5,000; Singapore, £2,000; Silver—Penang, £25,000; Singapore, £133,200; per *Mooltan*, Gold—Bombay, £270; Ceylon, £300. Subjoined are the exports to Eastern Ports by the Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. From Marseilles, per *Peluse* and *Ilissus*, 10th Oct., and 30th Oct., 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £123,264; per *Amazona*, 27th Oct., 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £350; per *Peluse*, 31st Oct., 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £181,440; per *Nil*, 7th Nov., 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £77,999; per *Ara*, 10th Nov., 1872: Gold—Pondicherry, £119; Madras, £624; Calcutta, £748; Silver—Pondicherry, £370; Calcutta, £4,820. Price of silver: Bar, 4s. 11½d. per oz.; Mexican dollars, old die, 5s. 0½d. per oz.; new die, 4s. 10d. per oz. 5 Francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVENEY.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished officer, which took place at Heigham Grove, near Norwich, at an early hour on Nov. 24. Though by no means the senior in the list of general officers, Major-General Daveney had seen a great deal of service in all parts of the world, and her Majesty had no more loyal or devoted servant. He served with distinction in Canada during the rebellion of 1837, and in the Crimea in 1854, where he was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaclava, as also at the siege of Sebastopol. He subsequently served during the mutiny in India, and eventually retired on full pay. Major-General Daveney had three clasps for the Crimea, as also the Order of the Medjidie and several other decorations presented by the Sultan to British officers who had served in the war against Russia. He left directions that he should be interred in his uniform, and that his remains should be placed in the family burial-place at Colton, where the Daveneys have been landowners for many generations.

DEATH OF LORD HARRIS.—This nobleman died suddenly on Nov. 23, at Belmont, his seat near Faversham, Kent. The deceased, Right Hon. George Francis Robert Harris, Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of William George, second Lord Harris, by his first wife, Elizabeth Serena Anue, daughter of Mr. William Dick, of Tullimet. He was born Aug. 14, 1810, and succeeded his father in the family honours in May, 1845. The deceased peer married April 16, 1850, Sarah, second daughter of the Ven. George Cummius, archdeacon of Trinidad, by whom (she died at Barbadoes in the spring of 1853) he leaves issue a son, Hon. George Robert Canning, who attained his majority in February last; and an only daughter, Hon. Frances Charlotte, born in August, 1852. The late Lord Harris was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which university in 1831 he was 4th class in classics, and was created a D.C.L. there in 1863. In May, 1846, his lordship was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad; and in November the following year appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He was subsequently, in February, 1854, appointed Governor of Madras. On his return home from that presidency he was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, which Court appointment he held till March, 1863, when he was selected to fill the distinguished post of Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. His lordship had been Major of the East Kent Mounted Rifles since 1855. Lord Harris was grandson of General Harris, who was elevated to the peerage in August, 1815, for his distinguished military services in India, and who was commander-in-chief at the capture of Seringapatam, and also at Mysore. His son, William George, father of the deceased peer, was at his death a lieutenant-general in the army and Colonel of the 73rd Foot; also a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and a Knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD M'LEOD.—Sir Donald M'Leod met his death on Thursday evening under very distressing circumstances. He was at the Gloucester-road station of the Metropolitan Railway, and having attempted to enter a carriage while the train was in motion, he fell between that and the platform, and was most severely injured, both his legs and his left arm being almost severed from his body. Sir Donald was at once taken to St. George's Hospital, where every effort was made to save his life, but in vain. At first quite unconscious, the sufferer became quite sensible before his death, which occurred at ten o'clock of the same night. Sir Donald M'Leod, K.C.S.I., C.B., was a son of the late General M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers, and grandson of Donald M'Leod, of Geanies, Ross-shire. He was born in 1810, educated at the High School of Edinburgh, at Dulwich, Putney, and Haileybury. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1828; was appointed assistant magistrate at Monghir 1829; assistant commissioner 1838; magistrate and collector at Benares 1843; commissioner of Julundur 1849; and financial commissioner of the Punjab in 1865, and was at Lahore during the Indian mutinies. He married, in 1854, Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery but was left a widower in the following year. He was created C.B. in 1860, and K.C.S.I. in 1866.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society on Monday evening, the 25th ult., the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, announced that the arrangements were complete for the departure of Lieutenant Grandy for the Congo, and Lieutenant Cameron for Zanzibar, whence the latter will proceed into the interior of Africa under instructions from Sir Bartle Frere, the necessary funds having been furnished by Mr. James Young, of Kelly, so well known in connection with the manufacture of paraffin, that gentleman having sent to the Council a cheque for £2,000. The papers read were "Survey of the Garo Hills, and the Ascent of Mount Khas," by Major Godwin-Austen; and an "Account of the Loshai Country," from the reports of the surveyors. Sir Cecil Beadon made an admirable speech upon the former paper, and General Strachey followed with a powerful attack upon the supineness of the Indian Government, showing, on the authority of even the Governor-General himself, that our knowledge of possessions which have been under our dominion for more than a century was next to nil; whilst on the other hand the Russians were no sooner settled at Samarkand than observatories were established, and a perfect system of scientific observations undertaken, so that the Russian Government is as well informed of the state of the remotest parts of their empire as our own Government is of the villages immediately surrounding our more important Indian centres.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The report of the directors states that, in addition to executing repairs and maintenance operations, the company's engineering staff had during the past six months been engaged in constructing protective works—side escape weirs, to insure full relief to the Main Canal during storms—also in strengthening portions of the higher retaining or embankment walls, and although those protective and strengthening works were not yet completed, such satisfactory progress had been made as to remove all cause for anxiety as to the result of future storms. Water was admitted from the Toombuddra River into the Main Canal on the 1st of June last, and in due course into the distributive channels, and it had since continued to flow uninterruptedly without accident. The completion of the revenue account for the season of 1871-2 had been delayed until an arrangement should be made regarding the payment to the company for the water supplied to tanks belonging to the Government, but about 10,000 acres were supplied with water, irrespective of that given to the Government tanks. The whole of the debentures due up to this date, amounting to £92,000, had been paid off, and the debenture debt reduced accordingly. The Main Canal had been, for conservancy purposes, divided into two sections, the upper section extending from Soonkasala to the end of the ninety-fifth mile, under the charge of Mr. Wilks, assisted by Mr. Crawford; and the lower section, commencing with the 96th mile and ending near to Cuddapah, of which Mr. Kuorpp, assisted by Mr. Bradbury, had the charge; the whole 190 miles having been superintended by Mr. A. Browning. For the month of June last he reported that, having carefully examined the canal from Kurnool to Cuddapah, the supply of water was abundant, and the whole canal in very good working order. From a comparison of the water register of this year with that for 1870 and 1871 it appeared that the leakage has been reduced by 20,000 cubic yards per hour. Mr. Wilks reported that the state of the banks throughout the upper sections seemed to be good; and Mr. Kuorpp, as to the lower sections, stated that water had been kept running in the canal sufficient for present requirements without accident or interruption. Mr. Browning, referring to the month of April, stated that the revenue for the past season would be, on the upper section, from 3,937 acres, £1,975; and on the lower section, on 6,107 acres, £1,795. So that he expected the total revenue of the canal for the past season would be Rs. 37,699, or £3,770, for the irrigation and flooding of about 10,000 acres, and the supply of water to Kurnool Town. In the coming season (1872) he expected a very large increase, unless some unforeseen event should interfere. The existing rules connected

with irrigation from the company's canal having in practice been found to be insufficient, and to have a retarding influence, negotiations had been commenced, and were now in progress, with Government for their modification.

India Office.

Nov. 30, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. Macintyre, v.c., Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major R. K. Macquoid, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. H. Ross, Staff Corps; Major C. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Capt. G. L. Warden, Staff Corps; Capt. W. F. Hume, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

HANSON—The wife of Major Hanson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Glandwr, near Corwen, Nov. 22.
SUTHERLAND—The wife of James Sutherland, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Aldridge-road, Westbourne-park, Nov. 23.
WATERHOUSE—The wife of Capt. G. Waterhouse, late 12th Bengal Cav., of a daughter, at Southampton, Nov. 21.

MARRIAGES.

HOWELL—**HOWELL**.—Lieut. Horace Howell, 1st Punjab Infantry, to Ella, daughter of the Rev. Oswald J. Howell, at Brighton, Nov. 23.
INGLIS—**NELSON**.—Capt. A. D. Inglis, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence A., daughter of the Rev. John Nelson, at Bakewell, Nov. 26.
MAITLAND—**CAMPBELL**.—Major James M. H. Maitland, R.E., to Frances L. M., daughter of Gen. Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., at Edinburgh, Nov. 28.
VALLANCE—**MORTIMER**.—Edmund Vallance, Asst. surgeon 19th Hussars, to Jane, daughter of A. J. Mortimer, at Eltham, Nov. 19.

DEATHS.

MCLEOD—Sir Donald F. McLeod, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Lieut. governor of the Punjab, at Clarendon-road, Kensington, Nov. 28, aged 62.
SMITH—The wife of Lieut. col. T. B. Smith, Bengal Army, at Brighton, Nov. 21.
SUPPLE—Dr. James Supple, late Madras Army, at Shepherd's-bush, Nov. 28, aged 64.
WALPOLE—George, son of Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., at Cornwall, Nov. 26, aged 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21. Serampore, Calcutta.—22. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; Shephard, Madras; str. Winstead, Calcutta; Royal Alice, Rangoon; Leonore, Rangoon; J. C. Potter, Rangoon; Khorsovan, Rangoon; Royal Alfred, Rangoon.—21. Str. Othello, Calcutta; Balgownie, Colombo; Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Alfred the Great, Taticorin.—26. Luigi Olivari, Akyab.—27. Amie, Ceylon.—30. Sterling, Bassein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Othello, Nov. 24.—From GRAVESEND.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle and family, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Connor, Miss Ansley, and Miss Ranell. From MADRAS.—The late Mrs. Caldwell and family, and Mr. Macpherson. From COLOMBO.—Mrs. Hume and family, Mrs. Dolden and family, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hyford, Mr. Peevor, and Mr. Waddington. From PORT SAID.—Mr. Emanuel, and Mrs. Lewis and family.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22. Robert Kerr, Bombay; Annot Lyle, Bombay; str. Azalea, Colombo; Celestial Empire, Calcutta.—25. W. H. Harkness, Colombo; Mallard, Galle; Antoinetta Costa, Rangoon.—26. Iron Cross, Bombay; str. Hindoo, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; City of Lucknow, Calcutta; str. Benar, Bombay.—27. Str. City of Oxford, Calcutta.—28. Salisbury, Calcutta; Roselle, Calcutta; Pendragon, Calcutta; Peacemaker, Bombay; Tythonus, Bombay; Hoppett, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dhoolia, Nov. 20.—From GREENHITHE.—For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mr. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Magan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Slipper and four children, Rev. and Mrs. B. Corbould, two Misses Corbould, Mrs. Mateer, and Miss Jackman. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Le Patourelle and five children, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. P. St. John, Mrs. and Miss Rowbotham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson, Miss T. E. Dixon, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. G. Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. W. Barnard, Mr. G. Stohoe, Major and Mrs. J. V. Hunt, and Rev. J. Kennedy.

Per str. St. Olaf, Nov. 21.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Macmullen, Capt. Broome, Capt. Cumberlege, Capt. O'Dowd, Rev. — Cayley, Rev. Mr. Lapsley, Mrs. Lumond, Master Lumond, Mrs. Master, and Miss Beaumont, Miss Macnaughten, Mrs. Mr. Master, and Miss Reuther, Mr. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Hair, and Mr. Latimer.

Per str. Arabia, Nov. 24.—From GENOA.—For BOMBAY.—Gen. and Mrs. Bishop, Master and Miss Bishop, Col. and Mrs. Younghusband, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montague, Major W. Musgrave, Dr. and Mrs. C. Hatchell, Rev. and Mrs. T. D. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. T. B. Cherrington, Rev. and Mr. B. H. Badly, Miss L. Blackman, Miss L. Pulty, Mr. C. W. Forest, Mr. Barton and child, Mr. T. A. Liantier, Mr. Bartoli, Mr. Schrottky, Mr. W. I. Buntie, and Mr. H. J. Buntie. From NEW YORK.—Rev. — Baverlin and party. From DRESDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nubia, Nov. 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Morant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Layard, Mrs. Binnie, Capt. Eschalan, Mr. W. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Parkinson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Groom, Mrs. Ballard and two infants, Major C. C. Taylor, Mr. Masson, Mr. C. Chalmers and two infants, Mrs. Brookes and infant, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Dalnabay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. Poddie and two infants, Miss Abbott, Lieut. W. Lewis,

Asst. surg. E. G. Russell, and Asst. surg. A. R. Beaufort. For KURACHCHY.—Miss Macdonald. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, Mr. R. G. Saunders, the Earl of Offaley, Hon. Mr. Finch Hatton, and Rev. E. M. Jenour. For MALTA.—Mrs. F. E. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Hibbert, Lieut. H. J. L. Norcock, Mr. B. S. Wilford, Mrs. Alexander, Surg. major Crear, Mrs. Crear, Miss Mills, and Mr. W. Adams. From ADEN.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Hon. J. S. Napier. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. Stamford.

Per str. Malta, Dec. 6.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Forbes, Surgeon major and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. J. C. Bow, Miss Ryan, Mr. B. V. Reid, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. W. S. Bissett, Mr. Elmore, Mr. J. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. McGavin, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. J. G. Charles, and Dr. and Mrs. Smith. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mulock.

Per str. Malta, Dec. 9.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Miller, Mr. Conder, Mr. Blissett, Osman Allarachia, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G., Miss H., Mr. J., Mrs. W. J., and Mr. W. H. Averell, Miss W. Gilbert, Mrs. Brady, Col. R. J. Williamson, Mr. Johnnades, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, and Mr. Leech.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Eliza, for Rangoon, Nov. 12, 39 N., 29 W.
City of Canton, from Calcutta, Sept. 28, 35 S., 24 E.
North, for Calcutta, Oct. 14, 2 S., 29 W.
Coretoidan, from Calcutta, Sept. 12, 34 S., 18 E.
British Monarch, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 3, 16 N., 26 W.
Golden Fleeco, for Colombo, Oct. 13, 1 N., 25 W.
City of Pekin, for Bombay, Oct. 12, on the line, 25 W.
Lottie Warren, for Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1 N., 21 W.
Duple Singh, Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 29, 30 N., 25 W.
Celia Donovneo (Italian barque), Liverpool to Rangoon, Sept. 9, 13 N., 25 W.
Cordillera, for Bombay, Nov. 15, 43 N., 13 W.
Janet Cowan, for Calcutta, Oct. 10, 6 N., 23 W.
Indore, for Bombay, Oct. 10, 6 N., 23 W.
Frauz, for Akyab, Oct. 25, 24 N., 56 W.
Gemi, for Rangoon, Oct. 27, 12 N., 26 W.
Fraus, for Akyab, Sept. 28, 46 N., 10 W.
Elise, from Rangoon, Nov. 17, 44 N., 20 W.
Melmurey, for Calcutta, Oct. 16, 1 N., 25 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Dhoolia (s.), for Calcutta, has anchored at Ryde with engines out of order. The P. and O. steamer Mooltan, from Southampton, arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 29, experienced severe weather, lost three boats, and received other damage.

The following letter, from the passengers by the India, has been addressed to Messrs. R. Rubartino and Co., Genoa:—

"We, first-class passengers by the s.s. India, from Bombay to Genoa, have much pleasure in stating that we have found the accommodation in the India very complete and comfortable, and the food excellent. We have received great attention and kindness from Capt. Dodero and the other officers of the ship, and we think that, if the excellence and comfort of the vessels of this company, and the beauty of the voyage between Suez and Genoa were better known, they would attract many passengers."

LOUISA J. PERCIVAL.

M. J. BARK, Maj.-Gen., Bombay Army.
E. H. PERCIVAL, Bombay Civil Service."

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Hodgson, Lieut. and Mrs. Denning, Mrs. and two Misses Melville, the Rev. — Eddy, Mrs. and two Misses Brownlow, Mr. Blaker, Mr. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Ashburner, Capt. Molyneux, and Mr. Barrow.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Miss Doyley, Mr. and Miss Shillineford, Mr. W. Innes, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenwick.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker, Mr. Overieck, and Mr. Zugler.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Cochran.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Watkins, Miss Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Traill, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Goldard, Mr. Barry, and Dr. Ryan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Walker, Miss Lister, Major and Mrs. Cloete, and two Misses Cloete.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss McPherson.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Nagasaki, and Mr. Ohno.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Maud and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesser Coope, Miss Hadger, and Capt. and Mrs. Twynning.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Gasbutt, and Mr. Wilson.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Harris, and two Misses Wood.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. H. Orth.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Asst. Com. Campbell.

DECEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wyllie, and Miss Walker.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ruelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bowett, and Mr. Nixon.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Newbigging, and Mr. and Mrs. Pearce.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Kirke, and Mr. and Mrs. Saul.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. and Miss Breton.

DECEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Graham, and Mr. Allen.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major Lambert, and Col. Gill.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Peill.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rita and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and Mrs. Bruce and infant.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. and Miss Thomson.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Creagh.

DECEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hobart.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Moore, Capt. Dowler, Mrs. Bernon, and Mr. E. B. Thomas.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Babbage, Mrs. Hayne, and Miss Malpas.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Mulcolin.

our railway communications, by organising our power, and, above all, by securing the respect and affection of our subjects. Once render the natives well-affected to our rule, and Russian intrigues would be without scope or opportunity. With a compact empire and a contented people we might afford to laugh at the threats of our neighbour. Not for years or generations yet to come can the power of Russia in the East be anything like a match for ours. We have got all the riches of the plains, while she has nothing but the wilderness and poverty of the hills. True, these rugged regions are tenanted by martial tribes at her disposal; but there are no better soldiers in Asia than we can command by tens of thousands in Hindostan. Moreover, intrigue and rupees are as much at our service as at hers, and we have a body of officers, civil as well as military, second to none in the world. We do not think the prospect a bad one; we are very sure it would not be improved by an expedition to Tartary or Afghanistan. Possibly the policy of Russia may be as pacific as it is just now represented, but, we repeat, it is not requisite for our line of argument to build on any such assumption. We know that we ourselves advanced from East to West, if not with reluctance, at any rate without set design. We had no option in the matter; and though, perhaps, Anglo-Indians on the spot looked contentedly on successive annexations, it is certain they were regarded with something like alarm at home. Up to the year 1850, in fact, we advanced to meet Russia far more rapidly than she advanced to meet us. If the Russians should now plead compulsion and helplessness in defence of their conquests, we could not reject the argument, for we have traversed the very same ground. We may put what trust we please in the innocence of their intentions, but we cannot gainsay their professions. If we fight, we can only do so on the plainly avowed principle of keeping them at a distance. We should have to say that, however peaceable or advantageous their mission in the East might be, and whatever the provocations they might receive from the tribes around them, they must not transgress a certain line. Even then, however, the policy would quickly reduce itself to an absurdity. Its object would be to establish a broad tract of debatable ground—say, the territory of Afghanistan—between ourselves and the Russians; but how, except by our own advance to the western frontiers of the Afghans, could that object be secured; and, when we had thus advanced, where would be the debatable ground? Practically Afghanistan itself would have become a British province, and we should be producing the very collision we professed to dread. The whole question, comprehensive as it is, can be brought within the narrowest compass. Assume, not as an inevitable event, but as a possible contingency, that we shall have to fight with Russia for the Empire of India—where should the battle ground be? We can make it where we please. We can stay where we are and wait for the coming enemy in the Punjab. We can cross the border, meet the foe half-way, and take up a new frontier further to the West, as we have done a score of times before. By so doing, however, we should be exhausting our resources while we precipitated what, after all, might be an avoidable collision; whereas by establishing ourselves firmly within our own dominions we secure ourselves at once the greatest advantage in the event of a conflict, and the best chance of escaping it altogether.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—When conversing with Indian merchants who have been in Africa, they have affirmed to us that Spanish agents convey slaves from the east coast of Africa in vessels carrying the French flag. We did not allude to this matter before, because we were afraid there might be some mistake in the statement; but that such things have been done under the French flag is rendered certain by a letter, which has been placed in our hands, dated Zanzibar, the 17th July, 1860, from General Rigby, then Colonel Rigby, the Consul and Political Agent at that place, and from which letter we are permitted to publish the following important extract:—"A slave trade is still being carried on here by a low vile Spaniard under French protection. A month ago a Spanish slave dealer from Cuba arrived here, and the French Consul has taken him under his wing; it was soon discovered that picked slaves were being purchased at double the usual price for some foreign market; it was known to every soul in the place that these Spaniards were secretly purchasing them to be shipped to Cuba. I stirred up the Sultan and told him and all the chief Arabs that if they did not take energetic measures to stop this I felt certain that the importation of slaves into Zanzibar from the mainland would be entirely stopped. I told them that the slave trade was now prohibited by the consent of all nations from every part of the coast of Africa except the Zanzibar dominions; that these Arabs could not pretend to any right to steal men and children in Central Africa and bring them here for sale. The Arabs now all look upon the slave trade here as doomed to soon end, especially as I have lately emancipated all the slaves belonging to Hindoos and Banians, to the number of 3,605 persons. Up to now the Sultan has got hold of 186 of the slaves purchased for this vile Spaniard, and at my urgent request he has emancipated them, giving to each a legal certificate of freedom, a new dress, and a piece of ground. Some time ago the French Consul showed me a despatch from Walewski legalising the slave trade: on reading it I said, 'Why, this is the slave trade pure and simple.' He replied, 'Of course it is.' What a curse this traffic is to East Africa, and does no good to these vile Arabs, who are becoming more debased and greater drunkards every day."—*Bombay Gazette*.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times* maintains that, be the intentions of Russia what they may, it has never yet been, and would not now be, our interest to cross our frontier and march out to meet her with the hope of arresting her career. If we must fight, we had better fight on the borders of India than on the borders of Afghanistan. Of course, we could give her trouble where she is, and make the conquest or pacification of the Tartar Khanates a difficult task. But it is not worth our while, on a survey of the whole case, to precipitate a conflict on such conditions, or to carry our arms to such a field. We shall do better by maturing our resources within our own dominions, by perfecting

QUARTERLY INDIA OFFICE LIST OF H.M.'s REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER, 1872.

REGIMENT. BENGAL.	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
4th Hussars ...	Meerut	...	Oct. 16, 1867
5th Lancers ...	Sealkote	...	July 28, 1863
11th Hussars ...	Muttra	...	July 25, 1866
20th " ...	Umballah	...	...
21st " ...	Lucknow	...	...
2nd Batt. 1st Foot ...	Shahjehanpore	...	Aug. 15, 1866
1st " 3rd " ...	Sectapore	...	July 21, 1866
1st " 5th " ...	Bareilly	...	Aug. 25, 1866
1st " 6th " ...	Peshawur	...	Dec. 10, 1867
1st " 8th " ...	Cawnpore	...	July 10, 1866
1st " 11th " ...	Morar	...	July 16, 1864
2nd " 12th " ...	Subathoo	...	July 19, 1864
1st " 14th " ...	Fort William	...	Nov. 1, 1869
1st " 17th " ...	Lucknow	...	Jan. 8, 1870
2nd " 19th " ...	Allahabad	...	Aug. 24, 1863
2nd " 25th " ...	Saugor	...	July 29, 1863
26th Regt. " ...	Fyzabad	...	July 24, 1865
36th " " ...	Rawul Pindee	...	Aug. 1, 1863
37th " " ...	Mecan Meer	...	July 18, 1866
39th " " ...	Ferozepore	...	Oct. 2, 1869
41st " " ...	Mooltan	...	July 24, 1865
54th " " ...	Jullundur	...	Oct. 21, 1871
55th " " ...	Chuckrata	...	Nov. 10, 1863
58th " " ...	Sealkote	...	July 18, 1864
2nd Batt. 60th " (Rifles) ...	Nowshera	...	Sept. 15, 1867
62nd Regt. " ...	Lucknow	...	Dec. 26, 1868
63rd " " ...	Hazareebaugh	...	Oct. 7, 1870
65th " " ...	Agra	...	Jan. 10, 1871
70th " " ...	Rawul Pindee	...	Oct. 7, 1871
72nd " " ...	Umballah	...	Feb. 20, 1871
85th " " ...	Dugshaie	...	Jan. 30, 1868
92nd " " ...	Chuckrata	...	Jan. 25, 1868
10th " " ...	Dinapore	...	June 25, 1865
105th " " ...	Meerut	...	...
106th " " ...	Jhansie	...	...
107th " " ...	Dum Dum	...	...
108th " " ...	Roorkee	...	...
Royal Artillery. A. Horse Brigade ...	Peshawur	...	July 13, 1864
F. " ...	Umballah	...	...
8th Foot " ...	Lucknow	...	July 6, 1866
13th " " ...	Mecan Meer	...	Oct. 13, 1871
16th " " ...	Barrackpore	...	...
19th " " ...	Meerut	...	...
23rd " " ...	Morar	...	...
MADRAS. 16th Lancers ...	Secunderabad	...	Sept. 9, 1865
15th Hussars ...	Bangalore	...	June 18, 1864
*2nd Battalion 10th Foot ...	Rangoon	...	Jan. 11, 1869
1st " 21st " ...	Bangalore	...	Feb. 15, 1869
*2nd " 21st " ...	Fort St. George	...	July 11, 1863
*2nd " 24th " ...	Secunderabad	...	Mar. 12, 1869
44th Regiment ...	Kamptee	...	Sept. 28, 1871
45th " " ...	Tonchoo	...	Feb. 14, 1863
48th " " ...	Bellary	...	...
70th Regiment Foot ...	Secunderabad	...	Oct. 23, 1863
89th " " ...	Cannanore	...	Sept. 30, 1870
Royal Artillery. D. Horse Brigade ...	Bangalore	...	...
5th Foot " ...	Madras	...	Oct. 15, 1867
20th " " ...	Secunderabad	...	...
BOMBAY. 3rd Hussars ...	Ahmednuggur	...	Nov. 14, 1868
15th " " ...	Mhow	...	Nov. 14, 1869
1st Battalion 2nd Foot ...	Belgaum	...	Oct. 10, 1863
49th Regiment Foot ...	Mhow	...	Aug. 29, 1865
56th " " ...	Poona	...	Feb. 28, 1871
59th " " ...	Nusserabad	...	Sept. 5, 1867
*3rd Battalion 60th Rifles ...	Aden	...	Aug. 20, 1867
66th " " ...	Kurrachoe	...	Feb. 15, 1870
68th " " ...	Poona	...	Feb. 10, 1872
83rd " " ...	Poona	...	Mar. 11, 1870
108th " " ...	Deesa	...	...
Royal Artillery. 6th Foot " ...	Bombay	...	Jan. 10, 1869
9th " " ...	Ahmedabad	...	Sept. 25, 1869
15th " " ...	Kurkee	...	...

NOTE.—C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, will embark for India in the season of 1872-73 to relieve D Brigade.

The Regiments to embark are as follows:—10th Hussars, 40th, 43rd, 51st, and 67th Regiments.

* These Regiments are under orders to return home.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101
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6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	93½
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4 per Cent. of 1872	97½ 98
5 per Cent. of 1868-67	93½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	104½ 105

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	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872	104 to 105
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879
	India Stock Debentures, 1858
	" " " 1859
	" " " 1863
	" " " 1864
	" " " 1861 or 1860
	India Debentures, 1873	100½ to 101½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100½ to 102½
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½ to 104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870	103½ to 104½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868	102½ to 103½
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Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	110½ to 111½
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20	Ditto ...	6	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	92 to 94
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	107½ to 109½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
20	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	2	107 to 108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	5	par to 1 pm.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 18; Agra and Madras, November 16; Calcutta, November 15.

THE great event of the week in Bombay was the arrival of Lord Northbrook from Karachi on the 14th. For several days afterwards all business remained at a standstill in that rich and loyal city. Sir P. Wodehouse and his colleagues met the Viceroy on landing, and the whole party set off for Government House in a grand procession through streets lined of course with the usual crowds. On the 15th his Lordship was for some hours engaged in receiving native chiefs and princes, among whom three of the first rank, Jaipur, Baroda, and Indore, were not to be found. In the afternoon 800 gentlemen attended the Viceroy's levée in the Town-hall; and the day's labours closed with a brilliant ball given by the Governor of Bombay. Saturday morning was devoted to business, but in the afternoon came off the grand durbar, at which his Lordship invested the Shah Jehan Begam of Bhopal and Sir John Strachey with the Order of the Star of India. Such a gathering of princes and notables was never before witnessed in Bombay. The native princes and nobles, who were to be counted by scores, blazed out in all the splendour of jewels and cloth of gold; Sir Salar Jung alone being conspicuous for the lack of ornament. The procession of Knights, each shaded by his gold cloth umbrella, and accompanied by his banner-bearer and pages, was a sight which Bombay will long remember. The Begam, who came forward veiled "almost like a bride" with a long thin veil, to receive the decorations of a Grand Commander, seems to have attracted the lion's share of interest on the part of our countrymen and women. On the evening of the 17th, Lord Northbrook attended the cathedral in state.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE had also been exchanging visits with the crowd of princes and nobles waiting in Bombay to do honour to the Viceroy. Among his visitors was the intelligent

Rao of Cutch, who has been winning golden opinions by his efforts to promote the education of his subjects. During his stay in Bombay the Rao visited the railway workshops at Parell and the *Magdala* turret ship, "astonishing those round him by the intelligence of his questions and remarks."

AFTER the formal exchange of greetings between the Viceroy and the Khan of Khelat on board the Viceregal barge at Sakkar, the Khan, the Political Agent, and Sir W. Merewether were left alone with Lord Northbrook for half-an-hour's private talk. During that time Lord Northbrook gave the Khan some friendly advice regarding his future conduct, both towards our Political Agent and his own refractory Sirdars. The interview is said to have ended to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Khan's "nazars" or presents to the Viceroy are said to have been so shabby that he apologised for their trifling value. They appear to have been quite eclipsed by the offerings of Mir Ali Morad, of Khairpur. The Khan, however, who lives in a poor country, where works of art are perhaps little known, may have contributed his share, in the shape of four horses and four camels, admitted to be "fine animals," two of them belonging to the double-humped species, and therefore rare enough in India.

LORD NORTHBROOK is said to have sanctioned the making of an "inundation canal," that is, a canal which is filled only during the overflow of the Indus, part of which work will pass through the territory of the Khan of Khelat. Its probable cost will be about £75,000, which will not take long to make good if the Khan's unruly subjects can be induced to exchange the delights of highway robbery for the toils of peaceful agriculture.

THE Viceroy's levée at Karachi was chiefly remarkable for the presence of Shir Mohammed, the old Amir of Talpur, who fought against Sir C. Napier nearly thirty years ago, and has since been decorated with the Star of India for his after services to the country of his ancient foes.

WE learn by telegram that Sir Bartle Frere had an audience of King Victor Emmanuel on the 4th of this month. His Majesty handed over to his guest a gold medal bearing his own image on one side, and begged that it might be delivered to Dr. Livingstone as a token of the king's esteem and sympathy.

WE are glad to see that the services of the Loshai Expedition are to be commemorated by the bestowal of the India Medal, with a separate clasp for "Loshai," on all who took part in that very trying campaign.

SOME alarm appears to have been awakened in the Indian Civil Service by a rumour that Lord Northbrook desires to introduce a system of confidential Reports, like that which already exists in the army. According to the *Englishman* however the alarm is unfounded. All that the Viceroy has done or proposed is, to call on the Chief Commissioners of non-regulation provinces for annual reports on the qualifications of Civil Officers and Military Officers in civil employ, with a view to helping him in selecting the fittest men for promotion. Hitherto it seems to have been the custom for each Viceroy on his retirement to destroy or take away with him all confidential papers bearing on the character of subordinate officers. Each new Viceroy therefore began his work with empty boxes, and

any information he might require was furnished by the Secretaries of Departments. His vast patronage during the first year or so of his office thus came to be vested in the hands of his secretaries; and many an officer, who was too modest to urge his own claims, or lacked friends powerful enough to recommend them, would be left out in the cold, while the friend of a secretary was pretty sure to get on. By the new arrangement Lord Northbrook aims at doing away with a system which enables a few irresponsible advisers to take what advantage they please of their Viceroy's ignorance. That such is the real purpose of the order in question may be gathered from one special provision by which his Lordship promises to use his own discretion in notifying to the officers concerned the unfavourable nature of the reports he may have received about them. By this means a decisive check is likely to be placed on the tendency of the reporting officer to indulge his spite or his prejudices at the expense of his subordinates. With the prospect before him of having his own statements carefully tested, the Commissioner who makes a report will be impelled in some degree to weigh his words, and to consult the public interest rather than his personal likings and dislikes.

If the *Madras Athenæum* has not been misinformed, the punishment of an English garotter must be light indeed compared with that meted out to native criminals of the vulgarst type at Madras. Twenty-five lashes in this country is a notable event, to be carefully described in popular daily journals of the widest circulation. In Madras however it seems to be regarded as "a mild flogging." Almost every week, says the *Madras journal*, "in our district jails fifty lashes are administered for the pettiest offence. A man has no appetite and can't eat his food in a jail. He is reported by the warder to the Superintendent as one who is trying, by not eating, to make himself ill, and thus escape his daily work—and at once the Superintendent orders him so many lashes." The cat in short is described as "the supreme remedy" for all kinds of petty offences; and no one apparently dreams of stinting the number of strokes in accordance with English ideas of fitness or severity. Perhaps, if the punishment is so common, our countrymen in India have brought themselves to believe that the natives are "used to it," as a well known authority once remarked about the skinning of eels alive. We for our part should think that floggings thus heavily and indiscriminately administered, would hardly tend to humanise either natives or Europeans in India. It appears however that in some parts of that country the process is carried on with a little more regard for the sufferer's powers of endurance. In Bengal at any rate the cane is substituted for the cat, and no more than twenty stripes can be inflicted at one time. But perhaps the Madrassies are considered a tougher race than their neighbours in Bengal.

THE *Broad Arrow* protests with much force against the proposed abolition of the gun-carriage factory at Madras, as one of the most impolitic measures ever recommended by "an intelligent body of men." Of the intelligence of those who make the proposal, the less we say, the better. It must be a very peculiar sort of wisdom which would seek to concentrate into one establishment at Allahabad all the military workshops needful for the supply of a country so vast as India. Railways can do much in the way of annihilating space; but two thousand miles from Allahabad to some of the stations in Southern India mean a serious delay in the provision of a needful war-appliance, at a time perhaps of pressing need. How are the batteries that might be wanted some day for a rising in the Dakhan or Mysore to be equipped at short notice from Allahabad? Madras may have no need of a separate Commander-in-Chief with all the establishments thereto appended; but it does not follow that the centralising principle should be extended to the making of gun-carriages also. Instead of fewer factories for warlike tools and appliances, we should be glad to see more; one at least to every large province. We have not yet heard that gun-carriages can be made better or more cheaply at Fettehghar or Allahabad, than in Madras; and the last named place has hitherto been renowned for the excellence of the work it has turned out for the Ordnance Department. The notion of doing away with the Madras factory must have issued from the same brain whence came the proposal to abolish or at least cut down the Madras Army—the only reserve army we have in India.

FROM the evidence adduced at the inquest on Sir D. McLeod's body, it seems but too clear that his death was mainly owing to his own unfortunate rashness in trying to enter a train already moving at the rate of several miles an hour. At the same time the recommendation tacked on to the jury's verdict confirms the general belief that such accidents might be prevented or deprived of their worst effects by due precautions on the part of railway managers. The closing of a gate would have kept Sir Donald off the platform, and a proper footboard along the carriages would have saved him from the dreadful penalties involved in the taking of one false step.

A SENTENCE in the *Times* of Wednesday last appears to throw a melancholy light on the cause of Sir Donald's eagerness to catch the train, which, after all, we hear, was not going in his direction. "At the very time of his death"—says the writer of the obituary notice—"he was on his way to plead at a meeting for the extension of Christian vernacular education in the East." Had he been only a little less anxious to keep his appointment, a precious life might still have been spared to his friends and clients in both hemispheres. A strange fatality, by the way, has overtaken three of the Anglo-Indian statesmen whose names figured most prominently at the farewell banquet given to Sir D. Macleod at Lahore, in May, 1870. On New Year's day 1871 his successor Sir Henry Durand was killed by a fall from his elephant. Lord Mayo himself died in February of this year by the hand of an assassin, and on the 28th of last November a horrible railway accident carried off Sir Donald himself.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, at that same banquet Lord Napier of Magdala gave his hearers a new reading of a certain passage in Indian history. It appears that his Lordship contrasted the state of the Punjab in 1870 with what it had been "twenty years before, when Sir D. McLeod first entered it, and pursued the Afghans to Attock." We used to believe that in 1849 the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans after Gujrat was carried out by "the flying General," Sir Walter Gilbert, and not by the distinguished civil officer who was about to take over the Jalandhar Division from Mr. John Lawrence. But our historical guides appear to have conspired to mislead us; and we bow to the high authority of Lord Napier, who was himself an actor in the Punjab Campaign; provided always that he said what our contemporary credits him with saying.

FOR another piece of news we are indebted to the *Spectator*. Talking of Sir George Balfour, the candidate for Kincardineshire, that journal informs us that he "saved the Indian Treasury in 1868, and was only refused his reward because he would meddle with the home expenditure of the India Office." A captious critic might object, that Sir George could hardly have been engaged in saving the Indian Treasury when all his energies were bestowed on the task of organising a new Control Department for the English War Office. He might also question the need for saving the Indian Treasury in that particular year. Moreover it is a curious circumstance, that the officer who is said to have earned no thanks for meddling with the home expenditure of the India Office in 1868, has since been employed by the Indian Council in trying to reduce the expenditure of the Indian Government both at home and abroad. Be that as it may however, we have little doubt that if Sir G. Balfour wins his seat, the interests of sound economy, combined with a just regard for the guaranteed rights and privileges of old Indian officers, will find in him a powerful exponent in the House of Commons.

THE remains of Sir D. McLeod were interred on Thursday last at Kensal Green. It is pleasant to note that the carriage of the Duke of Edinburgh led the train of thirty carriages which followed the body.

THERE is a hitch of some kind in the working of the money order system between England and India. It seems that a good deal of money remitted from India in Post-office orders is lying unclaimed in the General Post-office, because the names and addresses of the senders have not been correctly given. The arrangements made on this side for the despatch of money orders are said to be all that could be desired. It is a pity that

the Indian Post-office people have not been equally successful in carrying out their share of a great experiment devised for the general benefit. We can hardly suppose that the average of those who send money orders home from India are more dull or careless than the bulk of their correspondents in this country.

In a long and elaborate minute on the working of the Bengal Jails in 1871, Mr. G. Campbell states his reasons for selecting a judicial officer to fill the post left vacant by the early death of Dr. Mouat's successor, Dr. Fawcus. The whole question of jail discipline in Bengal wanted examining, he thought, from a judicial point of view. Too much attention had been paid to manufactures and finance, while the penal object of imprisonment, especially with regard to short-term prisoners, had been proportionally overlooked. In the lock-ups petty misdemeanants were "simply detained and fed." In the larger jails a skilful workman was at once allowed many privileges, and educated prisoners led easy lives, besides being enabled to make many underhand profits. The prisoners were not classified. The paid warders were wholly undisciplined and useless for effective control. Prisoners' labour was hired out to the outside public. Prisoners under trial were not properly separated from the rest. Medical officers had received charge of jails without reference to their special fitness. The Lieutenant-Governor on the contrary has made the district officer ultimately responsible for the management of the district jail, with power to recommend either a civil or a medical officer for the immediate charge of it. After discussing the question of profits from prison labour, Mr. Campbell concludes that the alleged profits are less than they appear, and are altogether too small to raise the question of profit above other and more important considerations, such, for example, as the inculcation of regular and industrious habits. He is for teaching prisoners "the arts most likely to be followed afterwards." A released prisoner "will not set up a complicated loom, but if he can earn four or six annas per day as a bricklayer, instead of one and a-half anna as a coolie or a thief, there is a chance that he may take to the former mode of livelihood." Looking at the pliable and placable character of most native convicts, Mr. Campbell would not have their labour made too rigidly penal and expiatory, as a rule. The bulk of them may be kept fairly disciplined on a moderate amount of labour, by means of a good system of manufactures.

With regard to the sanitary question, which he deems the "most difficult of all," Mr. Campbell declines to sacrifice everything else to the mere chance of reducing a death-rate which is still, he confesses, far from low. So many jails which ought to be healthy happen to be the reverse, while so many others remain comparatively healthy in spite of sanitary rules, that he is content to accept "a moderately excessive death-rate," with a fair amount of discipline and moderate labour for all prisoners, and "really severe punishment for a moderate proportion of them." This question of punishment indeed is, he owns, "one of the most unsolved and most unsatisfactory of modern problems," in a country where the people are strange to us, and the instruments to work with are far from trustworthy. Nevertheless "we must do the best we can," hoping for some good result in due time.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. W. Armstrong, late Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, at Lahore, Nov. 8, aged 60. Capt. F. Rose, D.P.W., at Meerut, Nov. 6, aged 69. Capt. O. B. Smith, at Calcutta, Oct. 26. Capt. F. Rose, D.P.W., aged 60, at Meerut, Nov. 6. MADRAS.—Major A. Drury, Madras Staff Corps.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Hart, Mr. Bouludis and infant Mr. F. French, Mr. Maciver, Mrs. Glancey, Mr. G. Smyth, Mr. B. Chapman and child, Col. Nesbitt, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. C. Byrne. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Angelo. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Smith. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 4.—From BOMBAY.—Sir John Strachey, Col. A. B. Johnson, Mr. Day, and Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Tacchi. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Parodi. From ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. — Franklin, Mr. Hennett.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From MADRAS.—Major Gildea and infant. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. T. G. Aubert. From GALLI.—Dep. commissary Lambie, and Miss Gascoigne. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. T. Present, Mrs. Bernie, Mrs. O'Meara and four children, Capt. Morris, Mr. Murray and two children, Mr. Barnard, Major gen. Bouchier, Lady Bouchier, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. B. Francis, Capt. Trevor, and Mr. E. M. Garrard. From ADEN.—Mrs. Black.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Gwalior's" Letter must stand over till our next.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 9, 1872.

MILITARY TACTICS IN THE FIELD.—II.

WE have shown in brief what the writers of the Essays published by the Duke of Wellington think regarding the best kind of formation for infantry advancing to the attack. All of them agree in recognising loose or open-order lines of skirmishers and supports, as the only practicable substitute for the old system of feeling the way with a thin screen of skirmishers, and then advancing in close-order lines. To these proposals the new drill regulations give on the whole a formal sanction. A great step also has been taken in the right direction by the virtual breaking up of battalions into wings, and the doubling up of the old companies for tactical purposes. Practice will gradually develop further changes in the mode of handling these new formations. In time perhaps the double-company of parade will become the recognised unit of the battalion in barracks, while the leading officer of the double-company will attain to something of the power and responsibility now enjoyed by the Prussian captain. Commanders also of sub-divisions and sections will necessarily be charged with the higher duties which greater freedom in the handling of those bodies will involve; and the sergeants of a battalion must in their turn be accustomed to wield within due limits the practical command of yet smaller bodies of men. All this of course will require more careful training than ever in the preliminary drill of our foot soldiers. More, and not less attention will have to be paid to the grammar of drill, to those very movements which are no longer practicable under fire. Before soldiers are fit for manœuvring in loose order, they must still be accustomed to every sort of close formation, to step and wheel together in line or column, elbow to elbow, in closed ranks, at given words of command, as they have always done before. Perfection in these things will ensure the greatest amount of ease and precision in the more extended movements of the field, just as, in most cases,

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance;
And those move easiest who have learned to dance."

One of the Essayists, Lieutenant Cooper King, lays noticeable stress on the "principle of extension which follows the use of small flexible units" as specially desirable for small armies such as ours. By an orderly extension of our attacking or defending lines we "gain the power of enabling small masses to act in most cases against larger ones." German experience in the late war has shown that twenty thousand men are no longer needed to defend a mile of frontage against the enemy.

If the Prussians at Saarbrücken had only about 5,000 men to the mile, at Le Mans about 3,000, and very little more at St. Quentin, it is not too much to assume that well-trained and well-officer English soldiers could be trusted to win battles under like conditions. If the great fighting qualities which nature has given them are duly supplemented by careful training, they ought to acquit themselves just as brilliantly in extended movements to the front or flank as they have hitherto done in the tactics which they borrowed from Frederick the Great. The essence of all fighting is in fact exceedingly simple. To turn or force the enemy's position, and to prevent him from doing the same thing to yours, sums up the whole of a commander's duty in the field. In face of the new firearms, flanking movements will more than ever be preferred to front attacks; and in making or meeting such movements the old English steadiness, discipline, pluck, and self-reliance will hardly fail against the old odds, provided that to these virtues be added the utmost possible freedom in the use of the soldier's brains, limbs, and bodily senses.

With regard to the various uses of cavalry in the future, Captain Russell, as a cavalry officer, has much to say that is well worth hearing. Whatever cavalry could fairly be expected to do before, they are quite as able, he holds, to do still. Broken infantry, guns limbered up, shaken lines, or unbroken cavalry, will henceforth be as open as ever to a cavalry attack. For all such purposes the cavalry of an army corps should be massed together, and a second line should move in support of the first. They should advance in some kind of compact formation, with a few scouts in front, but no skirmishers, the use of horsemen in open order being merely "a waste of horse power." It is a mistake to suppose that heavy cavalry have had their day. Trautenau, Nachod, Königgratz, and Rezonville bore witness to the advantage enjoyed under certain conditions by heavy men on big horses over small horses and light men. In modern warfare the making and repelling of flank attacks will enter largely into the horse-soldier's duties. For that end Captain Russell would train him to fight, like the old original dragoon, on foot as well as on horseback, so that cavalry might "establish a foot-hold either for offence or defence in any spot, until the infantry could follow and support them." This indeed was the great lesson taught in the last days of the American War, by the brilliant way in which Sheridan's dismounted troopers held fast the retreating Lee until Grant brought up his infantry to their support. Yet, strange to say, it was a lesson which the Prussians failed to learn, until circumstances at last compelled them to raise two regiments of mounted gendarmes, and to send out bodies of infantry in waggons.

Instead of using cavalry for such a purpose, Sir Garnet Wolseley agrees with Lieutenant Maurice in advising the employment of mounted infantry, "men having the mobility of cavalry and the fighting efficiency of good infantry skirmishers." Sir Garnet might have enforced his argument by reference to the success with which Sir C. Napier improvised bodies of mounted infantry during his Trakki raid, and to the services of the Sindh Camel Corps in Sir Hugh Rose's Central Indian Campaign. Had some of Gilbert's infantry been thus mounted during his famous march to Attok, the flying Afghans might have been brought to bay before they crossed the Indus. The question between mounted infantry and cavalry trained to fight at need on foot is one which might best be settled on pecuniary grounds; but the need for settling it one way or the other seems to us beyond all question.

Equally manifest to our thinking is the usefulness of the mitrailleuse for defensive purposes, if for nothing else. On this point Sir Garnet Wolseley, for one, speaks with just confidence. As a substitute for artillery, the mitrailleuse, planted in batteries after the fashion adopted by the French in the late war, appears to have been a failure; but properly managed and placed singly here and there under cover, it should hold its own against infantry and even guns to a distance of at least 1,500 yards. "If the Russians at Alma"—says Sir G. Wolseley—"had had, say, ten Gatling guns distributed along their front, the

allies could not have forced the position as they did." For preventing the passage of a fordable river, for checking a flank movement, guarding a lane, or filling gaps in a weak line of infantry, such a weapon ought to be of great service. In Indian warfare, especially among the hills on the frontier, it would surely prove invaluable in the place, or in aid of the usual mountain guns.

At a range of more than a thousand or twelve hundred yards of course nothing will beat artillery fire for general destructiveness. Shrapnel and other shells have an unpleasant way of searching out cover which bullets are wont to spare. In meeting an attack, artillery fire must always be the mainstay of the defending force, threatening death or damage to everything that stands or moves within its range. "No object," says Lieutenant King, an artillery officer, "would be gained by massing the guns. The more scattered they are, the safer they will be." On this point he is at one with Sir G. Wolseley, who heartily scouts "the old superstition against ever posting one single gun in any position," however effective for purposes of attack or defence. Common sense, indeed, as well as soldierly experience would indicate the policy of scattering instead of massing guns, in order to deal the heaviest possible blows at the least possible cost to your own side. For this end Lieutenant King would range most of the light field guns on either flank, so as to concentrate their fire at need on any given point, unhampered by the advance of infantry from the centre of their line.

Correspondence.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.—V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Since last I write, have been out of town in country seat, because invitation arrived from rural squire. Local name cannot publish from delicacy. But permission is giving that one two impressions may send of visit for your wide extended circulating journal. It was best to go, because natives of India stop in this great cockney metropolis too much, and never can see real European up-country bit of life in the tight little British Island. Rain drizzle all first day that arrive, and fog so much that cannot see out of window. So billiards always I am playing with host. Next day better, am seeing village and farm. One thing very bad! Unclean animals are swarming like lice in a coolie's blanket! English why will keep? Must see on me! daun in India vile diabolical manners of animal? Besides too hideous face got, long nasty nose, evil envious eyes, bad smell, no hair on back, and dirt always eating with greedy noise. How can European eat and stomach not be sick with nausea? This mystery to me! Female Ryot in village make curious curtsy salaam by first pretending sit down, then all at once change mind and bob up again! Male Ryot pull hard his hair, if old and bald do not know what he do! Not poor. How can talk of agricultural distress? Gets twenty eight rupees a month, poor helpless Indian Ryot only four rupees!! This is not according to Cocker. Country very verdant green, and innumerable trees and jungle. Beautiful bulls and stallions are grazing in the midst, but there are no pariah dogs anywhere in mortal vision! And always fog, fog, fog, fog.

When return to mansion then it is proper to dress smart for dinner. Soon are seated round hospitable mahogany board. Then eating and drinking as much as can hold. When stomach is plenty full, then God forbid, if one was to do same as in India, namely, look hard at host, make copious noisy eructations in stomach, and say "thanks." This not fashionable only shocking in this country. Dinner nearly over when waiter poke under nose white-coloured pudding. The Devil tempted me to take some and put a large spoonful in mouth. No sooner than I am dying with pain and think I am poisoned! I am grinning in horse collars, cannot help. But everyone is bursting into guffaw! One gentleman say, "never mind, it is only ice pudding." To Hell with ice pudding, I am repeating inside me.

After dinner a nightingale-voiced lady is singing songs on piano very melodious and shrill, but very glad when done, be-

cause little too much noise for drums in ear. Soon it is time to sleep with Morpheus, and then all go to rosy slumber, because nearly Sunday morning. Next day go to village church with Squire. Plenty clodhopping rustics and lusty plough boys get in free seats, soon snoring away same as in bed. Infant schoolboys very troublesome, will not be quiet or obey schoolmaster. Farmers do not listen, but now and then blow nose very hard, and stare at roof, same as if all time thinking of pig. *Padrè* make too much monotonous noise like Tom Tom, so Squire have comfortable nap in sermon. Nobody kneel when offer prayer. I am thinking this only mockery religion. What good say prayers this way? These boorish people in country seem only to fill belly and sleep. Missionary more useful here than in Hindostan, because no caste got; only ignorant and want to learn. Plenty bad Bishops must live in this country, perhaps this the reason that the *Padrè* in St. George's-hall call out in voice of thunder, "Disestablish him."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Conway's Boarding-house,

Dec. 2, 1872.

FAIZ ALI KHAN.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

The *Englishman* asserts that in no one instance that it is aware of is the District Collector entrusted with the work of supervising the settlement operations in his own district, although he may have had years of the general and special experience necessary for doing so with effect. The duty is invariably and absolutely made over to young gentlemen averaging some ten years' standing, who have a direct interest in getting over the work of one district as quickly as they can, in order that they may obtain an increase of pay in their own department, and employment of the same kind in another district. Thus is engendered a hard mechanical spirit; and, with the best intentions doubtless, the Settlement Officers are led to put the cart before the horse by regarding the pleasure of Government first, and the good of the people afterwards. This dangerous state of things has not been brought about without due warning. Here is an extract from a minute by Sir J. Lawrence, as Viceroy, dated March 5, 1864, which was reprinted at the Allahabad Government Press three years ago, and can hardly be considered as obsolete or fallen into abeyance:—"As a rule, the assessment of a district can be done in a more leisurely manner if it be made by the Collector than if it be made by a separate Settlement Officer, and there are often advantages in this work being done gradually. If a Collector spread the work over two or more years, it is of less moment; but a Settlement Officer, being a separate and special officer, must needs show considerable results in each year; and this may sometimes lead to the work being done too rapidly." In another part of the same paper the Viceroy had said that he fully concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that this agency should be preferred to any other, "wherever the District Officers are competent for this particular work, or may be able to afford the time requisite for it. . . . It were better to avoid appointing junior officers to the important office of Settlement Officer." It is certainly startling to find that these weighty directions have been so soon and so completely set aside; and we can only trust that the Government of India has received satisfactory explanations on the subject.

INDIANS AT HOME.

The *Englishman* remarks that we are not allowed, here in India, to forget how little our friends know about this country and the habits and customs of Anglo-Indians and natives. Almost every mail brings some new illustration of the deplorable ignorance of our countrymen on the simplest matters connected with our life here. The latest instance which has come to our notice is so excessively amusing that we give it to our readers. It comes to us through Madras, from which place one P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, the cotton-broker of a local mercantile firm, journeyed to England, accompanied by a friend. No sooner had these distinguished individuals set foot on English ground, than they found themselves centres of attraction and stars of the first magnitude. After "doing" the London season, our friends have recently been making a tour in the provinces, and have succeeded in turning the heads of our countrymen to no small extent. The triumphal progress has just culminated in an exchange of salutations with her Majesty the Queen, who, while halting at Ballater station on the occasion of her recent journey from Balmoral to Dunrobin, bowed as she crossed the railway platform to "Mr. Pothum Chetty Vencatachella Chetty and Mr. P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, two gentlemen from Madras, who were attired in native costume, and were positively ablaze with jewels and brilliants." We are quoting from an Aberdeen paper, which goes on to add: "These two gentlemen, we understand, came all the way from London to ob-

tain a sight of her Majesty, and they were very greatly delighted at the condescension of their Queen," to whom they in turn "made a very low obeisance." On the arrival at Aberdeen of the Royal train, into which the Madras broker and his friend had followed her Majesty, "Earl Granville, &c., Mr. P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, and Mr. Pothum Chetty Vencatachella Chetty,"—we are quoting the words used by the Aberdeen journalist,— "left the train, and came forward to the Royal carriage." What they did then history telleth not, but in the evening a banquet was given in Aberdeen, at which were present "the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., Mr. Pothum Chetty Vencatachella Chetty, P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, &c.," and after various toasts had been done justice to, the chairman rose and made the following speech:—"He thought that the next toast which he had to propose would be well received. They had the honour of having with them to-day two gentlemen from the Presidency of Madras. (Applause.) They were made heartily welcome, and they would wish them all prosperity and happiness in their visit to this country. (Applause.) We wish them to leave us, of course, with as good an impression as possible. He was not sure if he could pronounce their names properly, but he would ask them to drink to the health of Mr. Chetty and Mr. Naidu. (Applause.)" It has seldom been our fortune to read anything so ludicrous as this. Who this clever chairman was we do not gather from the *Madras Mail*, which quotes the Aberdeen journal; nor does it matter. But those of our readers who are not acquainted with Tamil proper names will understand the absurdity of proposing the health of "Mr. Chetty" and "Mr. Naidu" when we tell them that it would be no less amusing to propose the health of "Mr. Bahador" or "Mr. Khan," or for natives of this country to toast "Mr. Esquire," or "Mr. Kt.," or "Mr. Junior."

THE ACCUMULATION OF SILVER IN INDIA.

The *Englishman*, without going into the results of an increased supply of silver on prices, would confine itself to the simple issue as to whether that metal has or has not, to any great extent, accumulated in India. Now the facts on this head are briefly these. The exports of India greatly exceed her imports. For every ten rupees worth of her products which India sells to foreign nations she will only take payment of about six rupees in foreign merchandise, and requires the remaining four rupees to be paid to her in silver. The proportion varies, but the above understates rather than overstates it. Thus in 1862 the imports of merchandise were 22½ millions sterling, against 47½ of exports; in 1865 the imports were only 28 millions, against 68 millions of exports; and whenever trade is brisk the disproportion is always at its highest. In 1870 the imports stood at less than 33 millions sterling, against 52½ millions of exports. The balance of trade, which is thus strongly in favour of India, has to be adjusted partly by payments of interest upon the Indian debt in England, and partly by direct importations of treasure from the foreign purchasers of Indian merchandise. During the four years ending in 1866, the importations of bullion averaged, as near as may be, twenty-three millions sterling per annum. This, however, was a period of extraordinary mercantile activity, and during the four succeeding years, 1867-70, the importation of bullion amounted to little more than one-half that sum, or 12½ millions sterling a-year. Putting, therefore, the two periods of unusual prosperity and the subsequent depression together, we find a total importation of one hundred and forty-five millions sterling during the eight years ending in 1870. This represents an increase to the stock of precious metals in the country of no less than eighteen millions sterling per annum. During the same period the export of treasure has seldom touched 1½ millions a-year, and only twice exceeded two millions. The average is about 1½ millions, leaving a total decrease of 130 millions sterling to the stock of silver in India, or at the rate of more than 16 millions a-year. It is difficult at first sight to realise the effect of so vast a mass of bullion suddenly thrust into a country. But we may form some idea of the practical result by considering the average increase which it represents in the hoarded wealth of each family. Assuming the population of British India at 175 millions, and five persons to each family, we get a total of 35 million households. Now, supposing that not one of these households had a single rupee in its possession in 1863, the importations of treasure during the following eight years would give to each one of the 35 millions of families a hoard of no less than thirty-seven rupees a piece in 1870. That is to say, the importations of treasure, within eight years, would make each family in India the possessor of an accumulation of silver equal to a whole year's income for a labouring man at the commencement of the period. This fact speaks for itself. But there are other facts which speak even more strongly. Within eight years enough bullion has been accumulated in India to discharge the whole revenue of the Empire for two-and-a-half years to come, and a great deal more than enough to pay off the whole public debt which has grown up during a century and a-half of conquest and war.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—It is said that the final decision as to holding the Camp of Exercise will not be arrived at until the Commander-in-Chief has personally visited every station in the Punjab where the troops have suffered from cholera. He has just paid visits to Jallandar, Amritsar, and Lahore.

Bengal.

JABALPUR.—A contemporary informs us that the Jabalpur branch of the Bank of Bengal is to be closed as soon as the necessary arrangements for transferring the Government business to the Treasury are completed.

THE VICEROY.—We are able to state on good authority that Lord Northbrook has not had an attack of dengue, as is generally reported. His Lordship suffered for one day from a slight fever, sufficient to prevent him riding through a half-flooded country to Jacobabad, as mentioned in our paper of Friday last.—*Englishman*.

COLONEL HAUGHTON.—The Secretary of State for India has authorised the continuance of Colonel Haughton as Commissioner of the Kuch Behar Division after he has attained the age of fifty-five years. He is to hold the office until he succeeds to the allowances of a colonel of the staff corps in February, 1875. The ground of the favour is his peculiar knowledge of the "light" division of Kuch Behar, which will ere long be broken up.

MILITARY.—We understand that an officer has been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to devote his time for the next four or five months to the compilation of the services of all officers in the army. He will be located at Simla, where he will be assisted with information from the Adjutant General's office.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has authorised the formation at Umballa of a class with the view of qualifying officers as instructors in gymnastics. The class will be limited to six in number, and will be formed on the 15th of November, and the course will terminate on the 15th April.

DEATH OF DR. COULTER.—With most sincere and heartfelt regret we notice the death, in Cachar, of Dr. Coulter. It would be superfluous to add any expression of feeling beyond what has already found vent where he was so well-known and so highly respected. After a short illness he passed away from among those who loved him well and will long feel his loss. His remains were followed to the grave by one hundred and nine persons, the largest funeral gathering ever known in Cachar. The scene at the grave, we learn from a private source, was most distressing. Not one presens but felt he had lost a friend who would long hold a place in his memory.—*Bengal Times*, Nov. 2.

THE TIBET ROAD.—We are glad to hear that there are some hopes that the great road leading from Kalka to the Thibetan frontier is likely at length to be completed. The operations on the road were stopped by the occurrence of the mutiny in 1857; they were recommenced about 1860; and again stopped two years ago from want of funds. There are but five stages to be completed to reach the borders of China. When these are finished there will be a road sufficiently wide for laden animals of all descriptions to go the whole way on an almost level road from the plains through the hills into China, a distance of over three hundred miles. And orders for the completion of these last five stages have been given by Lord Northbrook, such work to be done during the next working season of 1873.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 5.

PUBLIC WORKS BLUNDERS.—Another letter from Colonel Tyrrell, the quondam executive engineer in the Central Provinces in the days when Mr. Temple reigned at Nagpore, has just been published. He does not appear to care about the elaborate accounts referred to by his critics, according to which little more was spent on the whole Raepore road than the sum alleged by Colonel Tyrrell to have been misappropriated in connection with it. He disputes the very foundation of the figured statement; and though it is hard to say whence came the funds out of which, as he says, the public were swindled, he still avers that thousands of pounds drawn on in the name of that road never went on to it in any shape. It is now too late to get to the bottom of that question; but there can be no doubt that there is great force in the general proposition laid down by Colonel Tyrrell—that too elaborate accounts are the bane of our public works system. The thundering Government resolution on the Saugor Barracks comes in time to add power to the elbow of the retired engineer who writes from the peaceful neighbourhood of Foyle Park. If we mistake not, one of the superior officers aimed at by Colonel Tyrrell is hit by this very resolution.—*Times of India*.

TRANSFORMATION OF SPENCE'S HOTEL.—The *Indian Daily News* in a recent issue stated that the Government of India, after negotiating for some time past for the buildings known as Spence's in Calcutta, had purchased them for the trifling consideration of seven lakhs of rupees, with an additional seventy thousand as compensation to Mr. Linton, the present lessee, for vacating the buildings before the expiration of the lease, which had three years to run. The ex-hotel will be converted into Government offices, and within its precincts the Foreign Department, the Home Office, the Military Department and the Agricultural Department will be located. By this transaction the Calcutta officials are saved all the trouble and bother of estimates and plans embodying the cost and style of a new building such as would be requisite for the accommodation of the above-named offices. The consideration of securing a ready-made office appears to have overbalanced all others in the estimation of the Government of India; but were the question of expenditure gone into, unless we err considerably, it would be found that *pukka* built (in the Calcutta sense

of the term) offices for the accommodation of these departments might have been created at considerably less expense. Calcutta public buildings generally are not remarkable either for their elegance externally or their substantiality, and in adding Spence's to the list, the Government of India have not contemplated either the one or the other consideration. The buildings will afford ample, perhaps too ample accommodation for the departments which are to occupy them, and the situation is in many respects a desirable one; but these facts can hardly palliate an expenditure of nearly eight lakhs of rupees when the object in view might have been attained, we have every reason to believe, for a considerably less sum.—*Times of India*.

PUNJAB LOAVES AND FISHES.—A singularly ill-advised memorial has been drawn up by some civilians in the North-West Provinces, and has been circulated for signature among their brethren in the Punjab. Its object is to enable civilians in the neighbouring province to come in for the good things in the Punjab, which will be going in a few years. This happy consummation will be caused by the retirement of a considerable number of military men, on, we hope, liberal pensions. The introduction, however, of the N.W.P. outsiders will not only disappoint the expectations of the senior Punjab civilians, but create another block in the promotion of our junior officers. Several men have been brought here from the N.W.P., and we have returned the compliment by sending them those we could spare, but the time has passed when a grievance can be made by any service out of the fact that the "loot of to-day is not as the loot of yesterday." The necessities of good Government are above class interests. The N.W.P. will not only not come in for the "loaves and fishes" of the Punjab, but the whole service will be disappointed in their expectation of monopolising "appointments in the Departments of Education, Forests, Jails, Post-Office, Cantonment Magistracies," and even "the post of Superintendent of the Government Press," which the North-West petitioners would like. The tendency of things is to entrust departments to those who have been especially trained in and for them. We wonder that the N.W. civilians have made no claims to the Superintendence of Hospitals, Railways, Telegraphs and, indeed, of every thing that is well paid. At any rate, we hope that no Punjab civilian will be weak enough to sign the rashly-worded memorial of the N.W.P. Even from a purely C.S. point of view it does not go far enough as regards what the whole service has a claim to, and only relieves one division of it at the expense of another.—*Punjab Times*.

KABUL.—Amongst the items of news from Kábul, published by the Agra paper, we find that the Amír has announced to Sardár Yákub Khán his intention of visiting Herát next year, as he is very dissatisfied with the amount of taxes collected. Sardár Háfatulla Khán has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Amír's army, in the place of General Feramuz Khán. The new cavalry regiments have been reported as proficient in English drill, and are to be supplied with their new uniform and accoutrements at once. The Governor of Kandahár has imposed an income-tax of five per cent. until the sum of five lakhs is raised.—The Amír of Kábul is determined, if possible, to put a stop to drunkenness, which is very prevalent amongst the nobility as well as the poorer classes. A contemporary says that he has issued an order that drunkenness would be most severely punished, especially amongst the nobility, who ought, as a rule, to set a good example to the lower classes. A few days after this mandate had been issued, the son of Sardár Mír Afzal Khán invited his friends to a party at his house, at which wine was freely drunk, so much so as to intoxicate himself and his guests, which ended in a disturbance. The Amír, on hearing this, was highly displeased, and inflicted a fine of a lakh of rupees on the young Sardár and his guests, twenty-five in number; failing payment, they were to be imprisoned till the fine was liquidated. As the fine was not paid, the young Sardár and his friends are undergoing imprisonment. The relatives of the Sardár and his father sought the Amír's clemency, which was denied. The Amír of Kábul appears to be constantly changing his commander-in-chief. Last week a new one was appointed, and now the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* informs us that Nazir Hussain Khán, deputy commander-in-chief, has been appointed, and that the Amír buckled a handsome sword round his waist at a parade of the troops as a symbol of his appointment. Subsequently the new commander-in-chief gave a feast to the whole of the troops in Kábul, and the city was illuminated in his honour.

DANGER OF PERSONALITIES.—In his memoirs contributed to the *Times of India*, Mr. Stocquer gives the following advice:—Glancing over the last files of Indian papers I observe that some correspondent is very desirous of the publication of an Indian *Funch*. In case any one should be rash enough to venture upon such an affair, I would take the liberty, on the strength of some painful experience in Calcutta, to say to him, as the London *Punch* observed "to persons about to marry,"—"Don't!" When Lord Auckland was Governor-General, and the Government House clique were subjects of idle gossip, it was proposed by three of my staff—Captain McNaghten, James Hume, a barrister, (and afterwards chief magistrate), and Mr. Cobb Harry, a merchant, to get up a comic satirical publication and call it *Flibbutigibbet*. I foolishly yielded to the suggestion. The thing was witty and clever, but quite unnecessary and very offensive. We had no animosities, public or personal, to gratify, not one of us, had an enemy; the whole affair was simply conceived in a spirit of fun. But it wounded many susceptibilities. From the Governor-

General and his family, *Flib* proceeded to attack the Commander-in-Chief, the Judges, and the principal civilians for their little *personal* failings or peculiarities, and then went a step lower and grasped the entire society of the town. The sale was enormous and the secret of the authorship was well preserved. But what was fun to us was death to the people at whom we threw stones. Society rose against the offenders, and being suspected we were all placed under a ban. The Government House list knew us not. To Harry and myself this was no trial, for neither of us went there much, excepting on business; but the wives of Hume and McNaghten were shocked at the exclusion, and one of them actually rushed to the Big House, and on her knees besought Miss Eden (Lord Auckland's sister) to revoke the decree of exclusion. *Qui s'exerce s'accuse*. Up to that time we were merely supposed to be the criminals, now the conspirators became known, so I dropped the publication like a hot potato. I had made money, but lost *prestige*, and what was worse had given much annoyance to many worthy people. Such must ever be the case with *personal* publications. The public acts of public men are fair game; when the press goes beyond them it forfeits its claims to respect, and minimises its utility. The society of India is so entirely based on mutual dependence, and is so very limited (compared to that of England) that references to the oddities and peculiarities of individuals are sure to give pain and create annoyance. Such publications as an Indian *Punch* are, therefore, to be earnestly deprecated. I hope the impertinence of my observation will be forgiven as the well-meant counsel of a repentant old sinner.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Str. *Agra*, Gibb, London; str. *Viceroy*, Taylor, London.—11. Str. *Himalaya*, Heasman, Bombay; str. *Singapore*, Mitchell, Hong Kong.—12. *Riversdale*, Irvine, Melbourne.—13. Str. *Penang*, Ewert, Sandaway; *Dilawur*, Jones, Melbourne.—14. Str. *Mahratta*, Whithers, Singapore; *Reigate*, Haibert, London; *Munsoory*, Lorengen, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Burmah*.—Mr. Deulria, Mrs. A. Ryper and four children, and Mr. and Mrs. Ryper and three children.

Per *Viceroy*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, V. Semaladie, F. Gerard, H. Norman and son, Capt. and Mrs. P. Smith and child, Miss R. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Messrs. Rowley, Money, Cecil, Rowe, Rev. J. and Mrs. Sharp and child, Caroline Crook, Messrs. J. Baring, W. Jukes, E. J. Gowerloch, M. S. Andrews, J. D. McCarthy, R. Flavel, H. Ferguson, Mrs. Severn and child, Capt. Barlow, Mr. Turtton, Mr. R. Bassett, Miss Rhind, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. G. Stevenson, Mr. Finnicane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hime, Mr. and Mrs. R. Browne, Miss Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tiel and family, Mrs. A. Burbank, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carson, Mrs. Combes and child, Mrs. E. Shipley, Mr. Browne, Mr. McDonald, Miss Mullet, and Mr. Digney.

Per *Agra*.—Capt. Fryer, Messrs. Heskoth, E. Gilman, E. Mears, A. Seaton, J. Kennedy, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Panalt, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Col. Henegan.

Per *Singapore*.—Mr. H. S. Moules, R. Luckumsey, B. Allaraka.

Per *Himalaya*.—Capt. Phillips, Mrs. Watson, Mr. J. H. Harden, E. Laefancheer, Rev. — Bailey, S. P. Gangooly, and Mrs. Gearnig.

Per *Riversdale*.—Mrs. Irvine and two children.

Per *Penang*.—Mr. J. Halliday, Col. E. Money, and Mrs. King.

Per *Dilawur*.—Mrs. Wigley, Miss Wigley, Miss I. Wigley, Miss E. Wigley, Miss L. Wigley, and Mr. F. Wigley.

Per *Mahratta*.—Messrs. Toyrtoe, Dagener, N. M. Gasper, C. T. Hentey, and E. A. Lavale.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Str. *Assyria*, Childwall Abbey.—10. City of Berlin, E. Barrow.—11. Str. *Satara*, Hindostan.—12. *Marlborough*.—13. Str. *Bellona*, Sir Robert Sale.—14. Str. *Madras*.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Satara*.—For AKYAR, RANGGOON, and MOULMEIN.—Mr. Boall, Miss L. B. Cockburn, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Col. R. Jenkins, Mrs. Barclay and child, Mrs. Millard, Misses M. and B. Millard, T. Millard and a child, Mr. J. M. Dalziel, Mrs. N. Wolleston, and Mr. A. A. Cohen.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 100 12 to 100 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	101 0 to 101 4
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91 ...	101 0 to 101 4
5½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114 ...	109 12 to 110 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104 ...	103 2 to 103 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
<i>Agra Bank</i> (Limited) ...	100 ...	90 to 91
<i>Assam Tea Company</i> ...	200 ...	400 to 410
<i>Bank of Bengal</i> ...	1000 ...	1420 to —
<i>Bank of Upper India</i> (Limited) ...	60 ...	129 to 129
<i>Bonded Warehouse Association</i> ...	445 ...	555 to 560
<i>Cachar Tea Company</i> ...	200 ...	83 to —
<i>Ditto</i> (Contributory) ...	500 ...	to —
<i>Calcutta Docking Company</i> ...	700 ...	270 to 290
<i>Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway</i> ...	— ...	Nominal.
<i>Calcutta Central Press Company</i> ...	100 ...	40 to 41
<i>Central Cachar Tea Company</i> ...	200 ...	117 to 118x.d.
<i>Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris</i> ...	— ...	Fr. 650 to 660
<i>Delhi and London Bank Shares div.</i> ...	250 ...	193 to 200
<i>E. B. Indigo Company</i> ...	100 ...	30 to 32
<i>East Indian Railway Company</i> ...	£20 or 218 ...	260 to —
<i>East India Tea Company</i> ...	100 ...	77 to 78
<i>Eastern Bengal Railway Company</i> ...	£20 or 218 ...	248 to 250
<i>Equitable Coal Company</i> ...	250 ...	124 to 125
<i>Great Eastern Hotel Company</i> ...	250 ...	170 to —
<i>Howrah Docking Company</i> ...	500 ...	195 to 200x.d.
<i>India General Steam Navigation Company</i> ...	1000 ...	400 to 410
<i>Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company</i> ...	500 ...	850 to 860x.d.

National Bank of India (Limited)...	£124 ...	108 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	425 to 430
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	93 to 94x.d.
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	565 to 570
Trinoot Indigo ...	200 ...	122 to 123
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	to —
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	25 to 26

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 8 to £0 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7 lb. Shirtings, Rs. 4.11; 8 lb. ditto, Rs. 5.8. Cotton quiet; Fair Bengal Rs. 15.8. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half ditto, 1870, 106½; ditto, 1872, 103½; Five-and-a-Half ditto, 110½. Freights to London, 50s. to 75s.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

BANGALORE, Oct. 31.—The all-engrossing topic for the past week has been the court-martial on Private Roddy, the murderer of Corporal Allen, of the 1-21st, which closed yesterday. Since he delivered his defence, which was a very able one, and lasted over an hour and a half, the tide of public opinion has begun to run in his favour. All the witnesses for the prosecution deposed to the prisoner having deliberately fired at the corporal, and the medical testimony showed, that though the deceased was suffering from ulceration of the scalp, the immediate cause of his death was the effects of the gunshot wound. The prisoner in his defence, supported in the main points by evidence, stated that the deceased had constituted himself the bane of his life by availing himself of every opportunity of annoying, insulting, and bullying him. Prisoner had returned late from the theatre on the night of the murder in a state of intoxication, and anxious to escape from the taunts of his tormentor, bethought himself of firing off his loaded rifle into the roof of the barrack-room, which would have, of course, resulted in his being confined. The "fatal" thought then struck him of letting Corporal Allen "see fire," and, with the intention of discharging his rifle, just over the former, he endeavoured to wake him. Through mere accident the piece went off, causing the ultimate death of one who had certainly offered Roddy extreme provocation, and who, on his death-bed passed this remark, "I wish to God I would die, just to have Roddy hung." The decision of the court-martial will of course not be known yet awhile. Another court-martial was held yesterday to try Private Crowther, of the 1-21st, for flinging his helmet at his Colonel and grossly insulting him. The charge was fully proved against him. The prisoner's defence was "extreme provocation." A rumour is fast gaining ground; that the 1-21st will be ordered to Secunderabad shortly. The B Battalion D Brigade R.H.A., which arrived in Bangalore on the 25th December, 1871, leaves for England *via* Bombay on or about the 8th proximo, and the G 20th R. A., which arrived on the 31st October, 1869, leaves for Kemptee on the 11th proximo, marching the whole distance. The 23rd L. I. has arrived from Quilon, relieving the 39th N.I., ordered to Maulmain. The troops in garrison paraded before Major General A. Borton, C.B., commanding the Mysore division of the army, on the morning of the 25th instant.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Madras Government has telegraphed direct to the Secretary of State, requesting that no final decision may be given as to the removal of the Madras Ordnance Departments until the views of the local Government have been submitted.

BELGAUM.—The appointment of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's nephew to the Brigade Majorship of Belgaum has, we have reason to believe, given rise to an almost general expression of discontent in military circles in this presidency. An uncomfortable impression prevails that the appointment is a job. Men who have seen service and who have passed the Staff College were at hand, while the fortunate young nominee possesses neither of these claims to responsible office.—*Madras Paper*.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Lord and Lady Hobart and suite returned to Madras by special train at 6.15 p.m. on Saturday, November 9. They left Ootacamund on the 4th, and broke the journey at Coonoor for a day or two, visiting the Government plantations at that station. H.E. made a point of seeing all that was to be seen at Coimbatore, the next resting-place, and Lady Hobart held a reception there, which was numerously attended. The jails and schools underwent the inspection of H.E. and Lady Hobart respectively, and the mild excitement will satisfy Coimbatore for at least six months to come.

FORESTS.—We understand that Mr. C. F. Nepean, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been deputed to Sittang and Tonghoo to make inquiries into the reported unauthorised felling of teak trees and other disputes there. A better selection than this experienced officer it would be perhaps hard to find in the province, but we trust that the opening out of his new teak plantation at Magayee on the Promie Road will not be neglected in his absence, and that after a few weeks he may be again allowed to continue the plantation work which in the last few years he has conducted with such success.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.—The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot did not come down to Madras on Saturday week with H.E. the Governor, he having gone on, the *Madras Athenaeum* learns, to Bombay, via Bepore, en route to England. It is probable the honourable gentleman will make a short stay in Bombay, as he will arrive there about the time of Lord Northbrook's visit to that place. The sudden departure of Mr. Arbuthnot has quite upset the little arrangements of the native gentlemen who intended presenting him with an address, &c., before he left India. Mr. Arbuthnot's portrait, which was taken by Mr. Fonseca, the artist on the Mount-road, is, we believe, nearly ready, and is a capital likeness.

CINCHONA.—Mr. W. G. McIvor, Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, reports that our Cinchona plantations are now capable of yielding much more bark than is required by the Government Quinologist for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. The time has now arrived when considerable harvests of bark may be taken, and he suggests that from 20,000 to 25,000 lbs. of bark may be prepared during the next dry season (November to March), and forwarded to Europe for sale in the open market. The Governor in Council has approved this proposal, and from 20,000 to 25,000 lbs. of Cinchona bark will accordingly be sent to the Home Government for sale.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 5.

THE OCCULTATION OF VENUS.—This extremely beautiful astronomical phenomenon was seen at Madras last evening under very favourable circumstances. The sky was perfectly clear, and no sooner had the sun set than "Venus, the bright star of love," was seen shining brightly over the new moon. At this time no other star was to be seen, Venus alone being bright enough to eclipse the twilight. The new moon surmounted by Venus looked like some jewel of marvellous beauty—a gleaming diamond surmounting a crescent of frosted silver. Venus and the moon were travelling in the same direction, and it was the superior pace of the planet that was to cause its eclipse behind the moon. As the star neared the darkened disc of the moon the shape of the latter became distinctly apparent. Soon the brilliance of the star began to pale as part of it passed behind the dark body of the moon. Gradually the brightness of Venus became less and less, until suddenly the remaining brilliance was extinguished as suddenly as that of an exploded rocket. As soon as the star had disappeared behind the moon the darkened disc of the latter became distinctly visible, thrown out into strong relief by the illumination of Venus behind it. People in some parts of the presidency would see Venus, the beautiful, reappear in undiminished glory, but we at Madras did not see the reappearance, as the moon had set by the time that event occurred. Less grand than an eclipse of the sun, this phenomenon was perhaps more beautiful, especially as it could be seen to perfection by the naked eye.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 4.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE MADRAS GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.—We are glad to hear that preparations are being made for something in the shape of a public demonstration against the proposed removal of the Gun Carriage Factory from Madras. The credit of initiating the movement in this form belongs, we believe, to the Chamber of Commerce, and we have no doubt its efforts to protect Madras against a serious danger will meet with the warm support of all other public bodies. There is reason for believing that the scheme of spoliation so cleverly managed by the Bengal intriguers has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and there seems to be a good chance of a prompt protest from Madras obtaining a favourable consideration. General Norman's scheme has already been several times vetoed, and the way in which it has been gone about this time seems to indicate a desire on the part of those concerned to commit the Government of India in such a way that the Duke of Argyll will not be able to stop the thing when it comes to his knowledge. It will be for us to give his Grace timely notice of what is going on, and to bring before him forcibly the financial and military considerations that stamp the scheme as mischievous. It is impossible to believe that any unprejudiced person could be brought to think it better for the State that a factory now in perfect working order, with plenty of work which it can perform with great economy, should be removed 1,600 miles away from its work. One would suppose from what is being done that some great economy was to be effected by removing the Gun Carriage Factory to Futteghur; but what is the fact? The fact is that a gun-carriage manufactured at Madras costs Rs. 170 less than one of the same size and quality made at Futteghur. Add to this the enormous cost of transport which the removal of the factory would necessitate, and the outrage upon the budget will be apparent. In their present humour, the Government of India seem rather anxious than otherwise to incur large bills for transportation of military stores by rail-

way, with the view of making the railway accounts look better, and the military accounts look worse; but this trick of robbing Peter to pay Paul will hardly hoodwink either the public or the home authorities. The scheme that has been brought to the knowledge of the public in time for effective protest is one calculated to confer no single benefit on the State, while it is well calculated to injure Madras and to endanger the Empire.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Dunkeld, —, London.—11. Str. Columbian, —, Calcutta; str. Melnam, —, Suez.—14. Str. Ellora, —, Suez; str. Assyria, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS and Back.—Mr. W. A. Garrett, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mrs. Macnamara and child. For MADRAS.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, and Mr. P. Mangles, For GALLE.—Mrs. Deschamps. For MELBOURNE.—Capt. H. Wood, and Mr. R. B. Wood. For SYDNEY.—C. E. Cooke. From BRINDISI, via BOMBAY and HONG KONG.—Mr. C. M. Leaner. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—For MADRAS.—Mr. St. John and two children, Mr. W. L. Edmiston, Capt. H. E. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, and Mr. O. Olfert. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and infant, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. and Mrs. H. B. Twener and infant, Mr. D. McL. Morrison, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. and Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Cromarty, Mr. A. Landale, Mr. T. Caritt, Mr. L. Hamilton, Miss Metherell, Miss Abbott, Mr. Beer, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. H. Ogolvie, Mr. W. Hawking, Mr. F. W. D. Boming, Miss Krippner, Mr. J. Freemantle, and Mr. H. T. Hynd. Per Assyria.—Dr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Earlie and child, and Mr. Young.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Gosforth, —, London.—11. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Columbian, —, Suez.—14. York, —, Ganjam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Gildea. For VENICE.—Col. Murray. For SUEZ.—Major Galbraith. For GALLE.—M. Hooper, J. P. Daly, and J. Turtan.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 16, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	3 0
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 13-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11½
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 22 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	11½ per cent. pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1850-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	6½
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	1 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1873	...	3½ p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.

THE VICEROY IN SIND.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 9.—On Thursday, the 7th inst., the citizens of Haidarabad were all in excitement, for the Viceroy was expected to arrive in the afternoon, and long before the appointed hour large numbers of people, decked out in their holiday attire, crowded Giddoo Bunder to welcome his Excellency; but they were doomed to be disappointed, for in the evening intimation was received that the Governor-General's barge had anchored at Jam Shora, about five miles distant from Haidarabad, and that his Excellency and party purposed passing the night there. Early yesterday morning Lord Northbrook, accompanied by Sir William Merewether and Staff, rode to Meeanee, the scene of the great victory achieved by our troops under Sir Charles Napier in 1843. His Excellency reached the place at about half-past eight o'clock, and was received by Colonel Phillips, the Collector; Captain Brown, District Superintendent of Police; and Mr. Paroomull Khoobchand, Deputy Collector. After partaking of a little refreshment, his Lordship went all over the ground on which the great battle was fought, inspected the monument which has been erected over the remains of the British who fell in it, and then drove into Haidarabad, reaching Giddoo Bunder at half-past ten o'clock, just in time for breakfast. After three P.M. the Municipal Commissioners waited on the Viceroy and presented an address. His Excellency delivered a neat little speech in reply, in which he took the opportunity of expressing the gratification he felt at the great improvement which the natives of the city had made in education—especially in female education. At a quarter past three o'clock the Viceroy landed with Sir William Merewether and

General Addison on his left, and a guard of honour of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, under the command of Captain Browne, received his Excellency with a royal salute. His Excellency then stepped into a carriage with Sir William Merewether and Colonel Phillips, and, preceded by eight men of the mounted police and escorted by a body of artillerymen, drove through a triumphal arch to the church. Thence the Viceregal party proceeded towards the barracks, and then visited the tombs of the late Meers Kurram Ali, Noor Mahomed, and Nusseer Khan. The tomb over the remains of the first-named is a most handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a dome, and is well worth a visit. From the tombs his Excellency went to the jail, expressed his satisfaction at all the arrangements therein, and entered his name in the visitors' book. He then visited the native schools, the fortress containing the residence of the Ameers and the Arsenal; after which his Excellency drove to the Cutcherry, where he took some refreshment, and then returned to his barge at the bund. Early this morning his Excellency visited Kotree, and at half-past nine o'clock entered the special train which conveyed him to Kurrachee. The Viceroy reached Kurrachee a little after twelve, and was received on the railway platform at the Frere Station, which was beautifully decorated by the civil and military officers of the station and a large number of Ameers. His Lordship was plainly dressed, and bowed to everyone most cordially, shaking hands with several native gentlemen who had assembled on the platform. A guard of honour of one hundred rank and file, with a proportion of non-commissioned officers, in full dress, under the command of a European officer, from the 1st Belooch Regiment, received the Viceroy with a Royal salute as his Excellency proceeded towards the carriage which was in readiness, the band playing the National Anthem. A party of Sind Horse escorted his Lordship to Government House, where a guard of honour of the 66th Regiment, with Queen's colours and band, paid his Excellency the usual honours on arrival, the B battery 9th brigade Royal Artillery, which was drawn up on the ground to the west of Government House facing the south, firing a Royal salute the moment the Viceroy's carriage came in sight. At a quarter to four this afternoon, according to previous notice, the principal Ameers of Sind were received by the Viceroy, and, punctual to the hour, his Excellency, escorted by a party of Sind Horse and attended by Sir William Merewether and his staff, arrived at Frere-hall under the usual salute. The Ameers, amongst whom were their Highnesses Hoossain Ali and Hussun Ali, and Sher Mahomed Khan, who fought against us in Dubba, were received in the banquetting room of the hall, and at four o'clock the Viceroy adjourned to the audience hall to hold a levée. About 150 persons, European and native, were received by the Viceroy, and amongst the latter were Shet Naomul, C.S.I., and the old Adjutant of Kurrachi police—this last individual a well-known and regular attendant at every annual ball given by successive Commissioners in Sind for many years past. At the conclusion of the levée another salute was fired and the Viceroy and suite left in the same way they arrived. In the evening his Excellency drove through the camp with Sir William Merewether, and then to Clifton, where he spent nearly half-an-hour enjoying the sea breeze. To-night his Lordship will be entertained at the dinner by the Commissioner.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE VICEROY AT BOMBAY.

Since Thursday last Bombay has held high holiday in honour of the Viceroy's visit. Business, comparatively speaking, has been suspended, in fact the public offices, and those of most of the banks and large mercantile firms have been closed for three days, in accordance with a Government notification to that effect. Early in the week the note of preparation for the forthcoming visit was sounded. Rajahs and native potentates of all grades commenced to arrive by special trains, many taking up their residences in spacious bungalows at Malabar Hill and elsewhere, which had been rented for them during their stay in Bombay at almost fabulous prices. Guards of honour marched incessantly from and to Government House, Parell, where his Excellency the Governor received the visits of the illustrious chiefs, and morning, noon, and night salutes boomed forth from a saluting battery posted on the Esplanade, announcing the arrival of fresh visitors, their visits to his Excellency, and his return visits to them at their various residences. The last to arrive was the lady for whose honour some of the chief preparations were being made—her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, about whose regiment of Amazons various speculative stories had been going the rounds of the town and island, and an expectant crowd, which had assembled to view these *rara aves* at the Byculla Station on Wednesday were disappointed, because it was discovered that the Begum merely possessed lady attendants, and not Amazons. Thursday, however, was the day which saw the consummation of all the hopes and fears of our loyal citizens, for on that day Lord Northbrook landed in State at the Government Dockyard. H. M.'s *Dalhousie*, with the Viceregal party, left Kurrachee on Tuesday morning last and arrived in harbour shortly before noon, and amidst the thunder of salutes from H. M.'s vessels in harbour, who with yards manned and bunting flying from stem to stern were the first to welcome the Viceroy on this, the second occasion of his visiting Bombay, the *Dalhousie* proceeded to her anchorage-ground abreast of the Dockyard landing stairs. Very shortly after her arrival H.E. the Governor went on board to pay a private visit, as the State landing was to take place

shortly after four. Inside the Dockyard a huge shed extending for some distance from the landing place had been fitted up with scarlet-clothed seats from which visitors might witness the landing and formation of the procession. Long before the time appointed for the landing the shed was filled with native princes, and chieftains, military men, and ladies, and gentlemen, to whom the *Dalhousie* was the centre of attraction, until a boat with the Viceregal party was seen to leave the side and proceed through the line of boats, which extended from the landing stairs to the *Dalhousie*, in the direction of the Dockyard. Ten minutes later the Viceroy was walking up the centre aisle of the shed with H.E. the Governor, and the leading officials of the Presidency, bowing in response to the cordial welcome which greeted him from the occupants of the seats and conversing with some of the leading native potentates who were introduced by the Governor. The formation of the procession was rapidly proceeded with, and about 5 P.M. the head passed through the Dockyard gates and *via* Rampart Row down the Esplanade through the principal streets of the native town to Parell bridge, from whence the Viceroy accompanied by H.E. the Governor and some of the higher officials proceeded on to Government House, Parell. The roads throughout the whole distance were lined with enthusiastic crowds, and every house along the procession route had its quota of sightseers. In the evening there was a state dinner at Government House, Parell. The greater portion of the next day was devoted by the Viceroy to the reception of the native potentates, who commenced to arrive at 7.30 A.M., and were received in private Durbar by H.E. till 3.30 P.M. At 4 P.M., a Viceregal levee was held in the Town hall, at which an unprecedentedly large number of presentations took place. In the evening there was a State Ball at Government House, Parell. On Saturday morning H.E. received a deputation of the Justices, who presented H.E. with an address of welcome, and also the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who coupled their welcome with a memorial against the proposed export duties, and recommended several important questions to H.E.'s favourable consideration.

At four P.M. on Saturday, the Durbar for the Investiture of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal with the insignia of a G.C.S.I., and the Hon. John Strachey with that of a K.C.S.I., was held in an immense tent which had been erected for the purpose on the Esplanade, opposite to the new Secretariat. The sight was one of the most magnificent which Bombay has ever seen. Within the tent seats were provided for the accommodation of about a thousand spectators—at one end was a throne on which the Viceroy as Grand Master of the Order sat in his master's robes. On his right, the Governor and the Grand Commanders, Scindiah, Travancore, Sir Salar Jung, Rewah, and Kutub were seated, and on the left numbers of rajahs and native chiefs, who were not members of the Order, and consequently did not take part in the procession, were placed. The Begum was first invested, and then the Hon. John Strachey, after which the chapter was declared dissolved, and the procession of Knight Grand Commanders, each preceded by his banner, and followed by pages and attendants, left the durbar tent, and the company shortly afterwards dispersed, after having witnessed one of the most imposing sights ever seen here. In the evening there was a State dinner at Government House, Parell, which formed the wind-up of the week's festivities. His Excellency will leave Bombay for Poona on the 22nd inst.—*Times of India*, Nov. 18.

STATION TALK.

KOLAPORE, Oct. 26.—The Political Agent and other officials are engaged in making preparations for his Highness's departure to Bombay for the approaching durbar. His Highness will be accompanied by the Chiefs of Ichulkaranji, Kagal, Bowada, Kafasi, Targal and others. Not less than seven hundred men in all will accompany the Rajah to Bombay. The people are especially more glad, as the young Rajah will this time be probably invested with a *poshakh* by his Excellency the Viceroy, the highest representative of her Majesty in India. The Rajah and his dependent chiefs being all minors, with the exception of one or two, who are unimportant, are not expected to make any impression on the Viceroy. No pains are therefore spared to exhibit them to the best advantage in all external pomp and appearance. The only thing the people here are anxious about is the seat the Rajah shall have to occupy in the Durbar. His Highness, the Scindia, the Holkar, and the Gaikwad may have their territories greater in extent; they were nevertheless once the dependents of the deputy of the representatives of Sivajee the Great. These Chiefs will acknowledge this undisputed fact. The people therefore hope that due regard will be paid to the only representative of the founder of the Maratha empire, who is again a minor, as even in the height of the ascendancy of the Peishwa, the Kolapore Rajahs never succumbed under his sway. His Highness, with his feudatories, the Political Agent, and the State Karbharee, will leave Kolapore on the 30th instant. Major Westropp will act for the Political Agent during his absence in Bombay. Captain West has already proceeded to Bombay to appear at the departmental examination. To the astonishment of all and to the disappointment of the distressed people of Khandeish, the movement set on foot here to collect funds to afford relief to them does not present any signs of success. The whole sum collected up to this date will hardly amount to Rs. 150. It is true that

those who took the lead in the movement, through the overflow of their sympathies for the starved, dispensed with calling a public meeting to place before the people the real state of those for whom assistance is sought, and thus to enlist the sympathies of all classes. None, however, expected such a repulse from the otherwise liberal aristocracy of Kolapore. Would not Kolapore, were a like calamity to befall it, blame Khandeish if it should not come forward with its mite to render timely assistance? The leaders, however, are not quite hopeless of still receiving liberal donations from the few blessed. The local High School has this year sent about twenty-six candidates to appear at the ensuing matriculation. One of them is the Chief of Ichulkaranji. I hope he may pass, and his example prove contagious. He will, I believe, be soon followed by the other chiefs who attend public schools in the town, and even his Highness the young Rajah, who has fairly begun his education, will, I hope, envy the distinction, and will be proud to receive literary honours from the learned University, as if to rival the fame of his lamented predecessor, Rajaram Maharaji.

RAEPOR, Oct. 25.—The regiment stationed here has been ordered to proceed to Nagode, a place somewhat near Jubbulpore. The best road selected for this regiment to march over is from here to Nagpore on foot, and thence by rail to Nagode. It is alleged that before going to Nagode the regiment has to stop at a railway station, from whence the place aforesaid is eighteen miles, which distance will have to be done on foot. In every direction I proceed I hear the complaints of the poor sepoys, some of whom have a large family and brothers, sisters, and persons of very near relation, and for whom they will certainly have to pay the railway fare, excepting themselves, children, and wives. The railway fare is, I hear, Rs. 8 per adult, and Rs. 4 per child under the age of fourteen years. Rs. 7 is the pay of a sepoy of a regiment, and he has a wife, and perhaps a poor old mother, a brother, and sisters, depending on him, and he could not spare anything for railway fare out of his small pay; and moreover he will have to pay for cart hire from here to Nagpore. The loss that Raepore will have to suffer by this regiment's departure is the playing of their band twice a week at the Government Garden, and once a week at the officers' mess-house. Raepore in the present day is in every way flourishing. I presume the regiment which is coming from Berhampore to relieve this has a band with it. The weather being cold, nights and days are very cloudy, and somewhat heavy winds are blowing unceasingly.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SIR COWASJEE JEHAUGHIR.—From a letter addressed by Sir Cowasjee Jehaughir to the Secretaries of the Khandeish and Nassick Relief Fund, it appears that that liberal-minded citizen has shown his gratification at the Viceroy's visit by handing very substantial relief to the destitute cultivators of those provinces. We trust that Sir Cowasjee's course in this matter will meet with many imitators.

ADVICE TO POLITICAL AGENTS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* has the following:—"We rejoice at the prospect of so many princes and chiefs coming to Bombay, as this visit will open their eyes to works of education and reform. We, however, hope that sufficient care will be taken to save them from enormous expenses during their journey to and stay at Bombay. During the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh these princes spent lots of money without a murmur, which the Political Agents should not allow to be repeated on this occasion. To pay Rs. 8,000, Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 15,000 for the use of a bungalow for one month is no joke. Again, the Municipality have thought fit to charge Rs. 250 for the supply of Vehar water in each bungalow occupied by a rajah. Certainly this is exorbitant, and something ought to be done for the poor chiefs."

COOLIES FOR FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The French Government being very anxious to engage the services of an active agent at Bombay, for the purpose of recruiting coolies for the French colonies, applied to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the assistance of Mr. Voley Vinay of this city. We now learn that the assent of the Home Government has been given to the appointment, conditional, of course, upon the sanction of the Government of Bombay. Although we cannot but regret that inducements should be held out to the sparse labouring population of India to migrate to other lands, we must say that the French Government could not have made a better selection. The office of Coolie Agent is one which demands in the office great prudence, caution, and activity, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Vinay will satisfactorily fulfil the expectations of the Government.—*Times of India*.

COTTON REPORT.—The weekly cotton report from Sind is nearly the same as the last, the crop is on the whole a favourable one. The arrivals of cotton in Kurrachee during the month of October have been small, the attention of merchants being given to the export of wheat to England. It would be useful information if we could learn whence this wheat came, and the average quality and value of it, for the trade in wheat will probably expand.—Guzerat: The report from Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Veerungam, and Dholera, describes the cotton plant as looking well and being very healthy; the weather being cool, with temperature falling sometimes to 60 deg.—

Khandeish: The cotton crop has, as already reported, suffered in some parts from the effects of excess of moisture, but on the whole, Mr. Wilkinson reports, the outturn will be equal to thirteen or fourteen annas or 65 lbs. to 70 lbs. per acre.—Southern Maratha Country: Reports continue good from all parts of the district. Thunder-storms with showers are usual about Dewallee time, but the rain which threatened for a few days passed off—a matter for regret, as some showers would have done much good. The quality of old cotton remaining in the district is not likely to be very good, a more than usually large portion of the crop having been sent forward before the rains.

THE 105TH REGIMENT.—A letter from Toondla in the *Delhi Gazette*, dated Nov. 9, says:—"The 105th Regiment arrived from Meerut on the morning of the 6th by special train, destined for Aden, mustering eighteen officers, two officers' wives, seven children, and one medical warrant officer, 308 rank and file, twenty-nine women and thirty-eight children. A corporal of the regiment was tried by court martial for being drunk on the line of march, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks. The Colonel commanding did not accompany the regiment, having been left behind on account of illness, but as the malady he has been affected with is of no serious consequence, it is expected he will meet the regiment at Bombay before embarking for Aden. The men of the regiment did not appear very healthy-looking, and from the frequent moving about of the dooly in camp, I fear a good number had gone sick to hospital. I also observed a few men limping, and from personal enquiries I learnt that they were old cases of dengue approaching recovery, otherwise the officers and men were doing well. I must not omit mentioning that the corps acts up to the rules of discipline strictly; from the time of their arrival and up to the time of their departure there was a regular sounding of bugles all that day, and both non-commissioned officers and men were to be seen moving about in camp regimentally dressed."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. Str. Arrow, Robert, Galle; Maria Anna, Oliveira, Goa.—13. Michael Chevalier, Totard, Mauritius; East, Reid, Clyde.—14. H.M.S. Dulhouse, Warner, Kurrachee; str. Khedive, Steuart, Southampton; Dreadnought, Fry, Liverpool.—11. Str. Punjab, Sanders, Kurrachee; str. Africa, Gallie, London.—15. H.M.S. Euphrates, Irvine, Portsmouth; Allendale, Chappel, Sunderland.—16. William Lindsay, Galloway, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. Orr, Mrs. V. Palmer, Mrs. Justice and child, Mrs. Dowker, Mrs. Adey, Mrs. Antrun, Mr. E. F. Langdale, Miss F. W. Pyne, Mrs. Worsley, Miss Edwards, Capt. Doveton, Mrs. Warden, Col. Taylor and son, Col. A. C. Plowden, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Graves and friend, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. Walter, Capt. Leacock, Miss F. Kirkwood, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and two infants, Mr. J. W. Spencer, Madame Serrays and infant, Mr. W. F. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens and child, Mrs. Murley, two Misses Hogarth, Capt. Dayrell, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. A. P. Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss Blechyndon, Mr. A. Bonner, Mrs. Drawbridge, Mr. H. E. Boyes, Mr. A. Meurs, Mr. and Mrs. Michea and child, Mrs. Burrows and infant, Miss Vining, Mrs. Wells and two children, Mr. D. Foreman, Mr. R. Macmillan, Mrs. Tighe and three infants, Capt. Arthur, Mr. M. Long, and Mr. C. Brisley. From Venerick.—Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Howell, Col. and Mrs. Cox, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bushe, Mr. Klemkuecht, Capt. C. T. Lano, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and infant, Mr. Weber, Mr. Welti, Col. and Mrs. Dayer, Col. Wheeler, and Mrs. Ziummer and two children. From Ancona.—Mr. D. MacNeill, and Mr. F. Mathew. From Brindisi.—Miss Davis, Mr. Bamerinan, Mr. G. W. Allan, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Rapheal, Mr. G. Chrysanthos, Col. and Mrs. Burn and infant, Dr. Palmer, Mr. J. Hechle, Mr. T. Greenhill, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. E. Voutes. From Suez.—Prince Hussan Ibrahim Khan, Mr. Cooper, Mr. D'Orville, and Lieut. Conolly. From Aden.—Major Ducat, and Mr. Lafond.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Str. Surat, Baker, Aden and Suez; Harvester, Carvar, Colombo.—12. Str. Vesta, Lombardich, Trieste, &c.—13. Str. Koina, Profumo, Aden and Jeddah; str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Malabar Coast.—15. Str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Kurrachee.—16. Str. Abyssinia, Gray, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; str. Punjab, Sanders, Muscat, Aden, and Zanzibar; str. Bangalore, Burne, Australia; Bunymede, Feran, Calcutta.—18. Geelong, Babot, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Murray and two children, Mrs. Omeira, three children and infant, Mrs. F. Bryant, child and infant, Lieut. col. T. Present, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mrs. Birnir, Mr. Jamieson, Capt. Morris, Mr. W. Mousley, Major Gen. and Lady Bouchier, Capt. Trevor, Mr. R. Dailey, son, two daughters, and infant, Mrs. Barnard, R. S. Ford, Miss Ford, Mr. Pludell, Lieut. col. F. R. D. Butt, and Capt. and Mrs. T. B. D. Bingham and children. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir John Strachey, Col. A. Johnson, Lieut. H. de la M. Hervey, Mr. Day, and Mr. A. Robertson. For Venerick.—Mrs. Glancy, Mrs. C. Boulnois and infant, Messrs. G. Smyth, C.S., J. H. E. Hart, A. French, Vetch, K. C. MacIver, W. B. Jamieson, Cohn, Myers, F. H. Bowden, and Col. Nisbitt. For Suez.—Messrs. Besana, and Manaro. For Aden.—Col. Pelly. For Gibraltar.—Mr. C. Cabral.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 18, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 15-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2s. 0d. Docs.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 6.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods strong. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.13; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.10. Cotton—Active demand: Fair Dholera, Rs. 213; Omra, Rs. 230. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11 7-16d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Government Securities, 1872, 103½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 110½.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

BADCOCK, F. W., asst. mag. and coll., Monghyr, is transfd. to Bhaugulpore. Nov. 6.

BULLOCK, F. D., asst. comr., Mooltan, is app. to offic. as Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. E. W. Parker. Nov. 7.

CAVAGNARI—HAWKINS.—Capt. P. L. N. Cavagnari, asst. comr., 2nd class, Punjab, to be asst. comr., 1st class. Mr. C. R. Hawkins, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

COLLIER, F. R. S., is app. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a sub mag., 2nd class. Oct. 6.

ELLIS, H. W. W., is app. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Burdwan, and is vested with powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Nov. 12.

FISHER, C. A., asst. supt. of police, to have charge of the dist. police of Mymensing during the abs., on special deputation of Mr. H. M. Reilly. Nov. 4.

GORDON, H. W., B.A., is app. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 21. Nov. 8. [of a dep. coll. Nov. 8.]

GUN, W. H. M., asst. mag. and coll., Cuttack, is vested with the powers of Clinton on leave. Nov. 8.

HARRISON, C. L., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Tehtah during abs. of Clinton on leave. Nov. 8.

HASTINGS.—The appt. of Mr. H. Hastings to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 2nd grade on Rs. 200, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 10, will have effect from Aug. 17, 1871.

HENEGAN, Lieut. col. R. G. F., R.A., supt. of the gun carriage manufactory at Madras, to be agent for gun carriages, Futtehghurh, v. Col. (Major gen.) C. V. Bowie, retired.

MORTON, Lieut. G. de C., private sec. to H.H. the Govr., Punjab, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class.

MUIR—NEILL.—J. F. Muir, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. asst. sec. to the chief comr., to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, and to be personal asst. to the chief comr., Central Provinces. L. Neill, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as assist. secretary to the chief comr. Central Provinces. Nov. 9.

NUGENT, J., is app. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class. Nov. 6.

ORTLEY, Lieut. J. W., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, by order reverts to his app. in superint. engr's office, Upper Doab Circle.

PORTER, G. E., C.S., on leave, to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to have charge of the subdivision of Baraset. Nov. 8.

PORTER—HANNAY.—The following offic. promotions in the police dept. of British Burmah are ordered, with effect from March 24:—W. J. Porter, asst. superint. of police, 5th grade. Mr. W. Hannay, insp. of police, to offic. as asst. superint. of police.

RUSSELL—BRYSON.—The apps. of the following officers to be tempy. asst. sub deputy opium agents on Rs. 200 per mensem, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Jan. 10 last, will have effect from Aug. 15, 1871:—R. A. H. Russell and A. C. Bryson.

SHORT, T. H. H., to be tempy. an asst. to the mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to offic. as a joint mag. and deputy coll., 1st grade. Nov. 12.

STEVENS, J. F., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Pooree, and to offic. as a joint mag. and depy. coll. of the 1st grade. Nov. 8.

WALTON, T., B.A., to offic. as junior secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. W. Edgar. Nov. 6.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE N.W. PROVINCES. (N.W. Provinces Gazette, Nov. 9.)

Capt. F. Chatterton, asst. comr., Jhansie, to be supt. of the jail at that station, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, offic. under sec., to offic. as junior sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Lloyd, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh to offic. as under sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., v. Mr. Lyall.

Mr. R. S. Whiteway, asst. mag. and coll., Azimghurh, to be asst. sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., v. Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr. F. E. Elliot, joint mag. and dep. coll., Goruckpore, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bustee until relieved by Mr. Halkett, with effect from the date on which he received charge.

Mr. J. F. Harkness, who has reported his return from furl., to be asst. mag. and coll., Moradabad, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Oct. 28 last.

Asst. surg. W. M. Courtney, H.M.'s 39th N.I., to the civil med. charge of Jhansie, with effect from Oct. 6 last, v. Dr. MacMullen.

Mr. E. Stack, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Bareilly dist.

Mr. J. Macpherson, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Meerut dist.

Mr. H. M. Bird, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Agra dist.

Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule reverted to his appt. of officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. T. Martin to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and coll.

Mr. R. Wall received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Bareilly.

Mr. A. C. Tapp to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. T. Martin to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts availed himself of his priv. leave.

Mr. C. Donovan to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. E. Kinsey to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. M. W. Sandys took charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Sahalnpore.

Mr. J. H. Twigg to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. B. Finlay to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. J. Powlett availed himself of his priv. leave.

Mr. J. Kennedy to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. E. Rose to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Blunt availed himself of privilege leave.

Mr. W. E. Kinsey to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. J. Pears to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. S. Robertson took charge of the office of mag. and coll., Futteh-pore.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. E. White to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. T. B. Tracey took charge of the office of mag. and coll., Agra.

Mr. W. T. Church to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade.

Mr. G. E. Knox to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. A. Marcel to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. S. Growse to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. T. Church to revert to his offic. appt. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. E. Knox to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. mag. and coll.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Mirzapore district, to have charge of the Gauges Navigation Works and the Benares district.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. H. Lambert, exec. engr., 1st grade, made over charge of the Juch district to Mr. M. Rayne, superint. engr.

Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, exec. engr., resumed charge of the Goojranwalla division.

Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, exec. engr., Goojranwalla division, made over to Mr. Exec. Engr. Walker charge of the Goojranwalla division.

Mr. H. Lambert, exec. engr., 1st grade, made over, and Mr. M. Rayne, superint. engr., received, charge of the Juch district.

Mr. H. F. Storey, exec. engr., made over, and Mr. H. Lambert received, charge of the Chenab Bridge division, Oct. 21.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer and upper sub. establishments of the P.W.D., with effect from Sept. 1, 1872:—

Engineer Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., military works branch.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. C. L. Davies, since transferred to Bengal, irrigation branch,

Capt. G. H. Pole, R.E., Mysore.

Mr. H. C. Graham, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. W. Scott, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. C. Blair, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., Hyderabad.

Capt. C. Bowen, R.E., Mysore.

Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., Neemuch State Railway.

Mr. H. M. Mathews, British Burmah.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. Rigg, Mysore.

Capt. G. T. Maitland, S.C., military works branch.

Capt. G. R. Gibbs, Central India.

Mr. H. Tyndall, his Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Capt. E. J. Downing, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Mr. J. M. Span, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr. J. F. Pope, Hyderabad.

Lieut. L. F. Boileau, R.E., Rajpootana.

Mr. V. Rigby, his Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Mr. H. Johnson, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Lieut. W. L. S. Bisset, R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Ramsay, Holkar (State) Railway.

Capt. H. B. Wither, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. Irwin, Central Provinces.

Ketternath Chatterjee, Central India.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Central Provinces.

Mr. S. A. Reads, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. H. Crondace, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Radhibica Persaud, Mookerjee, military works branch.

Mr. B. W. Blood, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Capt. J. B. Sparks, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Delhi district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Mr. C. Swappe, Holkar (State) Railway.
 Mr. J. Craig, Hyderabad.
 Mr. H. Dangerfield, Hyderabad.
 Lieut. G. T. Plunkett, B.E., military works branch.
 Lieut. J. A. Little, his Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
 Mr. J. H. de Rinzy, Agra district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Mr. T. W. Miles, Rajpootana.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Rajpootana.
 Mr. J. E. P. Hilton, military works branch.
 Mr. G. R. Bird, Oude.
 Mr. W. Eckstein, military works branch.
 Mr. R. Wallnutt, Burmah.
 Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, Central Provinces.
 Capt. W. M. Storey, Mayo College division, Rajpootana.
 Mr. E. J. Moore, Delhi district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Mr. H. Groves, Mysore.
 Mr. G. H. Bayly, Mysore.
 Mr. J. T. Brown, British Burmah.
 Mr. J. J. Jones, British Burmah.
 Mr. W. Harvey, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
 Mr. W. H. King, military works branch.
 Mr. E. J. Keelan, Oudh.
 Mr. J. M. Campion, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
 Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.
 Lieut. W. H. James, R.E., H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.
 Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw, H.H. the Nizam's (State) Railway.
 Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Agra dist., Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Holkar (State) Railway.
 Mr. W. Wiseman, Indus Valley (State) Railway.
 Mr. W. A. Bell, Holkar (State) Railway.
 Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Indus Valley (State) Railway.
 Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Holkar (State) Railway.
 H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to order the following proms. to fill existing vacancies :—

To be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. G. T. Molecey.

To be Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.

Mr. S. Doig, Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., Mr. H. G. Palliser, and Mr. F. W. Stevens.

To be Assistant Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. E. K. Reinold; and, as a special case, Mr. J. Adams.

Mr. W. L. Howard received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Deesa and Abou, from Lieut. T. J. Willans, R.E., on the afternoon of Nov. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Revenue Survey :—
 Mr. R. B. Pitt, asst. superint., 2nd grade, to be asst. superint. 1st grade, from Nov. 11.

Mr. W. Turnbull, asst. superint., from 3rd to 2nd grade, from Oct. 21.
 Lieut. R. L. Price, asst. superint. from 3rd to 2nd grade, from Oct. 23.
 Mr. E. W. L. Morant, asst. superint., from 4th to 3rd grade, from Oct. 16.

The services of Dr. W. Schlich, offic. conserv. of forests in Sindh, having been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, the President in Council is pleased to appoint him to be a conserv. of forests of the 4th class, and to post him to Bengal, v. Mr. H. Leeds, who is transf. to the Central Provinces as a deputy conserv. of forests of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. L. Home, deputy conserv. of forests of the 3rd grade, is transf. from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Lushington received charge of the offices of accountant gen. and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras, from Mr. R. Taylor on the 21st ult.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is app. to be dep. accountant gen., Bengal, but will continue, until further orders, to offic. as dep. comptroller gen.

Mr. T. W. Biss is app. to be asst. comptroller gen., but will continue in charge of the office of accountant gen., Bengal, until the return of Mr. H. A. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Anthony is confd. in the office of dept. accountant gen. N.W. Provinces.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander is confd. in the office of asst. accountant gen., N.W. Provinces.

Mr. W. Wells is app. to be an asst. to the accountant gen. N.W. Provinces, but will continue to offic. as an asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay.

BENGAL POLICE.

The undermentioned police officers are attached to the force, in add. to the regular police in the Garo Hills, viz. (date of order, Nov. 13) :—

Mr. H. M. Reilly, dist. supt. of Mymensing.
 Capt. R. P. Davis, offic. dist. supt. of Patna.
 Mr. W. W. Daly, dist. supt. of Cachar.
 Mr. J. B. Goad, offic. dist. supt. of Nowgong.
 Mr. P. H. Scanlan, offic. asst. supt. of police, Moorshedabad.
 Mr. R. F. H. Pugh, asst. supt. of police, Maunbhoom.
 Superintendent of Nowgong.

BENGAL MAGISTRACY.

The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal civil service, are appointed to be assts. to the

mags. and colls. of the dists. mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class :—

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Mymensing.
 Mr. G. Stevenson, Dacca.
 Mr. J. MacCarthy, Rungpore.
 Mr. C. R. Mariudin, 24-Pergunnahs.
 Mr. M. Finncane, B.A., Dinagopore.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Mr. A. Anderson, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Lahore.
 Mr. T. G. Walker, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Lahore.
 The following officers of the Bengal civil service reported their arrival at the Sandheads, on their return from furlough, on Nov. 8, viz. :—Mr. R. D. Hime and Mr. J. F. Stevens.
 * Mr. P. J. Dickens reported his return to Calcutta from furlough, on Oct. 17.

MILITARY.

BRANSON.—96th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 11, app. Lieut. C. L. S. Branson to be asst. instructor of musketry from the above date, inclusive.

BRERETON, Lieut. col. J. A., Bengal staff corps, having elected to reside in Europe, is perm. to proc. thither with effect from the date of his embarkation at Bombay. Oct. 25.

BRUCE, Major A., Bengal staff corps (new promotion), is, at his own request, posted to Sealkote for gen. duty. Oct. 25.

CABELL, Major W. Cabell, staff corps, is transfd. from Meean Meer to Peshawur, for gen. duty.

CHANNER—MONYPENNY.—2nd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, making the following app., consequent on the return from gen. leave of Lieut. col. F. A. Dickens, wing officer :—Lieut. B. Channer, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmr., v. Lieut. C. W. Monypenny, who reverts to his app. of 2nd wing subalt.

CHESTER, Major C. W. R., staff corps, is transfd. from Meerut to Bakloh, for gen. duty. Oct. 25.

CUBITT—SALKELD.—Dacca station order confd., dated Aug. 28, directing Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v.c., comdg. left wing 16th N.I., to perform the duties of station officer, during the abs. of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, on duty at Dum-Dum. Dated Oct. 1, directing Capt. R. H. Salkeld, offic. station staff officer, on return from musky. instruction duty at Dum-Dum, to resume charge of the station staff office.

DREW, Brevet col. H. R., Bengal staff corps, is perm. to do general duty at Umritsur.

FARWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Capt. W. C. Farwell to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Cock, app. station staff, Seetapore, and also to offic. as wing officer in add. to his other duties.

FOOKS—CADELL.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 3rd regt. N.I. Major R. Cadell, Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, N.W.P. Oct. 25.

FORBES, Hon. Lieut. J., asst. comr., Ordnance Commissariat dept., having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transfd. to the Pension Estab., and is granted the invalid pension of his rank, viz., Rs. 175 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

GAMBIER, Lieut. C. H. S., 58th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Holmes, app. a garrison instructor. Oct. 25.

GORDON—DUFFIN.—The C. in C. is pleased to post Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon to the Lahore div. Lieut. col. F. Duffin, 2nd in comd. 4th N.I., is, on the expiration of his present sick leave, permitted to do general duty at Bhaugulpore, to await the arrival of his regt. at that station in course of relief.

GOWER.—The permission given to Lieut. B. H. S. Gower, 17th N.I. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, is hereby cano. at that officer's request.

HENNEL.—36th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, app. Lieut. W. F. Hennell to offic. as interp., v. Lieut. G. S. Eyre, permitted to study at the Roorkee College.

HINGTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 24, app. Lieut. C. W. J. Hington, 62nd foot, to offic. as instr. of musketry during the abs. of Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, on m.c.

HORNSBY.—The leave granted to Lieut. G. M. B. Hornsby, G battery 19th brigade R.A., is cancelled at that officer's request.

HORSFORD, Major E. O'B., Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Mooltan to Allahabad for general duty. Nov. 9.

HOOD.—The following order is confd., by the officer comdg. 48th foot, app. Lieut. T. C. Hood to act as interp. to the regt., from Aug. 1, v. Capt. Rawlins, relieved.

JACKSON.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Oct. 7, att. Capt. G. H. Jackson, gen. list, inf., returned from England on Oct. 29, to the detach. 10th N.I. at Alipore, for duty tempy.

JAMES.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Capt. L. H. S. James, recently prom. from the 22nd brig., has been posted as a supernumy. officer, late 23rd brig., placed under orders for India. Oct. 25.

KAUNTZE.—6th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 12, app. Capt. E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

KIGG-HARMAN, Lieut. M. J., to be capt., R.A., from Oct. 2.

LEEDS, Lieut. col. Sir E., exec. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the Military Works Branch in Govt. of India, P.W.D., is posted to the Upper Sirhind div., 4th Circle, Military Works.

LESLIE.—1st batt. 3rd Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, app. Lieut. A. T. Leslie to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. G. A. Colvill, proc. on leave.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., assumed com. of the Mhairwarra Batta on Oct. 8.
 LOUIS.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. promotion:—Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Capt. R. F. Lewis, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, from Oct. 12, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. G. Lamb.

MACDONALD—RODDY.—Capt. L. Macdonald, staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from the 38th to the 12th regt. N.I. for duty. Capt. P. Roddy, v.c., unatt. list, is posted to Umballa for gen. duty.

MACGREGOR.—42nd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, app. Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., during abs. of Lieut. Stevens.

O'BRYEN—STAFFORD—BRIDGES.—22nd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 14, making the following tempy. apps., v. Col. W. J. F. Stafford, proc. to Shillong:—Lieut. col. J. J. O'Brien, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.; Major B. T. Stafford, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Capt. C. H. Bridges, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

PORCELLI, Lieut. A., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Hyderabad, having vacated his appt. in the P.W.D. by proceeding on furl., his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept., with effect from date of embarkation. Oct. 25.

REID.—30th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 26, app. Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 17 last, v. Lieut. G. F. Young, proceeded on leave.

RENNICK.—Oude div. order confd., dated Oct. 20, app. Lieut. E. F. J. deC. Rennick, 7th Bengal cav., to offic. as station staff officer, Seetapore, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. R. Beadon, app. offic. brigade major, Lucknow, with effect from April 13.

SHEPHERD, Capt. T., Bengal staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. of the 4th cav., Punjab Frontier Force.

SHERINGHAM—LUTTMAN-JOHNSON.—In anticipation of the app. of the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers, detailed for duty with their several depots, will proc. to England during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—2-1st Foot—Lieut. A. W. Sheringham; 65th foot—Lieut. F. Luttmann-Johnson.

SMITH, Lieut. C. A., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his app. in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps. Oct. 24.

STEWART, Capt. D. J., general list, inf., att. to the 17th N.I. at Meean Meer, is att. to the 31st N.I. at Mooltan, and directed to join. Oct. 25.

VYVYAN, Capt. R. O., general list, inf., att. to 23rd N.I. at Meean Meer, is att. to the 31st N.I. at Mooltan, and directed to join. Oct. 25.

WILLIS—ROBERTSON.—9th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 24, app. Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt., and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, on furl., and consequent on the departure of Capt. C. W. Babington to join the Thomason College, Roorkee. Dated Sept. 26, app. Capt. D. H. Robertson, att., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer; also to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. T. Dayrell, on furl.

WODEHOUSE.—The services of Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd foot, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay for appt. on the personal staff of the Hon. the Governor of that Presidency.

WORSLEY, Capt. R., late 15th N.I., offic. qrmr. 38th N.I., is att. to the 36th regt. at Peshawur for duty.

WORSLEY.—38th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 24, app. Capt. R. Worsley, offic. qrmr., to act as wing officer, v. Capt. R. H. Ward.

STAFF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Mooltan, Oct. 22.—Lieut. col. J. A. Brereton, staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Ferozepore to Meerut, for gen. duty.
 Major E. R. C. Wilcox, staff corps, late offic. wing officer 3rd N.I., is posted to Meerut, for gen. duty.

Major J. Roberts (new prom.), Bengal staff corps, is posted to Umballah, for gen. duty.

Major M. G. Smith, staff corps, is qualified to act as instructor in army signalling.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promd. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. T. H. Stoddard, Madras staff corps, Oct. 26.

The following prom. by brevet is made, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Capt.—Lieut. R. McMeminey, unattached list, Oct. 26.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officers of R.A. will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—

Capt. H. H. Murray, No. 1 bat. 23rd brig. R.A. (in England).

Capt. H. J. Kinsman, late 25th brig. R.A.

Capt. C. W. Townsend, unmanned bat. 9th brig. R.A.

Local capt. A. Swinton, F bat. F. brig. R.H.A.

Lieut. E. W. Nash, G bat. 8th brig. R.A.

Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, F bat. 20th brig. R.A. (in England).

Lieut. S. G. Smyth, A bat. 19th brig. R.A.

Lieut. E. Walsh, No. 5 bat. 23rd brig. R.A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the dep. adjt. gen. R.A., Horse Guards. They should arrive in England in December next.

TO JOIN HOME DEPOTS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, that part of G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 11, p. 426, directing the undermentioned officers to proceed to England to join their regtl. depots, is cancelled:—

1st Bengal 5th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Hargreave.

1st Bengal 8th Foot.—Lieut. S. Brown.

37th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Reyne.

58th Foot.—Capt. J. V. Hesse.

62nd Foot.—Capt. A. L. Reade and Lieut. A. L. Dennis.

65th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Marryat.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. R. H. W. Plunkett, subaltern, to offic. as comdt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. E. Lewes.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. G. Swiney, and subaltern, Hazara mountain baty., and offic. comdt., No. 1 or garrison company of art., to be offic. comdt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. J. Abbott.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lieut. R. G. Fitzgerald, 1st subaltern, Peshawur mountain baty., to offic. as comdt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. E. J. de Latour.

Lieut. H. F. Smyth, offic. 2nd subaltern, to offic. as 1st subaltern, v. Lieut. Fitzgerald.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd squad. subaltern and offic. 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. during the absence on m.c. of Major E. P. W. Ripley.

Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, 2nd squad. officer, on furl., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, v. Capt. Bird.

Lieut. D. S. Cunningham, 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Atkinson.

Lieut. H. S. F. Neil, 2nd wing subaltern, 4th Sikh inf., and offic. 3rd squad. officer, 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. as adjt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. H. De la M. Hervey.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. W. J. Vouden, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Capt. F. S. Carr, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, during the period Capt. J. C. Stewart may offic. as 2nd squad. officer, or until further orders.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. W. O. Thompson, adjt., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his other duties, in the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. E. Hastings, and during the period Lieut. J. Burne may offic. as A.D.C. to H.H. the Lieut. gov.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. J. Cook, adjt., to offic. as wing officer during the period Capt. C. J. Griffiths may offic. as 2nd in comd.

Capt. W. B. Aislabie, offic. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Cook.

5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorka bat.).—Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer during the abs. on m.c. of Major H. P. Close, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

BEATH.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 7, directing Staff surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., on expiration of his priv. leave, to proceed to Delhi, and relieve Staff surg. C. C. Dempster.

BOSE.—The services of Sub Asst. surg. Radhanath Bose, a supernum. at the Presidency, are placed at disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

BRETT, Surg. maj. J., M.D., from 35th regt. N.I., offic. garrison surg., Bellary, to garrison surg., Bellary, with effect from Aug. 8, v. Surg. major Harper, ret.

CARMICHEL.—The services of Asst. surg. J. C. G. Carmichel, offic. civil asst. surg. of Monghyr, are replaced at disposal of Govt. of India, mily. dept. Oct. 21.

CHERRY.—Sealkote brig. order confd., dated Sept. 2, directing Asst. surg. W. Cherry, 5th lancers, to take over med. charge of the mily. prison.

DALE.—Rawulpindee brig. order confd., dated Oct. 2, directing Surg. N. J. Grant, 9th Bengal cav., to relieve Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N.I., of the med. charge of the 5th company sappers and miners, in addition to his other duties.

DICKSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 14, apptg. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., now attached to the Bengal sappers and miners, to the med. charge of the depot left behind at Roorkee, on the departure of the head quarters of the corps to join the camp of exercise at Hussun Abdal.

DREW.—The services of Asst. surg. E. Drew, Bombay med. estab., attached to R.A., are placed tempy. at disposal of P.W.D. from April 16, for special duty.

FERGUSON.—Benares garrison order confd., dated Sept. 2, directing Asst. surg. J. Ferguson, 1st batt. 3rd foot, to take med. charge of the N.I. and the staff at Benares.

FRENCH, Asst. surg. J. G., M.D., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Burdwan. Oct. 16.

GRANT.—Rawulpindee brig. order confd., dated Oct. 2, directing Surg. N. J. Grant, 9th Bengal cav., to relieve Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 27th Punjab N.I., of the med. charge of the 5th company sappers and miners, in addition to his other duties.

GUPTA, Asst. surg. K., M.B., to offic. as superint. of vaccination, metropolitan circle, during absence on leave of Surg. F. Powell. Oct. 16.

INGLIS, Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. G., M.D., C.B., H.M.'s British forces, is transfd. from Allahabad to Meerut circle of med. superintendence, with effect from Oct. 1, v. Inspector gen. J. H. K. Innes, C.B., ordered to proceed to Malta.

KEEFER.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated May 31, apptg. Asst. surg. W. N. Keefer, 20th N.I., to the med. charge of the garrison staff, with effect from June 1.

MACAW—PARKINSON.—With the concurrence of the Govt. of India, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Staff asst. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., and R. C. Parkinson.

MACAW.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 2, directing Staff asst. surg. K. Macaw, M.D., doing duty at Kussowlie, to proceed to Subathoo, and report himself to the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 12th foot, for duty. Dated Oct. 11, directing Staff asst. surg. K. Macaw, doing duty with the 2nd batt. 12th foot, to join the 20th hussars, and proceed with that corps to Bombay, and await a passage by troopship to England.

MOIR, Surg. R., M.D., in joint med. charge of Simla, is appt. to the med. charge of the head quarters' staff and establishment remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Staff surg. A. F. Bradshaw, on duty with H.E. the C. in C. OGLEBY, Staff surg. J., M.D., R.A., is app. sec. to the inspector gen. of hospitals, H.M.'s British forces, with effect from Nov. 1, in succession to Staff surg. T. M. Bleckley, M.D., ordered to proceed to England.

PARTRIDGE.—The undermentioned officer of the med. dept., having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 507, of June 20, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surg. S. B. Partridge. Oct. 12.

PURVES, Asst. surg. H. B., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Monghyr during absence on furlough of Dr. T. Mathew. Oct. 21.

SMITH.—26th N.I., regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 30, apptg. Major M. G. Smith, staff corps, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.

STEWART, Surg. W. R., R.H.A., to the med. charge of the field hosp. for European troops.

SUFFREIN, Surg. B. T., from attached 35th regt. N.I., to 35th regt. N.I. **TOLMIE.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated Sept. 23, directing Asst. surg. T. C. Tolmie, 92nd foot, to proc. to Delhi for duty.

WILLIAMS, Surg. major H. F., M.D., 28th N.I., to have med. charge 40th N.I., v. Pilcher, whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt. N.W.P. Oct. 15.

YOUNG.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Sept. 11, directing Surg. major D. Young, M.D., to proc. to Lucknow, and assume med. charge of the 9th N.I.

YOUNG—SCOTT.—The following orders are confd.:—Oude div. order, dated Sept. 19, directing Surg. maj. D. Young, M.D., to take over med. charge of the 13th Bengal cav. from Asst. surg. A. B. Seaman. Dated Sept. 28, apptg. Asst. surg. R. J. Scott, M.B., to the med. charge of the 62nd foot, with effect from April 23.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Head Quarters, Mooltan, Oct. 21.—The following appointments of medical staff at the camp of exercise are published, in continuation of G.O.C.C., Oct. 14, 1872:—Dr. G. S. Beaton, M.D., C.B., inspector general of hospitals, British medical service, to be principal medical officer; Dr. T. Crawford, M.D., deputy inspector general of hospitals, British service, Sirhind circle; Dr. T. Best, deputy inspector general of hospitals, British service, Peshawur circle; and Dr. G. Banister, deputy inspector general of hospitals, Indian medical service, Rawul-Pindee circle, to be attached to division of the force.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TRANSPORT REGULATIONS.

The following to be added as clause b to para. 178, Transport Regulations, Part I:—

"b. Officers receiving unattached promotion are not entitled to passages to England for their wives and families. Should, however, any of the accommodation set apart for ladies and children on board H.M.'s Indian troopships be available after passages have been provided for those entitled to them, the wives and children of unattached officers receiving promotion may be granted a passage on the terms laid down in the foregoing para."

FIRST APPOINTMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following Horse Guards' G.O. is published for general information, in continuation of G.G.O. 189:—

Horse Guards' G.O.—Examination for first appointment.

Referring to G.O. 52 of 1872, the following particulars explanatory of the regulations "respecting first appointments and examinations for promotion" are published for general information:—

Para. 4. No competitive examination for the line will take place until all existing claims have been provided for, which will probably not be until the autumn of 1873.

Para. 9. The "further examination" will follow the "preliminary" examination at an interval of only two or three days.

Para. 22. As certain of the examinations of the Universities do not take place until nearly the end of the year, it will suffice if the certificate of examination required to be transmitted by university candidates is sent in one week before the 1st January, provided that the application, accompanied by the other certificates, has been previously made as directed.

Paras. 27 and 28. Officers of militia, who may be recommended for commissions in the army, will not be required to produce the certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners referred to in para. 28 (d), provided they can produce a university certificate as prescribed in para. 22.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Clause VIII. of Para. 135, Transport Regulation, Part II., to be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"VIII.—Officers on leave at a station who may be detained there on duty beyond their leave are not entitled to free passages back to their regiments or stations.

"If, however, officers on leave at any station are directed to proceed on duty to another station, they are entitled to travel there and back at the public expense; should the officer, at the close of the duty on which he was deputed, prefer to proceed direct to his regiment or station, he is equally entitled to a free passage, provided that the expense shall not exceed that of his journey back to the station whence he proceeded on the

duty. In the latter case, an officer would only be allowed the actual cost of the journey back to the place from where ordered, and would have to pay the difference himself."

WARRANT OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

The Hon. the President in Council directs that the following rule be substituted for sect. 37 (c) of the Acting Allowance Code:—

"A warrant officer of the Medical Department officiating as a civil surgeon is entitled to acting allowance under the General Acting Allowance Rules."

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to rule that the allowances of an officer are payable to the day of his death, whether he be on leave or on duty when he dies, and whatever be the nature of his leave.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following rule and note between Rules 3 and 4 under sect. 15 of the Civil Leave Code:—

3A.—An officer serving in Persia or Arabia may leave the country in which he is serving, or return to it by any port or frontier town he likes, provided that the journey to or from it must not exceed thirty days. The certificate showing the date of departure or return must be given by the British Consul, if there be one; otherwise by the officer himself.

Note.—This rule applies to military officers in civil employ, and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the supplements to this Code.

MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS' FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

India Office, London, Sept. 10, 1872.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your Lordship's military letter No. 116 of July 1, 1872, on the subject of the rate of pay admissible to British medical staff officers holding administrative appointments in India, the tenure of which is limited to five years.

On a consideration of the orders already published on the subject, I have resolved that these officers, when absent from India, shall be placed on a similar footing as regards furlough allowances as officers commanding divisions and brigades, and shall be allowed to receive during the period of their absence on medical certificate, which is to be restricted to six months, their Indian allowances and half staff salary. During absence on private affairs, which is to be limited to four months, no pay will be issued.

In no case will more than one grant of leave out of India be allowed.

As stated in your G.O. No. 1,037 of Nov. 24, 1871, these officers will, on arrival in England, be examined by a medical board, and, if reported unfit for further service in India, they will be removed from the Indian establishment.

With regard to the inquiry contained in your despatch under reply, I have to inform you that British medical staff officers appointed to India, subsequent to the publication of the rules of 1868, have not the option of electing the Furlough Rules of 1854.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

CARTRIDGE CASES.—The attention of officers commanding regiments of cavalry and infantry is called to G.G.O. No. 681 of 1870, and commanding officers are reminded that they are responsible that at least 90 per cent. of the empty cartridge cases are delivered into store.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS VISITING THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—In a general order, dated Head-quarters, Lahore, Nov. 2, the C. in C. sanctions leave being granted to officers desirous of visiting the Camp of Exercise, in such proportion as will not interfere with the duties of the station or corps to which they belong. Officers visiting the Camp of Exercise will be good enough to enter the dates of their arrival and departure in a book, which will be kept for the purpose, in the adjutant general's office, head-quarters' camp.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned medical officer has passed the examination in Canarese by the Lower Standard prescribed for officers of the Mysore Commission:—Asst. surg. T. J. McGann, attached to the Nugur division. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee, on the dates specified:—On Aug. 5—Lance corporal O. F. Caldwell, 63rd foot; and Lance corporal F. Harrison, 63rd foot. On Sept. 2—Hospital apprentice E. L. H. Cox, Nyuee Tal convalescent depot; Private F. Jackson, 2-1st foot; Corporal J. Daniher, 1-5th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee, Oct. 7:—Capt. N. J. Paul, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Surg. G. Preece, Bengal sappers and miners; Corporal A. Mead, Bengal sappers and miners; Corporal T. T. Nelson, Bengal sappers and miners.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen has obtained (in October) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. M. Pears, assistant magistrate and collector, for two years, with effect from Nov. 29, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. W. C. Turner, officiating magistrate and collector, Futtelpore, for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Sept. 17. Dr. J. Kelly, civil surgeon, Bustee, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Oct. 1. Mr. A. L. Spens, acting judge and session judge of Canara, has privilege leave of absence for three months, from Dec. 16. Mr. J. E. Murphy, having returned to the presidency on Oct. 31, the unexpired portion of the one year's furlough granted to him on March 30 last is cancelled. Mr. V. S. Robertson, assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, is allowed one year's leave, together with preparatory leave from Oct. 28 to Nov. 8. Major J. L. Loch, deputy commissioner, Nimar, reported his departure on furlough to Europe from Bombay on Nov. 4, per P. and O.

Co.'s steamer *Tanjore*. Mr. W. Donald, officiating deputy accountant general, Madras, 2 months, from Oct. 18. Mr. J. Whitmore, of the Chittagong magistracy, three months. Mr. J. W. Edgar, junior secretary to the Government of Bengal, one month. Mr. A. Manson, of the Tooree magistracy, thirty days, in extension. The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, three months. Surgeon A. M. Garden having received charge of the office of superintendent general of vaccination, Punjab, the unexpired portion of the subsidiary leave granted to him is hereby cancelled. Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, assistant commissioner, Bannu, in charge of the sub-division of Mainwalee, has three months' privilege leave of absence. Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra assistant commissioner, Shahpore, has eleven months' leave of absence. Mr. A. C. Raynor, extra assistant commissioner, Muzaffargurh, has four months' leave of absence, without pay. Mr. H. E. Perkins, deputy commissioner, Gujrat, having reported his return to Bombay, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment. Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, deputy commissioner, Hazara, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence. Capt. C. W. Ramsden, 3rd Sikh infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days. Major H. P. Close, 5th Goorkha regiment, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in October) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The grant of furlough to Europe by the Government of Fort St. George to the undermentioned officer is confirmed, dated Aug. 16:—Asst. surg. G. King, M.B., medical department, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for one year, from Aug. 19, the date of his departure from Madras on board the *Khedive*. Major C. F. Sharpe, Bengal S.C., district superintendent of police, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Major B. T. Stafford, Bengal S.C., wing officer, 22nd (Punjab) regiment, native infantry, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. E. J. Machell, A battery 9th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. A. R. Hall, A battery 16th brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from Oct. 9 to Dec. 7. Lieut. A. S. Morison, 1st battalion 2nd foot, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs. Lieut. T. W. Carpenter, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30. Lieut. H. H. Young, 1st battalion 14th foot, to remain at Darjeeling, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 1, in extension of privilege leave. Major W. Allan, 41st foot, for one day, Oct. 16, to enable him to rejoin: (this is an extension of the leave, from April 15 to Oct. 15, granted by general officer commanding the division. Capt. E. A. Illingworth, 85th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Asst. surg. C. F. Richards, M.B., 85th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. R. C. Richardson, 166th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Brevet col. G. Verner, doing duty at Barrackpore, for ten days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Brevet col. J. Nisbett, commandant 7th N.I., to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Plowden, attached to 45th N.I., to remain at Nynee Tal, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 25, in extension, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major C. Johnson, in medical charge of 1st Bengal cavalry, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to retirement from the service. Capt. R. J. McGhee, adjutant, officiating 2nd in command, 1st infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for thirty days. Asst. surg. W. Tauner, R.I.A., to Bombay, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 25. Lieut. R. H. Rockford-Boyd, 15th hussars, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Second Capt. T. J. C. A. Studdy, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Porcelli, R.E., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major F. Morley, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to port of embarkation for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and Local Capt. A. D. Eden, 26th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Kussowlie. Capt. J. V. Hesse, 58th foot, for one month from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd foot, to Bombay, for two months, from date of leaving regiment. Local Capt. N. Huskisson, 70th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, 85th foot, to Calcutta, from Nov. 10, 1872, to May 10, 1873, to study the native languages. Capt. A. C. Toker, staff corps, to Calcutta, from Oct. 25 to Dec. 10, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Lieut. T. G. Thomson, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. E. S. Neave, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Staff surg. major W. A. Thomson, M.B., British medical service, to Lahore, Murree, and adjacent hills, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Feb. 14, 1873, on private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., to act as Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept., during the employment of the Hon. W. Hudleston on other duty. Nov. 5.
Cox, J. H. M., dep. director of Revenue Settlement in Kurnool and Cuddapah, to act as dep. director of Revenue Settlement in Kistna. Nov. 12.
CROLE—BOYLE.—Messrs. C. S. Crole, acting joint mag., and J. A. Boyle, asst. to the mag. of the Chingleput district, are authorised, under Sec. 85 Act VII. of 1871, to perform the duties and exercise the powers which by the aforesaid Act are assigned to, and conferred on, the mag. of a district.
DAVIES, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary.
DALYELL, R. A., to act as third member of the Board of Revenue during the employ. of Mr. Thornhill as second member. Nov. 5.

FORBES, G. S., to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Nov. 1.
FOX, W. E., asst. appraiser, to act as appraiser of Sea Customs Office, Madras, during the abs. of Mr. T. G. Blake, on leave.
GIBSON, E., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara during the employment of Mr. Sturrock on other duty. Nov. 12.
JOHNSON, E. C., acting head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, to be a lay trustee of the church at Tuticorin. Nov. 1.
KELSALL.—Under Sec. 10 Act III. of 1871 (Towns' Improvement Act), the Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. J. Kelsall, acting sub coll. of North Arcot, to be vice-president of the Vellore municipality. Oct. 29.
OVERBURY, E. N., to act as senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam during the employment of Mr. Wigram on other duty. Nov. 12.
SEWELL, E. J., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. Nov. 12.
STUART, Major C. J., to continue to act as dep. director of Revenue Settlement in Kurnool and Cuddapah during the abs. of Mr. Cox on other duty. Nov. 12.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, Nov. 1.—Mr. C. F. MacCartie to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna district.
Mr. G. Stokes to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara.
Mr. F. E. Gibson to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore.
Mr. J. A. Davies to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.

ASSUMPTION OF CHARGE.

Mr. R. J. Melville, acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, resumed charge of his office from Mr. A. Cruickshank, the acting coll., Oct. 26.
Mr. P. P. Hutchins, acting civil and session judge of Madura, assumed charge of the Court, Oct. 23.
Mr. J. W. Best, acting civil and session judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the Court, Oct. 24.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Mr. E. N. Overbury, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, has reported his return to the Presidency per str. *Viceroy*, Nov. 1.
Mr. F. E. Gibson, Madras C.S., reported his return to the Presidency, per str. *Viceroy*, Nov. 1.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. G., R.A., to be superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, v. Lieut. col. Henegan, transf. to Bengal, but to continue to act as superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, during the absence of Col. R. Cadell on other duty.
HAMILTON, Major gen. R., staff corps, to be a divisional comdr., during absence on furlough to Europe of Major gen. G. De Sausmarez.
HOBART, Capt. the Hon. H. M., H.M.'s 103rd foot, to do duty with the Right Hon. the Gov.'s body guard, without prejudice to his app. as A.D.C. to the Gov.
HOG, Major T. I. M., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to act as superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, during the absence of Lieut. col. N. G. Campbell on other duty.
MOORE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of Sub. lieut. G. G. Moore, 10th foot, being posted on his recent app. to the 2nd batt. of his regt. Nov. 5.
STEPHENS, Major G. N., S.C., doing gen. duty at Kamptee, will conduct the duties of dep. judge advocate, Nagpore Force, during the absence of Lieut. col. Wilson on priv. leave. Nov. 5.
STEWART.—The app. in G.O.G. Aug. 27, No. 209, of Brevet Lieut. col. R. C. Stewart, h.p., late H.M.'s 2nd (Queen's Royal) regt., to be adj. gen., has been approved by H.M.'s Govt. Brevet Lieut. col. R. C. Stewart to have the local rank of brigdr. gen.
STRAKER, Capt. C. D. A., R.A., to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, v. Major Hog, on other duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—
Surg. G. A. Burne, A.M., M.D., med. dept., in med. charge 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent; arrived at Bombay, Oct. 16.
Surg. J. Murray, M.D., med. dept., superint. lunatic asylum; arrived at Bombay, Oct. 16.
Lieut. A. G. W. Homans, cav., gen. list, asst. comr., Oudh; arrived at Bombay, Oct. 18.
Major T. L. Scott, staff corps; arrived at Madras, Oct. 31.
Capt. R. G. Jenkins, staff corps, probationary superint. of police; arrived at Madras, Oct. 31.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. G. De L. Groves, cadre 7th regt. L.C.; arrived at Bombay, Oct. 28.

MEDICAL.

HARTIGAN, Vet. Surg. M. J., 16th lancers, having exchanged to H.M.'s 3rd dragoon guards, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards, War Office.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. Marden, B.A., inspector of schools, 5th division, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the date on which he delivered over charge of the office. The Board of Revenue have granted twenty-one days' privilege leave to Mr. F. A. Nicholson, assistant collector of Madura, to be availed of on or after Nov. 14.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major A. Drury, staff corps, commandant N.I. depot, Palaveram, for two years; to embark from Madras. Surg. H. King, A.B. and M.B., chemical examiner and professor of chemistry in the Madras Medical College, and assay master, for eighteen months; to embark from Bombay. Colonel J. I. Murray, 14th Bengal cavalry, from Oct. 29, or date of departure, Madras. Brigade staff lieutenant. C. H. Wilson, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Nagpore force, privilege leave for fifty-four days, from Nov. 1, or date of departure. Col. J. Wilson, staff corps, commandant 26th N.I., from Nov. 10, or date of departure, to Feb. 28 next, Madras and Eastern Coast, on private affairs. Lieut. C. I. G. T. Hilliard, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 13th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. T. S. Hawks, staff corps, wing officer 37th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, staff corps, doing general duty, Madras, for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Madras. Major J. A. Campbell, staff corps, secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, officiating superintendent, Astragram division, for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay. Surg. major W. Williamson, 3rd regt. light cavalry, and Capt. F. Smalley, general list, quartermaster 19th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay. Capt. H. H. C. G. Warrington, Cadre 3rd Madras European regt., 1st wing subaltern, 13th regt. N.I., for twenty months, to embark from Madras.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CLABBY, Ensign, has been app. to act as exec. engr., Nassick. Nov. DANIELL, N. M. W., to act as judge and sess. judge of Canara during the abs. of Mr. Spens on leave. Nov. HAYDON, Lieut. W. H., R.E., is app. exec. engr., Khandeish. LAWRENCE.—The services of A. J. Lawrence, C.S., are placed at the disp. of the Home dept. with effect from Nov. 30. MAUNSELL, Major J. R., R.E., res. charge of the office of the exec. engr., Northern Concan, from Lieut. M. H. Goldie, R.E., on Oct. 28. MURPHY, J. E., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Tanna, and is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Tanna dist. PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., acting superint. of police, Kaira, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in the Kaira dist. Nov. RICKETTS, Capt. M. P., dep. comr., Nagpore, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Capt. Thomas, offic. dep. comr. on Nov. 1. SHARPIN, Rev. F. L., M.A., is app. acting junior chaplain at the cathedral.

MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Lieut. col. W., Wing officer, 12th regt., N.I., to offic. as second in command, 4th regt., N.I. (Rifles). DOBBS, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, 2nd batt. 10th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be second wing sub. on probation, 10th regt., N.I. LEATH.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from the date specified:—Lieut. J. M. Heath, staff corps, Oct. 12. TINGCOMBE.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 15, appg. Capt. J. M. Tingcombe, 72nd foot, to offic. as aide de camp to Major gen. J. M. B. F. Tyler, C.B., commanding the Sirhind div., subject to the conditions laid down in G.O. 1, of 1867.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Nov. 7.—Messrs. G. Hewett, asst. conservator, 3rd grade, and N. B. Oke, sub asst. conservator, 1st grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district forest officer of Surat on Oct. 18, current, after the office hours, the latter officer holding temp. charge until relieved by Capt. Mackae.

Messrs. C. A. Morphew, asst. conservator, 3rd grade, and G. Hewett, asst. conservator, 3rd grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district forest officer at Kolaba and Dapuli, on Oct. 24, before office hours.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMPENSATION.—HORSES.

With the view of removing all misapprehension, in regard to the applications of the rule contained in paragraph 20 of G.O.P.C. No. 278 of Feb. 26, 1855 (G.G.O. No. 242 of 1855), it is hereby notified, under instructions from Government, that the rule in question was laid down with the express purpose of limiting the liability of the State to cases in which it can be clearly shown that the diseased animal could not be removed by its owner from the immediate proximity of Government cattle, which would be in danger of infection.

Para. 20.—Indemnification for horses of officers destroyed on account of having farcy, or glanders, will only be admitted when it is shown that the destruction of the animal was necessary to prevent infection to other horses in the same stable, or in close proximity thereto, whose loss would be liable to be defrayed by the public.

CLOTHING.

The cloth clothing issued to British troops being now provided with a leather tab, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the black silk neck cloth, authorised in G.O. Jan. 28 (G.O.C. March 3, 1859), shall be discontinued in future as an article of soldier's necessities, and be replaced by a tab to be affixed to the collar of the serge tunic.

ESTABLISHMENT—MARRIED SOLDIERS.

The C. in C. in India being of opinion that the same qualifications which render soldiers at home and in the colonies eligible to have their names placed on the married roll should be required from those serving in India; H.E. is pleased to direct that, in future, trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file shall not be permitted to marry until they have completed seven years' service, and are in possession of at least one good conduct badge.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier will be placed on the married roll, or be entitled to any of its advantages, unless he had obtained the consent of the commanding officer to his marriage before it took place.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE—MESSING.

Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, and in accordance with para. 87 of the Regulations for her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships, officers proceeding home by those ships are directed to provide themselves, before embarking, with sufficient funds to pay for their messing during the voyage:—

87. Charges for the messing of the wives and families of officers, charges for breakages, for damage of mess or cabin articles by officers or their families, or for extras, &c., are to be paid in cash, to the paymaster before the officer leaves the ship. On no account are bills to be tendered or received in payment. Nothing but British money will, as a rule, be received, and officers are to provide themselves before embarking with sufficient cash accordingly. In the event of this course not being practicable, and of officers not having sufficient British money in their possession, rupees may be taken in payment at the current authorised rate.

Officers embarked must be careful to comply with the instructions contained in clause 24, Army Circulars, 1868, and see that their messing certificates are properly signed by the captain or paymaster of the ship before they disembark.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in November) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Assistant surgeon E. Colson, Bombay medical establishment, for eighteen months. The furlough to Europe, dated July 20, 1870, to Major E. N. Marsh, Bombay staff corps, is extended to Oct. 10, 1872. Sub conductor R. Warner, ordnance department, for eighteen months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 3.

1st Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Derman retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Dec. 4.

3rd Foot.—The undermentioned officers, whose final transfer to the Indian staff corps was announced in the *Gazette* of Nov. 15, to receive the value of their ensigncies: Lieut. M. A. Gray and Lieut. M. R. Spence; Dec. 4.

11th Foot.—The commission as adjt. of Lieut. D. T. Kinder to be ante-dated to July 12, 1871.

12th Foot.—Qrmmr. sergt. G. Shields, from 6th foot, to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. J. Boyes, prom.; Dec. 4.

17th Foot.—Sub lieutenant. A. A. Bruce, from 2nd West India regt., to be sub lieutenant, v. V. G. Tippinge, transf. to 1st foot; M. S. H. Foulger, gent., to be sub lieutenant; Dec. 4.

24th Foot.—Lieut. D. D. Pryce, whose final transfer to the Indian staff corps was announced in the *Gazette* of Nov. 15, to receive the value of an ensigncy; Dec. 4.

25th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Hobday, whose final transfer to the Indian staff corps was announced in the *Gazette* of Nov. 15, to receive the value of an ensigncy; Dec. 4.

60th Foot.—Capt. C. F. Terry retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Dec. 4.

62nd Foot.—D. P. Robertson, Queen's cadet, to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, prom.; Dec. 4.

66th Foot.—Lieut. B. R. Hobart to be adjt. v. Lieut. J. Healey, prom.; Oct. 16.

BREVET.

To have the Hon. Rank of Major.—Paymr. and Hon. capt. J. Wray 3rd foot; Nov. 7.

To have the Hon. Rank of Captain.—Lieut. and Deputy Comy. F. Graham, Madras estab.; May 20.

To have the Hon. Rank of Ensign.—Deputy Asst. comy. E. Scully, Madras estab.; May 20.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE.—At Murree, Nov. 2, wife of Lieut. L. R. Battye, 5th Goorkha regt., son.

BRANSON.—At Calcutta, wife of J. H. A. Branson, son.

BROUGHTON.—At Jubulpore, Nov. 14, wife of Lieut. col. W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal army, daughter.

CHAMPION—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 6, wife of Rev. E. Champion, C.M.S., daughter. [son.]
DOVER—Nov. 9, wife of L. W. Dover, of the firm of Thos. Smith and Co., [son.]
FITZPATRICK—At Madras, Nov. 11, wife of H. Fitzpatrick, son.
GORDON—At Simla, Nov. 6, wife of Col. W. Gordon, chief insp. of musketry, son. [son.]
GRAVES—At Katak, Nov. 2, wife of F. Graves, asst. supt., Bengal police, [son.]
HADDIS—At Delhi, Nov. 6, wife of T. J. P. Haddis, daughter.
HUNT—At Mooltan, Nov. 10, wife of W. Hunt, exec. engr., I.V.S.R., daughter. [son.]
HUNT—At Calcutta, Nov. 9, wife of Rev. W. J. Hunt, Bengal chaplain, [son.]
MACGREGOR—At Middle Colaba, Nov. 15, wife of D. Macgregor, M.D., daughter.
MC CREERY—At Jullunder, Nov. 7, wife of Asst. surg. J. McCreery, G-8 R.A., daughter.
MCNEILE—At Dhurmsala, Nov. 6, wife of Capt. C. McNeile, A. C., Kooloo, daughter.
MILLER—At Calcutta, Nov. 10, wife of Mr. William E. Miller, daughter.
MOSELEY—At Calcutta, Nov. 10, wife of Major Mosely, 13th N.I., daughter.
PARKINSON—At Allahabad, Nov. 3, wife of Mr. Parkinson, Govt. secretariat, son. [daughter.]
POLLEN—At Bhubundshubur, N.W.P., Nov. 4, wife of Fred. Pollen, C.S., [daughter.]
PRESCOT-HADDIS—At Delhi, Nov. 6, wife of Mr. T. J. Prescott-Haddis, secretary of the Municipality, daughter.
ROUSE—At Coimbatore, Nov. 8, wife of Mr. E. S. Rouse, son.
SULLEN—At Lahore, Nov. 4, wife of Mr. S. Sullen, postmaster, son.
WOOD—At Calcutta, Nov. 7, wife of Mr. C. T. Wood, of D. H. customs station, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERESFORD-NEWTON—At Cawnpore, Nov. 4, C. Beresford, Delhi, to Kate, eldest daughter of S. B. Newton, C.E., Cawnpore.
HAYNES-KAVANAGH—At Allahabad, Nov. 9, Fred. H. Haynes, H.M.'s 21st hussars, son of R. Haynes, Thimbleby-lodge, North Alberton, Yorkshire, to Kathleen, daughter of T. H. Kavanagh, v.c., deputy comr. of Purbagurb, Oude.
MACALPINE-SCHNARRE—At Ootacamund, Nov. 4, R. M. Macalpine, of Chittagong, to Emmeline M. M., eldest daughter of the late J. H. Schnarre.
PHILLIPS-SHAYIER—At Mirzapore, Nov. 4, W. St. A. R. Phillips, to Mary I., widow of the late T. F. Shayier, of Patna.
PINKERTON-THOMPSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, R. Pinkerton to Mrs. M. C. Thompson.
ROBERTSON-TYLER—At Bombay, Nov. 9, E. L. Robertson, capt. 106th L.I., to Helen F., youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. I. Tyler, rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.
SHORT-BUTFOY—At Bellary, Nov. 12, R. D. Shortt, Madras police, to Helen, daughter of Lieut. G. Butfoy, barrack master.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Lahore, Nov. 8, J. W. Armstrong, late Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, aged 60.
BARTH—At Calcutta, Nov. 8, Juliet B., widow of the late J. N. Barth, of Yarmouth, aged 40.
CROOKSHANK—Nov. 11, Martha, widow of the late J. Crookshank, collector of assessment, Madras, aged 69.
DEGA—At Pandora Hill, Nov. 15, A. G. DeGa, asst. Messrs. Forbes and Co., aged 42.
HANNAH—At Calcutta, Nov. 9, D. B. Hannah, asst. to Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., aged 25. [Hildebrand.]
HILDEBRAND—At Western Doon, Nov. 7, infant daughter of Lieut. G. Hunt—At Mooltan, Nov. 11, Mary A. W., wife of W. Hunt, exec. engr., I.V.S.R., aged 27.
HUTTON—At Benares, Nov. 3, W. M., infant son of the Rev. D. Hutton, London mission, Benares.
JOLLEY—At Poona, Nov. 14, Sarah, wife of D. Jolley, aged 37.
MACKEY—At Jhansie, Nov. 7, Emily, daughter of Qmr. F. Mackey, 106th L.I.
RENNELL—At Mhow, Nov. 2, Lieut. C. K. Rennell, 15th (the King's) hussars, aged 23.
ROSE—At Meerut, Nov. 6, Capt. F. Rose, D.P.W., aged 59.
SMITH—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, Capt. C. R. Smith, aged 60.
SULLEN—At Lahore, Oct. 24, Miss M. E. Sullen, aged 29.
VERTANNES—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, C. A. Vertannes, aged 76.
WATSON—On board the ship *St. Mungo*, Nov. 11, W. Watson, of Glasgow, commander.
WILLIAMS—At Dugshai, Nov. 10, E. B. D., youngest child of Rev. D. P. Williams, senior chaplain.

THE EXPORT OF BULLION from Southampton by the P. and O. Steamers *Poonah*, Oct. 24, and *Mongolia*, Oct. 31, amounted to £1,200 in gold sent to Bombay, and £15,203 in gold sent to Madras. Subsequent exports down to the end of November were accounted for in the mail of Dec. 2.—The following were the exports by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the dates mentioned. From Southampton, per *Pera*, Dec. 5, 1872: Gold—Ceylon, £3,050; Madras, £534. The subjoined were the exports by the Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. From Marseilles, per *Tigre*, Oct. 12, 1872: Gold—Aden, £200; Calcutta, £8,400; per *Said*, Nov. 14, and Nov. 21, 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £42,205; per *Ebre*, Nov. 23, 1872: Gold—Egypt, £4,800; per *Donnai*, Nov. 24, 1872: Gold—Suez, £204. Price of silver: Bar, 4s. 11½d. to 4s. 11¼d. per oz. Standard. Mexican dollars, old die, 5s. per oz.; new die, 4s. 10½d. per oz.; 5 Francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

Home.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

On Friday the annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street; Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair.

The report, an abstract of which appeared in our last, was taken as read.

The Chairman said the report contained a full and correct statement of the company's affairs, and he hoped that the shareholders would accept as satisfactory the course the directors had been pursuing. The report had made no mention of the Suez Canal, but the company was paying at the new rate demanded. A protest had been entered against that, but for all that they had paid the company £25,000. The payment had not been without the profit on that trade. He believed a conference would be held in Constantinople concerning the charges on the Canal, and he hoped the Government would watch over British interests. The Australian mail contract was a matter not mentioned in the report, and this was a contract which would expire at the end of 1873, and the question of the renewal of the contract was being agitated very largely in the colonies. Considering the excellent manner in which the company had carried the mails, the interests of the company would be watched in the Colonies. China gave the company a large amount of its work, and considering how the trade to that country was increasing, it was worth while increasing the service to that country when the company had the ships ready for the trade. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the coal question, he said nearly every one had felt the increase; but the company, owing to the fact that it had made large contracts before the rise, had obtained its coals greatly below what others had had to pay. There now seemed an inclination to fall in price, and the company should not make any contracts for the present. This year the company had used about 13,000 tons of Australian coal, and good it was, and was used in the ships on the return voyage, and coal was also had in India. More Australian coal would be used but that the delivery of it was defective at present, through there being no back cargo from the stations. He referred to the retirement of Mr. Howell, the late secretary, on half-pay, and, amid cheers, he said he was sure Mr. Howell retired with the deep respect of all the proprietors. He stated that all the work had been done during the year without a single casualty to the ships, and without any material injury to machinery, and, under Providence, the company had reason to be thankful to its commanders, officers, and engineers. The year had been disadvantageous in some respects, but the company had done much, and before long it would have four ships working with 20 to 30 tons of coal per day, in place of 40 to 50 tons as formerly. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Roupell seconded the motion.

Mr. Gliddon, who said he was happy for once to be placed in the position of supporting the directors' policy, went at length into the affairs of the company, and said that the directors had taken a wise course throughout.

Many questions were asked on matters of detail, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the dividend of 3 per cent. and 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, clear of income-tax.

This was also carried *nem. con.*, and votes of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to Mr. Howell closed the proceedings.

THE DEATH OF SIR DONALD McLEOD.

On Monday last Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry, lasting nearly four hours, at St. George's Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Sir Donald Friell McLeod, who was killed on Thursday evening week while attempting to get into a Mansion house train at the Gloucester-road Station of the Metropolitan District Railway. Mr. Wingate (from the offices of Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton) attended on behalf of the company; and Major Innes, nephew of the deceased, watched the case on behalf of the family.

The inquest-room was crowded with military and other friends of the deceased.

Sir Robert Montgomery, of 7, Cornwall-gardens, identified the body as that of Donald Friell McLeod, his son-in-law, aged sixty-two. He was a retired Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Robert Morrish said he was a platelayer in the service of the District Railway Company. On Thursday evening week at 5 o'clock he got into a London and North-Western train at the Earl's-court Station and rode to the Gloucester-road Station, where he got out, and walked towards the stairs leading off to the platform. He stood there waiting for a main line up train. While so standing he saw deceased run down the stairs towards the train witness had just left, which at that time was going out of the station towards the City. The deceased took hold of the handle of the door of one of the carriages. Inspector Robinson ran after the deceased as if to stop him. There was a shout, and the inspector went along the two-foot-way. Witness followed the inspector, and about 20 yards up the line they found the deceased lying on his stomach in the two-foot-way. The train had then stopped, and was about 10 yards

in advance of the deceased. The deceased was at once picked up, placed on a board, and taken upstairs into the office. A medical man came in about ten minutes, and ordered his removal to St. George's Hospital. He was taken there in a van with witness.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said he was quite certain the train was in motion when the deceased took hold of the carriage door. He believed it was in motion when the deceased was running down the stairs.

Edward Robinson said he was station inspector at the Gloucester road Station. He was on duty at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening week on the middle bridge. At that time a London and North-Western train ran into the station on its way to the City. He saw all the passengers on the platform for the City get into the train. He saw the guard wave his flag for the train to go on, and the train began to move out of the station. At that moment he saw the deceased run up the stairs from the Brompton platform, and down the stairs to the City platform. He called to him, and said, "You are too late for that train." The deceased, however, not taking any notice, ran down the stairs on to the platform, and took hold of the handle of one of the carriage doors. The door was closed and the train was moving out fast. He ran after the deceased, who had got the door open, and was running by the side of the train. He called out to him to stop, or he would be run over. The deceased then attempted to get into the carriage, when his right foot slipped, and he was dragged some yards, still keeping hold of the carriage door. On getting to the end of the platform he saw deceased fall between the wall and the train. He ran towards the spot, and found the deceased lying between the wall and the rails. Both his feet were off. He was at once lifted up, and having been seen by a medical man, was then removed to the hospital.

By the Coroner: There were two footboards outside the carriages, but neither of them came close up to the platform. There was a space between the upper footboards outside the carriages where a person might slip through. Very few passengers used the footboard, but stepped from the platform into the carriage. The deceased did not fall until he got to the slope at the end of the platform, when he appeared to twist round and fall between the wall and the rails. Witness had no means of stopping the train as it moved out of the station. The porter whose duty it was to attend to the train was on duty on the platform at the time.

Richard Batten said he was porter at the Gloucester-road Station in the employ of the District Railway Company. He was on duty at the station when the London and North-Western train came in from Earl's-court Station about five o'clock. He attended to the train when it came in, and after all the passengers got in he called out to the guard at the rear of the train "All right." He called out twice. The guard then gave his signal to the driver to go on. The train was in motion, when he heard some one call out "Stand back there." He looked round, and saw the deceased come on to the platform from the stairs and run up to one of the carriage doors and open it. In attempting to get into the carriage his foot slipped, and he saw the deceased fall through. He at once whistled to the guard to stop the train, which was moving rapidly out of the station. In answer to the Coroner, witness said he was quite positive the carriage door was shut, and that it was opened by the deceased. At the time the deceased took hold of the carriage door the train had got almost into full speed.

James Hutchins said he was guard in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company. He was acting as guard of the train which on Thursday evening week at 5 o'clock arrived at the Gloucester-road Station. The train stopped at the station a good minute. He received the signal "All right" twice from the last witness. He, according to rule, on the train arriving at the station, got out of his van and saw all the passengers into the carriages. On receiving the signal "All right" from the porter, he gave the usual signal to the driver to go on, and got into his van. The train moved out of the station, and at that time he saw no person near the train. After the train had gone about three carriage lengths he heard some one shouting in the rear of the train. He at once applied his brake, and stopped the train. It stopped almost directly. The train was then going at about the rate of ten miles an hour. The train was four minutes behind time.

James Kingston, the driver of the train, said that, seeing the deceased was in danger, he at once shut off steam, and ordered his fireman to apply the brake. The train stopped after going on about its own length. The train was then in the tunnel, going at the rate of ten miles an hour.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said he did not blow his whistle. The train could not have been stopped sooner than it was.

Mr. Baker, house surgeon, said he saw deceased on his admission on the Thursday evening at six o'clock. He was conscious. Both legs had been taken off below the knees, and the left arm was smashed, hanging to the shoulder by a small piece of skin. He died from the shock to the system at a few minutes after ten o'clock.

The Coroner, in summing up, said there could be no doubt upon the minds of the jury that the deceased had lost his life by attempting to get into a railway train while in motion. But the main question for them to decide was whether any blame attached to the railway officials for neglect of duty, or to the railway company

for not taking the necessary steps to prevent accidents of this description.

The jury deliberated for some time, and ultimately returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came by his death accidentally through attempting to get into a train after it had been fairly and properly started." They added a recommendation that the railway company should place gates at the bottom of each staircase, and make some alteration in the footboards of the carriages.

Sir Robert Montgomery here rose and expressed his gratitude, and that of the relatives of the deceased, for the great kindness and attention showed the deceased at the hospital.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY reports a decrease of 704 per cent. on the expense of working, notwithstanding an increase in the train miles of 50,556½. The repair of bridges which were injured by the great floods involved considerable extra expense—an extra payment at the rate of 1s. 8d per cent. per annum.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £426,600; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £3,400. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 25 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 50 per cent.

A DISABLED STEAMER.—The steamship *Agra*, 1,850 tons, Captain Matthews, of the British Steam Navigation Company, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning from London, and transshipping twenty passengers from the steamer *Hindoo*, sailed for Madras and Calcutta. The *Hindoo*, which recently arrived at Plymouth in a leaky condition, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning for London, there to tranship her cargo to the steamer *Othello*, which vessel will call at Plymouth on the 16th inst. to embark the rest of the *Hindoo's* passengers.

A MEDAL FOR LOSHAI.—We understand that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that the officers and men of the Loshai Expeditionary Force shall be awarded the India medal of 1854, with clasp for "Loshai." Such officers and men who are already in possession, for other services, of the India medal, will receive the clasp only. Officers commanding regiments and the heads of departmental staffs have been directed to prepare nominal rolls. Claimants who have been discharged must apply through the officer commanding the regiment or department to which they belonged at the time of the expedition.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Nov. 30 at the office, Queen-street-place; Mr. J. Thomson in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that on the 1st of June last the water from the Toombudda River was let into the main canal; everything went on without mishap; and on the 10th of July the water reached Cuddapah, a distance of 190 miles, being at the rate of half a mile per hour. The engineering staff had now been reduced. The Government had demanded the return of the £600,000 they had lent the company to complete the works, and he was glad to say that the issue by the company of debentures at 5 per cent. had been successful, and that £82,000 had already been paid off. They greatly regretted the loss by death of Field Marshal Sir G. Pollock, who had been an excellent colleague, and had lived to a good old age. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report. After a short discussion the report was unanimously adopted, the retiring directors (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grimes and Mr. A. Hall) were re-elected, and also Mr. E. Harding, the retiring auditor.

INDIAN APPEAL—GOPEE LOLL V. MUSSAMAT SREE CHUNDRUOLKE BUHOJEE AND OTHERS.—This appeal was from the High Court of Judicature of Agra, and raised a question of adoption of a son, under the Hindoo law. The principal property consisted of temples endowed for the worship of idols. The property affected by the suit had been frequently the subject-matter of litigation. A predecessor of both parties having seven sons, built seven temples, with estates attached to each, and divided them amongst his seven sons. The present suit related only to the temples and estates settled on one of the sons. One Damodurjee had two wives, and before his death authorised each of his wives to adopt a son, and in pursuance of such authority, the wife Luchmee adopted the deceased father of the appellant, and the other wife Charmuttee, adopted one Luchmun, the deceased husband of the respondent. The suit in India had been instituted by the appellant, in consequence of the respondent preventing and obstructing him in the worship of the temple at Gocool Nath. Sir Robert Collier, in giving judgment on the hearing, said their lordships understood the High Court simply to have ruled that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the title on which they sued; that the Principal Sudder Ameen's decision ought to be reversed; and that the suit be dismissed with costs; but, inasmuch as the formal decree, which merely ordered that the

appeal be decreed with costs and the decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen be reversed, might lead to some doubt as to what was really decided by the High Court, their lordships thought that the formal decree should be varied by ordering that the decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen be reversed, and the suit dismissed with costs in both courts. Their lordships would, therefore, humbly advise her Majesty to that effect. The appellant must pay the costs of this appeal. Their lordships then adjourned, and Sir C. Colville informed the bar that the Court would not proceed with Indian appeals until Dec. 17.

India Office.

Dec. 7, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. E. C. Merington, J. T. Crawford, and P. Wigram.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. Mardon (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. E. D. Grey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. Rankin, Inf.; Major J. L. Loch, Cav.; Lieut. col. G. R. Roberts, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. C. E. McVittie; Lieut. col. V. Shortland, Staff Corps; Capt. R. J. McGhee, Staff Corps; Surg. W. F. Davies.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. W. Wahab, Inf.; Capt. A. Durand, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Atkinson (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. H. Comyn, 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Atkins, 6 mo.; Capt. H. B. Lockwood, 6 mo.; Capt. W. Wilmer, 6 mo.; Capt. H. T. Lawrence, 6 mo.; Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1 mo.; Surg. major G. B. Hadow, 6 mo.; Col. C. J. Hodgson, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Duckering, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. S. J. Thorp, 6 mo.; Surg. major F. W. Harris, 6 mo.; Capt. J. Barras, 4 mo.; Maj. J. Harper, 7 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. M. S. Howell, E. H. Whinfield, H. Carson (Uncov.), H. G. Connor (Uncov.), and F. L. Edwards (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. L. Forbes, E. F. Webster, and R. V. Mayer (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. Dening; Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie; Major C. A. De Kantzow; Lieut. col. F. W. Graham; Capt. C. A. Munro; Capt. G. N. Channer; Capt. A. S. Roberts; Lieut. A. De C. Rennick; Capt. A. B. Hepburn; Lieut. col. W. Smith.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller; Major R. A. W. C. Stuart; Capt. E. Persse; Capt. E. G. D. Beagin; Capt. T. H. Mathias.

Bombay Estab.—Major B. Mathew; Major J. Gordon.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

MARRYAT—The wife of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., of a son, at Nutfield, Nov. 28.

SIM—The wife of William C. Sim, Madras C.S., of a son, at Knowle, Clyst St. George, Devon, Nov. 27.

SYMONDS—The wife of Bromley Symonds, late H.M.'s Transport Office, Bombay, of a daughter, at South Norwood, Nov. 25.

YOUNGHUSBAND—The wife of Major gen. R. R. Younghusband, C.B., of a son, at Clifton, Nov. 30.

MARRIAGES.

DALY—MILLS—W. Daly, Royal Bombay Fusiliers, to Caroline, daughter of William Mills, at St. Thomas of Canterbury, Newport, Isle of Wight, Nov. 26.

GOODLAD—RAIKES—Richard R. Goodlad to Florence H., daughter of Henry T. Raikes, Bengal Civil Service, at Swanmore, Hants, Dec. 4.

JOPP—SMITH—Capt. Keith A. Jopp, R.E., to Mary E., daughter of Adam F. Smith, of Calcutta, at St. Mary's Bathwick, Bath, Dec. 3.

DEATHS.

MILLER—The wife of John Robert Miller, M.D., Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals, Bombay, at Edinburgh, Dec. 1, aged 49.

MUNRO—Ronald F., son of Captain Hector Munro, Bengal Artillery, at Willesden, Dec. 4, aged four years and two months.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1. Rutlandshire, Akyab; Hahneman, Rangoon.—2. Teviotdale, Akyab.—3. Chrysolite, Akyab.—4. Star of Greece, Calcutta.—5. Str. Virago, Calcutta.—6. A. Apha, Akyab; str. Coromandel, Calcutta; str. Hitton Philipson, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Rialto, Calcutta.—30. Ornate, Madras; Iron Cross, Bombay.—Dec. 1. Str. Malaga, Bombay; Macedon, Bombay; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Palestine, Colombo.—2. City of Lucknow, Calcutta; Antoinetta Costa, Rangoon; Dundee, Calcutta.—3. Concordia, Akyab; Walls Castle, Bombay; str. Cella, Bombay; Bengal, Calcutta; Lady Palmerston, Calcutta; Cambay, Calcutta; Dinapore, Calcutta; Ashgrove, Bombay; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Ivanhoe, Calcutta.—4. Benedetto M., Bombay; Verena, Galle; Scawfell, Galle; Wenington, Calcutta; British Statesman, Calcutta.—5. Str. Agra, Calcutta.—6. Elizabeth Ann, Colombo; str. Como, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Dec. 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Hodgson, Lieut. and Mrs. Denning, Mrs. Melville and two daughters, Rev. H. H. Eddy, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. H. C. Blaker, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss M. Ashburner, Capt. Molyneux, Mr. W. Barrow, Mr. Sandford, Mr. W. F. Maitland, Dr. and Mrs. Trestail and child, Mr. P. R. Barker, and Mr. C. L. Tawney. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Walker, Miss Smith, and Major and Mrs. Cloete and two daughters. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watkins, Miss L. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Radcliffe, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hull and infant, Mrs. S. Goddard, Mr. S. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Whinfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris and infant, and Mr. W. Barry. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Hugo Orth. For HONG KONG.—Miss Macpherson, and Mr. and Mrs. Venton. For AKYAB.—Capt. C. H. Munro. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. H. Knight, Asst. commissary Campbell, and Commander E. W. Hereford. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, and Mr. Alcard. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Garbutt, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clarke, Mr. J. Henzard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton, and Mr. H. Rayner. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesser Coope, Lieut. Milner, Miss O'Donnell, and Capt. Kinloch. For MALTA and back.—Miss Hedger.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 13.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peterson, Mr. W. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Renwick, Hon. A. R. and Mrs. Scoble, Capt. Davidson, and Col. F. W. Graham. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Persse. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Harrison, and Mr. E. Z. Just.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 16.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker, Mr. C. F. Overbeck, Mr. R. Zugler, Mr. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen, Mr. M. Kahlert, Mr. C. Schaffe, Mr. J. Lachawetz, Col. Fitzwygram, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Meakin. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. G. Howell. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Nagaoaka, and Mr. N. F. Olmo. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and a Lady.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Carnatic, for Madras, Oct. 17, 3 N., 25 W.
William Manson, for Mauritius, Oct. 26, 7 N., 25 W.
C. H. Southard, for Calcutta, Oct. 16, 3 N., 23 W.
Delta, for Colombo, Oct. 20, 6 N., 23 W.
Rutlandshire, for Akyab, Nov. 16, 36 N., 29 W.
Belpore, for Calcutta, Oct. 15, 3 S., 30 W.
Richard McManus, for Bombay, Oct. 1, 13 N., 27 W.
Jacques Foret, for Calcutta, Nov. 19, 35 N., 27 W.
Confidenza, for Galle, Sept. 23, 1 S., 26 W.
Her Majesty, from Madras, Oct. 23, 11 S., 11 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Dhoolia (s.), which put into Ryde with engines out of order, sailed again on Dec. 1.

The Princess Beatrice, for Bombay, anchored at Deal on the 4th inst., with crew refractory.

The Northern Queen slipped from another anchor and chain, having drifted during the gale and hooked the moorings of the Deal bank buoy; the vessel afterwards anchored, and has since been supplied with another anchor.

The Crosby, from Calcutta, has put into Gibraltar with boilers leaky.

The Hindoo (str.), Capt. Kerr, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, which left Gravesend on Nov. 23, and put into Portland through stress of weather on the 26th, in attempting to enter Plymouth Harbour on Saturday, Nov. 30, for the purpose of embarking the remainder of her passengers, had her steering apparatus torn away, sprung a leak, and it is expected will have to be docked.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wyllie, Miss Walker, Miss Herth, and Mr. Carson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ruelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Rowett, Mr. Nixon, and Mr. Carey.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Newbigging, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Howell, and Major J. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Surg. J. Williams, Paymaster Cleverton, and Paymaster Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Kirke, Mr. and Mrs. Saul, and Mrs. Crusoe and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. and Miss Breton, and Mr. Collis.

DECEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Graham, and Mr. Allen.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major Lambort, Col. Gill, and Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Peill.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rita and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Bruce and infant, and Dr. Coulter.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Thomson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Grove.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Jamieson.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cammell, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Miss Dixon.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Cragh.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEY.—Mr. Robson.

VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fraser.

DECEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hobart, Mr. Stoney, and Mr. W. Cooke Collis.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Moore, Capt. Dowler, Mrs. Bernon, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Capt. and Mr. Salmon, and Miss Salmon.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Babbage, Mrs. Hayne, and Miss Malpas.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Malcolm, and Admiral Inglefield's two sons.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Morrill.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Merewether.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in alluding to the general working of this company, says:—There are some facts in the last magnificent ledger account of the great maritime company known to all the world as the "P. and O.," which merit notice. The first is the successful working of the plan of underwriting from the company's own funds. In spite of a loss of nearly £80,000 in connection with the *Rangoon*, £27,000 have been distributed to shareholders from the insurance account, and nearly as much carried to the general reserve fund. The next point is the revolution which has been caused in steam navigation by the "high and low," or "compound engine," principle.

This is coming into universal use, and the "P. and O." will shortly have twenty-two vessels thus fitted. The third noticeable fact is the immense traffic through the Suez Canal. Whereas last year 700,000 tons of shipping passed through "the ditch," in rivalry with the great association, no less than 1,250,000 tons competed with it during the last twelve months for the passenger and goods business of the Eastern seas. Freight rates were very low, fares had to be diminished, and though a certain economy has been effected by the disuse of unlimited wine and spirits on board, yet the company felt the stress of this fierce competition. They pay, however, a dividend of 7 per cent. on the year's budget, and their new extensions, with good luck at sea, will still maintain them, it is clear, a prosperous and well-conducted naval power.

ENGLISH JUSTICE IN INDIA.

The *Pull Mail Gazette* hold that the two policies which lie before the Indian Government are distinct, manly, and straightforward, and a great deal is to be said for each. On the one hand they may adopt with whatever modifications and alleviations they think necessary the common English principle that people must pay their debts and that contracts must be enforced. On the other hand they may, if they think it right, prepare a measure for India in the nature of an Incumbered Estates Act, or rather in the nature of an Act for paying off so much of the incumbrances of landed proprietors as may be considered to have been incurred fairly. Either of these courses is perfectly intelligible and straightforward; but the writer in the *Times* takes a convenient middle course which neither affirms that debts shall be paid nor that they shall not be paid in full. He would throw the difficulty on to the judges. Under the veil of phrases about "simple systems," as opposed to the "refinements of law unintelligible to natives," and other language of the same kind, he would give a sort of hint to judges to do in detail what the Government of India does not dare to do openly and in plain words. The policy is cowardly and dishonest. It places every one connected with it in a false position and utterly deceives the public at large. It involves falsehood at every step. Nothing can be more false than to say that the Code of Civil Procedure is full of technicalities and forms. It has probably as few as our own County Court Acts or fewer. The difference between the present procedure of the Punjab Courts and their procedure before the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure is this. The judges are now obliged to hear the witnesses themselves, and take down a note of their evidence with their own hands, and to see that the mohurrir, or native writer, who takes it down verbatim takes it correctly. Under the old patriarchal system there would be, perhaps, five or six mohurrirs squatting in different parts of the Court, and taking down the evidence of as many witnesses at the same time. The judge looked over these depositions, or more probably heard them read over to him, afterwards, and formed his opinion on the result, without himself hearing or seeing the witnesses. Of course by this "rough-and-ready" system he got through a great deal of business, but whether he "dispensed substantial justice" is quite another question. There is, perhaps, no subject in the world on which a greater amount of utter nonsense is talked than what is called "the patriarchal system," and the "simple forms of justice suited to the native mind," which are contrasted with "our refined systems of law" in India. Make a man speak plainly, and you will always find either that he thinks that every district officer should be absolute king in his own bounds, or that he does not like the trouble of taking down evidence and writing judgments which may be appealed against afterwards. An Indian civilian once observed, "I hate your refined way of administering justice. It is monstrous that one should have to take notes and give reasons. The plan which I always find best is just to listen to the witnesses and let their evidence produce a general effect on my mind." "Best" here meant, as it often does, easiest. It is much less disagreeable to sit quietly under a punkah and let a case be tried by clerks than to try it yourself; but easy justice makes hard cases as surely as easy writing makes hard reading.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
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	India 4 per cent.		103½ to 104
	India Encased Paper, 4 per cent.		93 to 94
	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872... ..		
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		104 to 105
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		100½ to 101½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100½ to 102½
	India 5 per cent. for account		103½ to 104
	India 5 per cent., 1870		103½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1868		104
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s. to 20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		
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20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference	2,800	104 to 105 pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian	100	110½ to 111½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)	12	104 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	6	104 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.)	all	92 to 94
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	107½ to 109½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	101 to 103
20	Ditto 5 per cent.	2	104 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	5	par to 1 pm.
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10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	8	104 to 105 pm.
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10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	11 to 12
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6	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	51 to 61
5	Do. New	4	10 to 11 pm.
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Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	104 to 106
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8s.	1 to 1½
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50	Ditto New, 1867	10	par to 1
25	National of India Land	12½	11

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" Annio F. Tod ... 1971	" Caroline Grey... 1701
" Rosy A. A. Sievwright ... 1984	" Ada F. O'Donoghue... 1635

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Miss Alice M. Southey 1569	Miss Louisa M. V. Warner ... 357
" Ada M. D. Meares 1365	" Lucy S. B. Howard 327
" Jessie May Clarke 1352	" Gertrude M. C. De la Bero ... 326
" Mary Browne ... 1215	" Constance E. E. Dawes... 324
" Georgiana Hopner ... 1157	" Mary S. F. Holt... 323
" Julia C. Vanrenen 995	" Helena P. Kingsmill ... 309
" Mary A. Smith... 843	" Ulrica M. Fitzpatrick ... 278
" Violet Lina Biddle 724	" Amy C. Chester... 261
" Isabella G. G. Lumsden ... 717	" Maud E. M. Stammers ... 248
" Minnie E. Blades 713	" Grace L. C. Nichol 241
" Florence L. Forbes ... 640	" Adah Cole ... 127
" Florence M. C. K. Down ... 629	" Grace L. E. Atkinson ... 126
" Sophia M. Colquhoun ... 501	" Amy E. Rimington 103
" Ena M. B. Le Mesurier ... 450	" Annie P. Carr ... 83
" Jessie M. Nedham ... 360	" Mary A. Rainsford 31
	" Harriet J. Gilbert 16

Miss Georgiana Grant has been admitted a Pupil by purchase of a presentation.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 25; Agra and Madras, November 23; Calcutta, November 22.

THE Bombay papers are filled of course with detailed accounts of Lord Northbrook's doings down to date. On Monday the 18th November and the following day, his Lordship was busy paying return visits to many of the native Princes and nobles who had been present at the grand Darbâr of the previous week. On Tuesday evening the Viceroy's party were present at a magnificent ball given by Sir Albert Sassoon to more than a thousand guests. On Wednesday, the 20th, he received in state all those Princes and Chiefs of Western India who were assembled for that purpose in Bombay. Earlier in the day the Viceroy received an address from the Bombay Association complaining that natives were still virtually shut out from the higher offices of State in spite of laws enacted to the contrary. His Lordship in reply declared that his Council were even then considering how to obtain the services of the most competent natives, but that he for one had small faith in the pertinence of the competitive principle to the present wants and condition of the Indian people. He promised however to "recognise to the fullest extent the desirability of gradually extending the employment of the natives of India in several important branches of the public service." With regard to the question of retrenchment and reduced taxation his Lordship for the present would only avow his economical intentions, and express a confident hope that next year some reduction would be made in the public burdens.

IN his speech after the dinner given to him on Wednesday evening by the Byculla Club, Lord Northbrook owned how strongly his tour through a country so vast and varied as India, had convinced him of the folly of applying one uniform system of government to an empire made up of so many different races, creeds, and social traits. As for the principle of enlarging the powers of provincial governments, he declared himself heartily at one with the late Lord Mayo, who held that the new system of "separate assignments" to each province was

"only a beginning" of the work that was still to do in that direction. Another lesson which the Viceroy owned to having already learned is "the importance of completing the railway communication between Karâchi and the Punjâb."

THE opening of the Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution, which not only boards and educates hundreds of Parsee boys and girls, but provides pensions for the old and dowers for the daughters of the poor, likewise took up part of the Viceroy's well-occupied time on the 20th November. Next day his Lordship visited the Arsenal and the Lunatic Asylum, admired the Cave of Elephanta, and closed his last day's work in Bombay at a splendid banquet given by Maharajah Sindia, which is said to have rivalled if it could not eclipse the Sassoon Ball. On this occasion Sindia in spirited terms recalled the days of 1857, when his own army turned against him, and he fled for safety to his English friends. Whenever the English Government might again need help from its lieges, his Highness pledged himself and his army to their cause. If we may put our trust in him, can he answer for the loyalty of his present army?

ON Friday, the 22nd, Lord Northbrook set out for Pûna, to become for a few days the guest of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, who entertained him the same night at a ball at Ganesh Kind. Next morning the Viceroy was out at seven, paying a series of visits to the Schools of Pûna, and the hospital. On the same afternoon he held a levée, and thoroughly inspected the Arsenal.

It appears that Lord Northbrook has conclusively decided against annexing Sind to the Punjab; but it is not unlikely that Sind will anyhow be separated from the Government of Bombay. In that case, it is almost certain that the Central Provinces would be broken up, one part falling to Bombay, and the other to the North-West Provinces.

LORD NORTHBROOK was to hold levees at Nâgpur, Kâmpî, and Jabalpur on the 29th and 30th November, and the 9th December respectively. The visit to Barwai to lay the first stone of a railway bridge across the Narbadda would therefore take place between the last two dates.

A MR. BANERMAN has arrived in India, under orders from the Secretary of State to visit the chief iron mines in the country, and report on the best means of working them.

CANAL making is about to be pushed forward in Bengal. One strip of land, 50 miles long by 227 feet broad, has been taken up by the Government for the Patamandy Branch Canal. Another strip, 25 miles long by 200 feet broad, has been taken up for an extension of the Machgong Canal. Moreover, 89 strips, making a total length of 300 miles, with an average width of 100 feet, are reserved for a system of distributary channels and branches. The whole of these new irrigation works are meant for the special benefit of Cuttack.

ON the evening of the 12th December, according to a recent telegram, Lord Northbrook was once more safely lodged in Government House, Calcutta, after an eventful tour of nearly two months through the Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, and Central India.

A BOMBAY telegram of December 12 reports the departure on that day of the Indian troopship *Crocodile* with troops for Portsmouth.

IN spite of all that has been said, written, or ordered, on the subject, the dreadful Bardwan fever seems to be ravaging Lower Bengal in the old fashion. Poor people are dying by the roadside, and fever-stricken forms that look like bundles of rags meet the eye at every turn. Strong men reappear so worn and fleshless, that their own friends can scarcely recognise them. In many cottages whole families have been ill together, without medicines or help of any kind. Beyond sending a few doctors and some quinine to the suffering districts, the local government is said to have done nothing against the fever. Here and there private charity has striven to make up for the dearth of public effort, as in the case of a generous Scotch workman at Ishera, who is described by the *Friend of India* as giving out quinine and brandy freely at his own cost. While the Government is thinking what to do next and haggling over the hire of assistant native apothecaries, the fever, we are told, is spreading rapidly into new districts, and the land in many places is lying idle for want of men to till it. Now that Lord Northbrook has returned to Calcutta, it is to be hoped that one of his first labours will be a vigorous effort to deal with this mournful state of things. We could almost wish that the doctrine which connects this disease with the recent prevalence of Dengue in Calcutta were true, if so the Government and people of Bengal could be spurred into taking all prompt and possible measures for abating a scourge which is gradually unpeopling part of a large province. One known or widely asserted source of the evil is the want of a good system of surface drainage to carry off the waters that stagnate over large tracts of country after the rains. On this point the native Press has been harping with unwonted unanimity for weeks past; and there is reason to suppose that the very railway embankments, which in their own way are a blessing to the country, have aggravated the mischief caused by defective drainage. Be that as it may, however, it is time that something should be done to grapple with the apparent causes of a plague which threatens to convert the once smiling districts of Bardwan and Húghli into an unpeopled waste.

How to get rid of the "general duty" officers in the Indian Army is a problem which the latest orders issued from Westminster have apparently done but little towards solving. To judge from the many letters published in the Indian papers, as well as the small response yet given to those offers at home, the drain upon the Indian revenues will not be greatly reduced by the new arrangement. *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes* is still the spirit in which Indian officers greet the proposal to take indefinite furlough on a pound a day. Lieutenant-Colonel "R. A. G. Famish" for instance writes to a Bombay journal, that he is unable to see in the Duke's offer "anything but a polite request that I should make the Government a present of £835 a-year for the privilege of starving in England on £365, with the additional privilege of being compelled to forego or forfeit my vested right in the Indian pay and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel, if it should please his Grace to order me to return to duty in a moment of sickness, or after I had accepted some appointment at home, or made some other arrangement to supplement the pound a day the Government is prepared to allow me." The writer in question, we may add, is no idler from his own choice. After a service of twenty-seven years, including three campaigns with a soldierly allowance of wounds and illness, besides three staff appointments and a record free from any shadow of blame, he finds himself in good health consigned to the forced inaction of general duty, because no employment can be obtained for him. Is it likely that he will exchange his £1,200 a-year in India for the privilege of "starving in England" on a pound a day? Of course he plainly tells us that he prefers staying where he is, and it needs no wizard to foretell that nine officers out of ten in the same circumstances will make the same choice. He himself indeed states as a matter of fact that the bulk of those lieutenant-colonels whom he has heard express an opinion on the subject are resolved to do what he has done. From many other quarters we have heard the same cry. It is in short a well-known fact that numbers of old officers, both employed and unemployed, are willing to forego their Indian pay at once with all prospect of Colonels' Allowances, if they could only retire

on pensions suited to their length of service and the greatly increased expenses of living like gentlemen at home. Give them for instance the rates of pension proposed a few years back by Lord Mayo's Government, and we are bold to say that the Indian services would soon cease to be clogged with idle or discontented officers hanging on for their Colonel's Allowances. These gentlemen have no more notion of dying off at an abnormal pace to please the actuaries at home, than they have of starving on the terms hitherto offered them in this country. In the interests whether of justice, economy, or military efficiency, we would entreat his Grace to take the bull boldly by the horns, and allay by reasonable offers the rising discontent of a body of gentlemen who ask for nothing but fair play.

It appears by the telegram that Sir Bartle Frere reached Alexandria on Saturday last. He and his party were to proceed to Cairo to-day, where they will be the guests of the Khedive.

IF Mr. Grant Duff had nothing to say about India in his annual address to his constituents, Mr. Bourke at any rate treated the electors of King's Lynn to "a few words" on that subject, which fill more than a column and a-half of the *Times*. What he said however was worth the hearing, whether he spoke as the brother of the late Viceroy, or as one who has himself travelled over a large part of the country which Lord Mayo was set to govern. He began with a shrewd admission that the indifference of the House of Commons to Indian subjects served at any rate to keep the Indian Executive from being hampered by the interference of "unskilled and uninformed advisers;" although he could not deny the tendency of passing events to bring India into closer and ever closer connection with this country. What with telegraphs, railways, schools, and other influences working to bring about a great social revolution in India through the spread of English habits and ideas, not only is public opinion at home turning more and more towards India, but "a powerful public opinion is growing up in India itself." Mr. Bourke sees nothing to fear from intelligent criticism; but he warns his hearers against being led away by one-sided statements issuing from the mouthpieces of a very small minority, or by a rash desire to "apply the principles of English government to Asiatics." No man, he holds, "can be in India a month without seeing the folly and wickedness" of an attempt in the latter direction. It is on the personal influence of each Commissioner and Collector that the well-being of the people must still depend. A good district officer is still the best channel of communication between the Viceroy and his people. Such an one does consult native opinion, but "it is difficult to obtain native opinion that is really sound." No one acquainted with India will deny the truth of this; but in objecting to the scheme of district councils as a means of getting at that opinion the speaker suggests difficulties which men of far wider and deeper Indian experience would make of small account. How are we to control and utilise the march of Western influences in India for our own advantage as well as that of the people, if we shut ourselves off from all new means of gauging the extent and meaning of the changes which are avowedly going on around us? When the natives have begun with our help to move forward, are we suddenly to enforce upon them the duty of standing still? Mr. Bourke himself in the course of his address supplies an argument against himself. In defending the legislative work of late years, he attacks the notion that India wants rest from further changes. "If rest means abstention from introducing reforms into the social condition of the people which the rapid change of circumstances requires, I say rest means retrogression, and the Government of India is likely to find circumstances too strong for it in this acceptance of the term." If rest be dangerous in respect of social, is it less dangerous in respect of political movements? Mr. Bourke quotes approvingly Colonel Chesney's remarks on the mischief of applying an uniform system of taxation to the whole of India. Now, one chief aim of the proposed councils would be the levying of taxes suited to particular provinces or districts; and if new taxes are to be imposed, it is surely good policy to secure some show of popular countenance to the taxes that may seem best suited to the occasion.

MR. BOURKE also sees a great opening for private enterprise "in making cheap branch railways and tramways, in cultivating

tea on the slopes of the Himalayas and Nilgiris, and in growing cotton on the plains." It is more than doubtful whether tea would grow on the Nilgiris; but there can be no harm in encouraging private enterprise in any part of India to do many things which have hitherto been undertaken by the Government. The only question is how much, as things are, should be left to private enterprise in a country where so little of it is to be found outside the old beaten tracks. On the subject of our relations with the Native States, Mr. Bourke lays significant stress. As the paramount Power in India, we are bound, he thinks, not only to protect them from foreign foes, but to look after their general welfare, and insist on the maintenance of internal peace and order. Many of the native princes have already begun to appreciate our good intentions and to follow our example. In Jaipur and Haidarabad especially great progress has already been made in public works, education, and other matters of like importance. It only remains for us to encourage these efforts in every way, and to remove the distrust that still lingers in the hearts of some native rulers. We must however be just as well as generous. Refractory rulers who reject our advice, or attempt to increase their armaments in defiance of treaties, must be brought to book at once, not only in our own interests, but in those of other native princes also.

WITH regard to Russia's progress in Central Asia, Mr. Bourke speaks like a shrewd and cool-headed observer, who sees no cause for complaint or rash alarm in the measures which a great rival power is taking to protect its own subjects and extend its trade. He holds however that the best way to guard against possible danger from that quarter is to maintain a close and friendly connection with outlying States like Kabul, Khelat, and Yarkand, the walls and outworks, as it were, of our Indian fortress. By so doing, we should "in a few years make those countries so strong, so powerful, so friendly, that the most ultra Russophobic would feel secure and lie down in peace." Such a policy however is easier to recommend than to carry out, unless we are prepared in the last resort to interfere in the domestic quarrels of these outlying States. It would perhaps be less difficult to follow up Mr. Bourke's suggestion about warning Russia once for all off any evil designs against these States by plainly telling her that we have taken them under our protection. It would cost a great nation, such as we still claim to be, nothing but a sheet of paper and a few firm words to assure our Northern rival that any attack on these countries would be held as an attack on India herself. Have our statesmen the courage to utter those few words, and would it greatly matter in the long run if they did?

ON Friday night a very interesting display of photographs illustrating the architectural wealth of Southern India was to be seen at the lecture-room of the Society of Arts. The display in question reflects no small credit on the skill and pains with which Captain Lyon has succeeded in making us realise the beauty, richness, and grandeur of the temples he set himself to reproduce.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Major T. W. Sheppard, at Witley Vicarage, Surrey, late of the 87th Fusiliers, Dec. 4, aged 35. H. F. Powell, Esq., of Brandlesome Hall, Lancaster, late Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment, at West Malling, Kent, Dec. 6, aged 70. Capt. T. B. Webster, 15th Regiment Indian Army, at Aspley Guise, Beds, Dec. 10.

BENGAL.—General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, at Clifton, Dec. 8, aged 74. Mr. R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools in Bengal, Nov. 3. Hon. Capt. F. Rose, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., at Meerut, Nov. 6, aged 69. Charles H. Daughtry, Esq., Lieut. 26th Camerons, at Fryabad, Nov. 13.

MADRAS.—Major A. Drury, Madras S.C., on board the P. and O. str. *Delhi*, off Galle, Nov. 1, aged 40.

BOMBAY.—Edward E. Elliott, Esq., late Accountant-General, Bombay, Dec. 4, aged 78.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Simla*, Dec. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Anderson, Mr. H. Thompson, Col. Farquharson, Rev. A. O. Hardy, Mr. Smart, Major Caldecott, Mr. A. Pengelly, Mr. Cateneau, Mons. Chenaud, Mr. Knoop, and Mr. A. Schroder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. *Simla*, Dec. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Shaw, Major Barton, Captain Yale, Mr. C. J. Turnbull, Mr. R. H. Stroude, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Spenger, Major and Mrs. Turton and two infants, and Lieut. col. Bereton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Trewar, Mr. Hurroch, and Mr. Bibbas.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Rybot, R.A., Mrs. Rybot and infant, Mrs. Woodburn and infant, Mrs. Burnett and infant, Major gen. Wyatt and grandchild, Capt. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. W. R. Chambers, Miss T. L. Murphy, Capt. H. Grubbe, Mrs. Frith, Mrs. O'Donoghue and eight children, Capt. Boyd, and Mr. R. W. Ahmed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

The letters of "T.," "Civil," and "Faiz Ali Khan" must stand over till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 16, 1872.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THOSE who recollect the speeches at the Mansion-house, the dinner given by the Royal Geographical Society, and the "tall talk" generally throughout the land, that preceded the departure of the Mission, will not be at all surprised to hear that Sir Bartle Frere and suite halted at Rome on their way to Brindisi. The reception of the Chief of the Mission by the King of Italy is quite in keeping with the flourish of trumpets that proclaimed our intention to suppress the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa. As the British Lion had roused himself, and fairly roared at the iniquities of the slave trade—the horrors of which have, by-the-by, been perfectly well known for many years past—it is as well that all the world should know that he is up and doing. Hence, we presume, the appearance of the Mission in the "Eternal City." The worst of all this notoriety is that the suppression of the slave trade is not yet a *fait accompli*. It is just possible we may fail in doing what we have so loudly proclaimed it is our intention to do. But whether we succeed or fail, it is quite certain that the Indian taxpayer, who, no doubt, will have to pay the lion's share of the bill, will ask, when he reads of Sir Bartle Frere's adventures in Rome, "*que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*"

THE PANTHAYS OF YUNAN.

If the reports which find their way to this country from Calcutta are not mere inventions of interested speculators, the Chinese are just now turning the tables on their Mohammedan supplanters in Yunan. A year ago it seemed as if nothing were less likely than the reinstatement of Manchu rule in the southwestern corner of the old Celestial Empire. For some years past the success of the Panthays, as the Mohammedans of Yunan are called, had been steady enough to encourage the hope of ere long opening up to British enterprise a safe and profitable trade-route from India to Western China, through the Panthay districts of Momein and Talifu. It was only the other day that Mr. Cooper, the well-known traveller through Western China, set out in company with Prince Hassan, son of the Panthay ruler at Talifu, to renew his former researches from the side of British Burmah. Even before his departure however,

we began to hear of events unfavourable to the Panthay cause; and the recent telegram from Calcutta imparts to those rumours a yet more significant shape. If we could only be sure of their trustworthy origin, it would certainly seem as though the Chinese were steadily recovering the ground they had lost some twelve or thirteen years ago. The defeat of the Panthays in northern Yunan appears to have been followed up by the capture of Talifu, the Panthay capital, and the siege of Momein itself, the city which Major Sladen failed to reach at the end of his exploring journey from Bhámo. That these tidings were believed in British Burmah may be gathered from the halt made by Prince Hassan's party at Rangoon on their journey homewards. If the statements of the telegram be true, their halt, or at least that of Mr. Cooper, will have to be indefinitely prolonged; and the establishment of inland trade between India and China must still wait upon an unknown and perhaps distant future. In the East however the wheel of fortune is wont to turn round very quickly, and the chapter of accidents teems with sudden changes and startling contrasts. The king of to-day may be a captive or a beggar to-morrow; and the disasters which have just befallen the Panthays may soon, for all we know, be wiped out by successes equally important and surprising. It is not the first time that their cause has suffered what seemed for the moment a fatal check. The year 1856 was marked by the wholesale butchery of many thousand Mohammedans in Yunan-fu and other parts of Yunan province. But that year also witnessed a great uprising of the proscribed people under their leader, Tu-Wensiu, followed by the capture and successful defence of his future capital, Talifu.

The story of the Panthay revolt has lately been told by the Secretary of the English Legation in China in the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*, and by M. de Carné, whose travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire on a mission of exploration ordered by the French Government have just appeared in an English translation.* After a long voyage up the Mekong or Cambodia river from French Cochin China, M. de Carné pursued his way by land, through Burmah and the province of Yunan, to the Yang-tse River near Suchu-foo, the northernmost boundary of Yunan itself, which is here divided from the great and wealthy province of Sze-Chuen. To Talifu, on the upper course of the Mekong river, he paid a passing visit, but after some rough treatment from the soldiers of the Panthay Sultan and threatening messages from that potentate himself, he and his party were glad to escape with their lives from the city they had once longed to enter. Possibly the Sultan had been misinformed as to the object of their visit; but anyhow they were bidden to depart with all speed whence they had come, lest a worse fate should befall them. M. de Carné describes the Panthay ruler as "a sanguinary and lascivious tyrant," who reigns by terror and lives in perpetual fear behind the ramparts of his citadel, with two loaded cannons at his hall door, and a trick of putting summarily to death all who offend him or arouse his suspicions. The writer in *Fraser* on the other hand depicts him as almost a model ruler of a contented people, remarkable for his wise tolerance of all religious creeds, and for the care with which he studies the feelings and habits of his numerous Chinese subjects. Without attempting to reconcile the two accounts, it is easy to see how the Frenchman's circumstances may have led him to exaggerate the darker traits of the Sultan's character, while the Englishman may have dwelt a little too fondly on its brighter side. The Mohammedans, who form about a fourth of the whole population of Yunan, appear to have sprung, in part at least, from the Mussulman followers whom Kublai Khan led from Central Asia to the conquest of Cathay in the thirteenth century, and who afterwards remained to garrison Yunan. These appear to have been mostly natives of Bokhara, and therefore Turks; but for centuries before that bodies of Arabs had probably found their way thither, and Panthay tradition points to Persia as another

source of Mohammedan settlements in the same province. Although neither Persian nor Arabic is now spoken by the Panthays, the Korán in Arabic only is still read and expounded by their priests. They have no objection to wine, but rigidly abstain from pork and tobacco; the latter circumstance being held by them to prove the fact of their having separated from the parent stock before smoking was introduced into Western Asia.

According to the writer in *Fraser* the first conflict between the Chinese and Mussulmans in Yunan broke out in 1845 in the southern district of Yung-chang, where in the days of Marco Polo not a "Saracen," as he called all followers of the Prophet, was to be seen. In that year however the chief city of that district contained several thousand Mussulmans, who roused the jealousy of their fellow citizens by their superior wealth and the success of their young men in the public examinations. A series of insults were crowned by the setting up of stalls for the sale of pork in front of the city mosque. The riot that ensued ended in a general massacre of the Mohammedans. Among the survivors was Tu-Wensiu, who carried the complaints of his fellow sufferers to the foot of the Imperial throne. The Emperor heard his prayer and issued an edict which his officers were bribed to disregard. Tu-Wensiu and his friends retired into the neighbouring hills, where for the next ten years they seem to have dwelt among the Shans. In 1856 however a furious conflict broke out between Chinese and Mohammedans among the silver mines of Nangan-chow, and the former were driven out of the field. A bloody riot happened soon afterwards in the city of Yunan-fu. Which side began it, we cannot tell for certain. According to M. de Carné the Mussulmans waxed insolent, refused to pay taxes, "killed all the swine in the name of the Prophet, and violated the young women in that of Allah." They also tried to "assassinate all the Chinese mandarins in Yunan-Sen at once." This led to a plan for the wholesale massacre of all the Panthays in Yunan. According to the French traveller only a few hundred Mohammedans were killed in this way, before the remainder rose upon their would-be murderers. The writer in *Fraser* however describes the work of butchery as "almost rivalling in atrocity and extent the massacre of St. Bartholomew;" fourteen thousand having been slaughtered in Yunan-fu alone, besides some sixteen thousand in other places. Great or small, the massacre drove the Mohammedans everywhere into open revolt, and Tu-Wensiu became the leader of a movement which in a few years left him master of nearly all Yunan, including one of its chief cities, Talifu. The mountaineers of Kwei-chow on the eastern frontier made common cause with him, and his armies were largely recruited with the Chinese of his own province. With their aid in 1868 he laid siege to Yunan-fu itself, but disunion in his ranks compelled him in 1869 to fall back. Next year however he had pushed his conquests to Chennan and Yow-chow, and up to the end of last year he bade fair to retain all that he had won. Since then however fortune seems to have played him false, and at this moment, if all we hear be true, the young Panthay kingdom is tottering to its fall.

Correspondence.

"IS THERE NOT A CAUSE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The above is the heading of an appeal of the Church Missionary Society, with special reference to Friday next, the day of prayer for an increase of missionary labourers.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church have, I believe, approved of the subject of the prayers of the nation on that day; and in India the necessity is admitted of having missionaries very carefully trained, in order that they may be enabled to confute the errors of infidel Europeans and of zealous Roman Catholics, as well as the false doctrines of Mahommed and the superstitions of Hindoos.

But nothing can be done without pure translations of the Bible. The cause of the failures of Protestant missionaries in

* The Panthays of Yunnan. *Fraser's Magazine* for November, 1872.

Travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire. By Louis de Carné, Chapman and Hall, 1872.

India is the imperfection of the existing translations. Convocation has already induced the English nation to revise the translation into English. Could its energies be exercised to better advantage than in petitioning her Most Gracious Majesty to order the revision of the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Hindoo?—Your obedient servant,
T.
Dec. 13.

RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is singular that no English editor seems to suppose it possible Russia can injure us in India, because of the apparent impossibility of moving an army so far from its base.

The duty of Russia is to conquer every inch of ground possible, following out blindly the advice of Peter the Great, who, had he lived in the present day, might have advised his country being turned into a net work of rail-roads and fields of corn, instead of its Government trying to seize the whole world by a gradual and diplomatic process.

The London papers harp on the love Russia possesses in insisting on the Asiatic nations releasing captured Russians from slavery. This subject touches the British heart. It is tickled and it yields, but its love blinds its judgment.

That fine fellow Sir Richmond Shakespeare, after his ride from Herat at forty miles a day for forty days, accompanied by a small mounted escort, collected all the Russian subjects *en route*, and delivered them to the Russian authorities to obviate the advance from the Caspian. He then went on to St. Petersburg, thinking that at least the Emperor would make him a Duke. As it was, the gentleman with the mild eyes scarcely thanked him for his services, and left him unrewarded.

What can be more convincing than that the retention of Russians in Asiatic slavery is the merest excuse for the gradual advance the Government has been long making towards India?

John Bull feels keenly for a slave, and lets his secret enemy approach his dominions stealthily.

For general purposes of civilisation to be given to all the hordes between the Caspian and Peshwar, as well as for the advancement of trade, perhaps Russia is more competent than any other nation, but will she be satisfied with extending these blessings. Why has she so often crossed the Balkan to worry the Sick Man? Why crept on step by step from the Caspian towards us? Why seized a large slice of territory belonging to China?

Russia is entirely Asiatic in her thoughts, feelings, and action. She creeps along like a rat or a mole; and, when arms are spoken of, back she goes into her hole. And she would have done so in the case of the Crimea, but that Lord Aberdeen told her that we would not go to war; so she what we called "tried it on," and the British people set Lord Aberdeen on one side.

During the days of Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople he withstood Russian intrigues by his clearness of intellect and honesty of purpose. They plotted all night when he was asleep, and when he awoke he swept everything away, as pawns off a chessboard.

India will never be attacked by force of Russian arms.

In approaching Cabul, the way will be made easy for its capture by setting one party against the other. This conquest having been perfected, Russian emissaries will descend to Peshawur, and so on. Selling blankets worth eighteen shillings for ten, and telling the excitable Asiatic what a noble creature the Russian Emperor is—kind-hearted, considerate, desirous of civilisation, peace, increase of trade, diminution of taxation; while the English are unjust, avaricious, brutal.

Will it be wondered at that the Asiatic, under such circumstances, will like to have a change; and he will try to effect it by cutting off our provisions, burning our barracks, poisoning our wells—hating us for not allowing rich and high-caste men to trample on those beneath them in wealth and social position, and despising us for possessing an equality of law which is totally unsuitable for people accustomed to exist solely on despotism.

We are such utter fools that, when any one of the above incentives to change of Government takes place, we shall look to Russia as the very last place in the world from whence our miseries have arisen. I fancy if a sensible Englishman was to arise and say, "I know Russia is at the bottom of it," he would see Russia in imagery in a corner, with downcast eyes and meek countenance, saying, "What have I done?"

I have pointed out the only way in which Russia can eventually conquer India. Yet such an idea never seems to have entered into the mind of even the most intelligent of our writers.

Prince Alexis Soltykoff was a great friend of mine; an astute Russian, who was everlastingly careering over India. He went to Simla. He was an accomplished gentleman; he listened and reported faithfully the feeling of Anglo-Indian society to his Government. He was one of those men whom Russia employs so successfully, because he never carried a letter of introduction; by that means, in addition to his talents, he never sacrificed his country.

In 1843, when the Army of Reserve collected at Ferozepore to welcome Pollock, Nott, and Sale, on their return from Cabul, Lord Ellenborough would not invite Soltykoff to join in the fun, and Sir George Clerk discovered that the Prince was every night in the Sikh camp, a place where, had you and I been found, it would have been with minus a head in a moment.

What was the Prince doing there I wonder? Was he in search of amendments for civilisation and the extension of commerce?

Let us do away with such nonsense. He complained to me that Lord Ellenborough taxed him with being a spy, and therefore showed his ignorance of Russian diplomacy in supposing a man of his rank could be so employed. Lord Ellenborough refused to receive him because he was not accredited by the Russian Emperor, while the Prussian von Orlich was so by his Government.

Lord Northbrook is quite right to stand and look at his frontier, for he can do but little more, except to do what has been manifestly neglected; finish the break in the rail which exists between Mooltan and Lahore, and between that latter place and Peshawar; to keep on terms of amity with Cabul; to be just and honest in all his acts; and then let the Russians and our dark friends do their worst when the time comes for action.—Yours faithfully,
G. WALTON.

Biarritz, Dec. 1, 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—One of the favourable results of the Indian Finance Committee has been to inspire greater caution into the Government in sanctioning expenditure on those public works in India which are designated as Reproductive works. It will be remembered that the evidence obtained by that Committee in June and July last went to show that the estimates submitted by the Public Works Department had, as a rule, turned out to be very incorrect. For example, the Godavery Works had cost nearly three times the amount of the estimate on which their construction had been authorised, and were still incomplete and unproductive. The Orissa Canals were estimated to return £400,000 from irrigation alone, viz., five shillings an acre on 1,600,000 acres; but before even the final sanction for the prosecution of the works had been received, the estimated rate of five shillings was found to be much too high, and was reduced to two shillings, whereby the estimated annual return was reduced by no smaller a sum than £240,000.

The effect of the discovery of these errors is shown in the recent despatch of the Secretary of State, withholding his sanction for the construction of the proposed Carwar Railway. The language used in this despatch, which is dated the 14th August last, is very different from that unreserved and confident reliance with which the completion of the Orissa Canals had been authorised. His Grace thinks that "extreme caution must be exercised *at present* in entering upon projects involving a large expenditure. . . . and before the construction of the line is undertaken, it becomes a matter of the first importance that its commercial prospects should be made the subject of the most careful and searching inquiry that is possible."

Let us hope that the wanton extravagance which has of late years characterised the Public Works Department will now receive some check. This is the more necessary that, hitherto, none of the works in India constructed by the British Government has earned enough to cover the interest payable on the capital borrowed for its construction. The railroads are leaving annually a loss of about one-and-a-half million sterling, which, together with the losses arising from the irrigation works, has to be made good by increased taxation; and as the increased taxation of late years has already created widespread discontent, it is very

fortunate that Government have turned a new leaf and intend to be more cautious how they sanction the expenditure of public money on commercial enterprises, so many of which have turned out unsound.

Suez, Nov. 15, 1872.

D.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

OVERWORK.

The *Indian Mirror* is not aware how far a due regulation of diet can solve the problem. But we know that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, who is a strict vegetarian, went through an amount of work, while in England, which struck many of his English friends. Here certainly diet had very little to do with the work. He had to suffer for it, it is true; but we believe he would have suffered even if he had not been a vegetarian. The real question is whether any amount of animal diet can save such eminent men as Pundit Ishwara Chunder Vidyasagar, Baboo Debendro Nath Tagore, Baboo Rajendro Lala Mitra, the Honourable Dwarka Nath Mitter and Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar from premature intellectual decay. . . . We think there is one essential element of work which should not be lost sight of, and that element is rest. As we have said there is no lack of work in India, only that that work presses too heavily on the shoulders at the last. If our eminent men think of taking say, a day's repose after a week's labour of love, we think they can be spared longer to the country. Work, incessant work, day and night, is fatal, and Mr. Justice Willes' death shows that it may be productive of more melancholy consequences. A short repose every now and then will recruit the health, as it will restore peace and strength to the mind. There is a kind of intoxication in work which tempts young men to be at it incessantly. Nothing can be a greater mistake than this. One moment spent in rest will prolong a life precious to the country, and no consideration ought to interfere with this repose. The point we have taken up is a very interesting one for this country at least, and we hope our medical friends will devote to it that amount of attention which it so richly deserves.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Englishman* has no doubt that every advance of Russia towards our Indian frontiers, at the same time that it renders an attack by her on those frontiers easier and more probable, also renders her more accessible to attack from us. The chances of conflict are, doubtless, increased, but it may well be questioned whether the chances of Russian success are rendered greater. The *Bombay Gazette* confines itself to dwelling on the fresh importance acquired by the question from Russia's new advances, and to combating the arguments of those who contend that a conflict could not take place, without pronouncing any decided opinion as to its probable issue. Let us consider how the latter question is influenced by the Russian advance. So far as concerns increased proximity alone, the gain to either side seems to be the same. But it must not be forgotten that, whereas the additional proximity would, in the case of Russia, be gained at the expense of solidity, to England it would be a gift conferred upon her gratuitously by her rival. Every mile that Russia advances not only takes her further from her base, but adds to the internal elements of danger which a conflict would develop into activity. Our base is unaltered; and whatever such elements of danger exist in our case, remain, quantitatively at least, the same. This is a most important consideration, and one that points very distinctly to the wisdom of our present policy of not advancing to meet Russia half-way. On the other hand, it does not point to a policy of absolute inactivity; but leaves us free to strengthen ourselves within existing limits, to fortify ourselves by alliances, and to eliminate, as far as possible, the seeds of internal danger.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.

The *Bombay Gazette* declares that the more it learns in regard to the state of matters at Zanzibar and the neighbouring coast, the more its astonishment is roused and the more inclined it is to ask what the Bombay Government and the Political Agents at Zanzibar have been doing for many years. As regards the latter there is but one explanation to be found in the minds of our Indian subjects in East Africa. It is the ordinary explanation which they have for explaining the conduct of weak-minded or wrong-hearted English officials who have to do with native States in the East, and in applying which they are more often wrong than right. The slaves which are purchased at Zanzibar, and at various places on the East coast of Africa, in order to be sent to Arabia are often embarked under the pretence that they are to be taken to certain ports or islands along the line of coast on which domestic slaves may be moved in accordance with our treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar or rather with the Imam of Muscat. But instead of being conveyed to such places they are carried to Arabia, where they are openly sold. This mode of exporting slaves to Arabia has been carried on for a long time, and, it is alleged, with the connivance of the Sultan and of his officers.

However it may be as regards the Sultan of Zanzibar, some connivance on the part of his officers must be necessary in order to such a traffic being carried on in the way it is. It would be a very good thing if we could get Ludha Jairam questioned on this subject, and we trust that Sir Bartle Frere will lose no time in inquiring after that modest gentleman. We should also like to know something more about this fee of two dollars per head which is levied upon the removal of slaves. It is not very much to charge for the liberty of taking a negro to Arabia or elsewhere in order to sell him as a slave; but it is obvious that it would be a very exorbitant tax on the mere removal from place to place in the Zanzibar dominions of domestic slaves. We understand that though so many slaves are allowed to go out of Zanzibar, evidently in order to be sold in foreign countries, yet when this fee of two dollars *per cabut* is not paid upon them, no difficulty is experienced by the authorities in seizing them and bringing them back to Zanzibar, and in punishing the slave traders. About four months ago a large number of slaves with their owners were captured and brought back to Zanzibar on account of not having paid this fee. The owners were confined for a few days, and then they were liberated and allowed to dispose of their slaves in Zanzibar only. It is also asserted that some of the buggalows belonging to the dealers in slaves sail under the French flag. The *nacodas* of these vessels hire negro residents of Zanzibar and take them to the French consulate to be articulated as seamen on board of their respective buggalows. These negroes, according to their instructions, articulate themselves, under assumed names, and the *nacodas* receive certificates accordingly from the French Consul. But when the buggalow is about to sail, slaves are put on board of it in place of a certain number of the fraudulently articulated seamen, and are thus conveyed to Arabia for sale. And if the buggalow is overhauled by our cruisers at sea, the fraudulently obtained certificates are shown and thus enquiry is stopped. The tricks of slave dealers are endless, and it is most desirable to cut at the root of the accursed traffic.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROSE.—The *Mofussilite* announces the death of another old Indian, Honorary Captain F. Rose, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Meerut, who succumbed to an attack of apoplexy on the 6th instant. He was in his seventieth year, and a great favourite in the station.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 14.

NEWS FROM YARKAND.—A former servant of the Yakub Khan Begi gives the following account of his master's earlier doings, and of the present mode of Government of the Russians in Central Asia, in which among some inaccuracies a few striking facts are disclosed. "It is now more than five years ago that the Russian army appeared on the frontiers of Yarkand. Yakub Shah was then at Kal, and was Governor of that place alone on behalf of Khudayar Khan, the ruler of Khokand (Yakub Shah being his title). When the Russians approached Kal, one "Triffel," a Russian General, came to Yakub, and offered to buy Kal. Also that the Russians would allow him to conquer Yarkand for himself, if he assisted them in annexing Khokand. This agreement was accordingly made, and Yakub sold Kal to the Russian, Triffel, for Rs. 410,000. Then he fled to seek refuge (ostensibly) with the Khan of Khokand. After six months the Russian sent for Yakub Shah, and consulted with him about the conquest of Khokand, which is easily attacked from Khaltshuk (Kal)? where roads concentrate from all directions. In consequence of the advice of Yakub, the Russians have a strong hold on Khokand. At that time the Russians had no immediate intentions against Yarkand, because it was then only a dependency of Khokand, and therefore Khokand had to be reduced to a state of weakness first. In the meanwhile, Yakub Shah took Yarkand, and called himself Yakub Beg. The Russians conquering Khokand (this is not quite correct, Khokand is a feudatory under Khudayar Khan), established cantonments at Kata Kurgan, and prepared for their attack on Samarcand and Bukharo. Yakub Beg on that occasion gave them every assistance in his power (this is incorrect). He received *khilats* from the Russians, and returned to Yarkand, where he doubled his army, and fighting his smaller neighbours or provinces without rulers annexed them with ease. Then he called himself Yakub Shah, and by much oppression amassed a good deal of wealth, and an army of the three branches numbering nearly 70,000 fighting men. This year the Russians have attacked him on three occasions, and taken a few cities from him. When I left Yarkand there were great preparations for a battle, as the Russians and Yakub had become great enemies. Yakub Shah is not an opponent to be despised, but has been much disappointed in his expectations of help from the Maharaja of Kashmir, whose Envoy is at Kal, and making great friends with the Russians. The Maharaja keeps up a correspondence full of flattery on his side with the Russian Governor. Khokand, Samarcand, Kata, Kurgan, and Kal have been fixed upon by the Russians as places for large charitable dispensaries. Many Mohammedans have been appointed to places of honour under the Russians, and young Yarkandis are especially encouraged by the Russian Governor, who sees all applicants. The subjects, however, complain greatly of Russian tyranny, and are leaving their homes. The Russian soldiers go after the wives of respectable people, and force themselves on the Mohammedans at meals, &c. Complaints are not attended to. The petty Governors are themselves Mussulmans under the Russians, but they can or will do nothing.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

NAGPORE, Nov. 15.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Viceroy and Governor-General. Private dwellings and public buildings white-washed, roads repaired, hedges trimmed, and compounds and drainages cleared of filth, &c. I believe money is being collected amongst the many wealthy native gentlemen residing in the city of Nagpore, with a view to have some fireworks during his Excellency's stay at this station. The Chief Commissioner of these provinces intends having a grand dinner on the day of his Excellency's arrival, and Mr. Pedder, our worthy Commissioner, a similar one—if not better—at Kamptee, on the 29th. The Executive Engineer in charge of the Nagpore division has received instructions for the preparation of triumphal arches, and he has, we are informed, engaged one Mr. Morrone for the business. This gentleman was also engaged for the same purpose on the occasion of the late Viceroy's visit to this station. Probably an arch will be made over the G. I. P. Railway bridge near the post-office, and another over the gateway leading to the Residency. The railway station will also be decorated with all the neatness possible. Many editorials on the subject of public offices being closed have appeared in the *Times of India*. When the officers in Bombay have been instructed to observe the days of his Excellency's stay as holidays, it is hoped that the same privilege shall be extended to the public offices at this station, to enable the many officials to show their respect and loyalty by their presence at the station on the day of his Excellency's arrival, and that of his departure. For the past two years or so this station has been crammed with native beggars; no one knows from where they have come. On Sundays, roads and houses are patrolled over throughout the day, notwithstanding the endeavours of the police to keep them away. They are really a great nuisance. There is an asylum for them here, but they do not seem to like going there, although the sanitary officer who is in charge of it provides them with all the common necessities of life. The reason why I characterise them as a nuisance is that many knock about in a state of nudity. Not long ago I was informed by one of them that a poor deformed boy was taken for alms to some gentleman's house, and one of his daughters fell into a fit of convulsions on seeing the boy. This circumstance originated the orders to the police to keep the civil lines clear of them. The Nagpore Volunteer Corps have commenced their annual ball practice. The number that at present attend is rather small. The corps is not at all well officered; this is a great desideratum. Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner, C.P., returned yesterday from his visit to the Werrora Colliery. While the train in which he was travelling was at Boree, a salute of eleven guns from the fort intimated to the public his coming into the station.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 18.—The European troops are at last beginning to return to cantonments. The 8th R.A., under command of Major Stone, come in to-day from the cholera camp at Daordzai, and the two detachments of H.M.'s 55th Regiment on the 11th and 12th. The 6th Regiment do not return at present. The commander-in-chief is not expected here until after the 20th inst. Two or three doing duty lieutenant-colonels at this station have received intimation from Government that agreeable to certain paragraphs of his Grace the Duke of Argyll's Despatch of recent date, their services in this country are dispensed with, and they are politely requested to go home and live on £1 per diem, so the dreaded bombshell has fallen at last, and it seems as if the Government were determined to carry out these compulsory retirements with a high hand and to the fullest extent possible.—*Punjab Times* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

RAILWAYS.—On and from the 21st instant the Byramghat branch of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway was to be opened for public traffic.

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN.—The news of the death of Mr. R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, last Sunday, will be received with regret in nearly every part of Bengal. The official experience of the deceased had rendered him invaluable to the Government, who will supply his place with difficulty, while his personal friends will not soon forget his cheery good-nature and genial spirit.—*Englishman*, Nov. 9.

JAIPUR.—An Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Jaipur during the last week of the present year, at which only articles produced and manufactured within the Jaipur territory will be allowed to compete for the prizes offered by the Maharajah. In addition, however, the Maharajah has requested all residents in the State, not manufacturers and artificers, to lend to the exhibition specimens in their possession of articles of foreign production. All articles exhibited for competition may be sold if the owner wishes, and the Maharajah will purchase any specimens worthy of special notice for the public museum of the city.—*National Paper*, Nov. 6.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that a brief telegram was received on the 18th Nov. in Lahore to the effect that Major R. H. Wall, District Superintendent of Police, Mozuffergurb, had shot his orderly Hakeem Ali, dead that morning with a revolver. Full particulars have not yet been received here, but we understand that the Deputy Commissioner has officially reported the occurrence as having been accidental.

RAILWAYS.—An inspection of the new line from Lucknow to Fyzabad (Oudh) was made some days ago by Captain de Bourbel, R.E., Consulting Engineer, Mr. Hendersteal, Officiating Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and other officials, who travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the train. It is expected that the line will be opened to goods and passengers about 15th December, when a large increase in the receipts may be looked for. The extensions beyond Lucknow have not hitherto touched any place of important population or trade.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY.—For the last five or six days two riding carriages and a goods wagon have been placed on this tramway near the Circular Road. As far as we could ascertain, the Municipality intend running second and third-class carriages only for the present. These, which are built on much the same principle as railway carriages, are very roomy and comfortable. As an experimental trip a third-class carriage with thirty natives in it was drawn by a couple of horses some time in the middle of last week as far as Amherst-street or Wellington-street, and back again.—*Englishman*, Nov. 11.

FAILURE OF QUININE IN SOME FEVERS.—Referring to the Burdwan fever, a writer in the *Indian Medical Gazette* says:—There can be no doubt as to the relapsing nature of the fever, and the failure of quinine in affecting a cure. Quinine only relieves for the time, but never cures. During my service in the district of Burdwan, at least 10,000 fever cases came under my observation; but I do not remember a single case in which quinine proved successful. Indeed, I firmly believe that no medicine in the world can cure the fever patients of Burdwan if they remain under the same malarious atmosphere as they are now doing. Sanitary improvement is the only means by which the people of fever-stricken districts can be saved.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.—The long contemplated exchange of land in the Jhansie district between Sindhia and the British Government is likely to be soon effected. The fragment is *per se* insignificant, but the road from Jhansie to Lallutpore will, by the transfer of the proposed strip, lie partly through native territory. With regard to this exchange, a good point is made by those who do not believe that our Government is so odious to the people as some would pretend. On hearing of the proposed transfer, the inhabitants of the piece of land which would come under Sindhia (and his twelve annas in the rupee assessment) petitioned that they might be allowed to remain subjects of the Queen.—*Pioneer*.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A committee has been appointed by the Punjab Government to inquire into the alleged grievances of the native traveling public on the Punjab railways, and to make suggestions regarding the improvement of both passenger and goods traffic. The committee, which consists of Mr. T. W. Smyth, Colonel Hall, Mr. Francis Halsey, Muhamad Shah, and Rai Kalian Singh of Amritsar, and Diwan Baijnath of Lahore, will sit at Lahore and Amritsar, and has power to call any witnesses whose opinion it may wish to hear. The Lieutenant-Governor has urged that the suggestion of the committee be practical and such as can be adopted, and since all the gentlemen selected are known to possess sound practical sense, it may fairly be hoped that much good may result from the labours of the committee.—*Punjab Times*, Nov. 12.

THE NEW COMIC PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Indian Charivari*, and can fairly speak of it as being, for a first number, a very creditable production. The illustrations, being lithographed, are of course not equal in finish to the exquisite wood engravings which stud the pages of the English comic papers; but two of them—the cartoon and the picture facing it—are exceptionally good. In the letter-press the editor has skilfully managed to steer clear of personalities—the rock on which so many satirical journals in this country have gone to pieces; and although there is nothing in it remarkably brilliant, there is nothing vapid or "atrocious." We trust that success will attend Colonel Percy Windham, and that the *Indian Charivari* will soon number, as it promises to deserve to do, its thousands of subscribers. The first number of any journal is hardly a fair subject of criticism, and we confidently expect the second to show a great improvement.—*Times of India*.

THE BARDWAN FEVER.—We are informed that the Bardwan Fever has extended to Midnapore, Beerbhoom, Moorsheadabad and Bankoorah. It seems to be specially severe in Beerbhoom and has already counted its victims by thousands. Our readers doubtless know that the last of these districts was one of the healthiest in Bengal, was considered indeed to have the finest climate on this side of Behar, and was often visited by invalids to recruit their strength. It is now fast becoming as unhealthy as any of the lower districts. Last year the fever appeared in the villages on the extreme east of the district bordering on Bardwan, about the month of October, and soon spread to neighbouring villages, infecting the country round for the distance

of ten miles. This year it appears to have broken out in August, and to have rapidly spread over the eastern half of the district; now it is said to be extending westwards, and in fact to have appeared in the sudder station of Sooree. The mortality has not hitherto been great, but it is daily increasing, and will not, it is believed, be at its height before the end of the year. The Magistrate and Civil Surgeon have done all in their power to relieve the poor sufferers; the latter has visited the affected places and has distributed his pills and powders in a way that we are told would do the authorities good to see. It is said to be really pitiful to behold the pale sickly and famished people flock round the "Doctor Sahib's" *patkee* begging for quinine and fever medicine. The sickness in some parts is very bad indeed, and those among the people who can afford it are removing to other localities. The native quacks have left their homes and fled elsewhere and have been replaced by what are called "Quinine Doctors." We believe that the Government has done little or nothing to afford aid to the fever-stricken people in this district, every available medical man having been sent to Bardwan and Hooghly, and the demand far exceeds the supply. Twenty native doctors have been applied for for Beerbhoom, and it is now feared that the fever is taking an upward tendency and may visit Rajnahal and Bhagulpore before the year is over. In the neighbourhood of Serampore, Ishera, Connughur, Mahesh, &c., the distress is terrible. On the other hand it is not near so bad in Hooghly and Bardwan as it was during most of the past two years.—*Friend of India.*

A WATERFALL IN LUSHAI LAND.—The following extract from Captain Tanner's diary describes a visit to a wonderful waterfall, accidentally discovered by Dr. Smith, of the 7th N. I.:—"The waterfall is situated on the Kahoo (or Kowa Doong) Doong stream about 1,200 feet below Lall Shooma's village, from which it is reached by an easy bridle-path. Above the fall the Kahoo Doong is a most beautiful stream, flowing placidly between high banks close to the water's edge, with the luxuriant vegetation peculiar to these parts. From the quiet stream above the water is suddenly launched over a scarp of some fifty feet into a clear pool on a broad ledge of rock, which has been gradually worn away by the action of water to receive it. From this pool the stream then plunges over a second ledge, and falls as a sheet of spray and foam into the bottom of an immense amphitheatre of cliffs surmounted on all sides by high forest-covered mountains. The edge of the scarp, the great fissures which rend it from top to bottom, the clefts between the strata, and indeed every available nook and cranny being fringed with festoons of creepers, ferns, and orchids of every variety. The height of this second fall is 350 feet sheer drop without break, and the view from the sharp edge of the precipice looking down into the great black, rock-strewn basin below, is one of the most striking that can be imagined; and during the wet season, when there is a large flow of water, must be one of the finest waterfalls in India. From the upper to the lower fall the road is precipitous and highly dangerous to any one not accustomed to hill climbing; the difficulties of the descent being greatly increased by the tangled mass of fallen bamboos and creepers through which it is necessary to force one's way. Standing on the edge of the deep basin, which in the long course of ages has gradually been scooped out below the great cascade, and looking upwards at the descending water, an impression is created that the fall is many hundred feet higher than really is the case. The rock composing the great wall of cliffs is of very dark colour, the sombre hue being deepened by the shadow of the surrounding lofty hills, which shut out all sunlight. High up in the face of this imposing scarp, which in many places is almost reft and riven from top to bottom, huge forest trees have here and there found clefts in which to grow and thrive, receiving their moisture from numerous little miniature cascades, and from the sheets of spray from the principal fall; though they are completely dwarfed against the height of the broken dark-coloured background, yet they greatly enhance the beauty of the scene and add much to the general effect. Perhaps the most picturesque view of the fall is obtained some distance down the stream, which is of the clearest sparkling water rushing between ponderous massy boulders which have fallen from the crags above. Here the trees grow to great height, are of every variety of shade and form, and when lit up by a little sun, stand out in strong relief from the dark background; the snow-white cascade in the centre, unbroken in its entire fall of 350 feet, still remaining the chief and most beautiful feature of the picture.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. Str. Walamo, Owen, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—16. Str. Madras, James, Chandballe; Naturalist, Gregory, Liverpool; China, Massaran, Moulmein.—17. Royal Oak, Hughes, Cardiff; T. D. Marshall, Hunter, Singapore.—18. Str. Ellor, Fraser, Suez; Verena, Collet, Pimont, Saint Ubes.—19. Benton, Wilkie, port not mentioned; Roma, Ribighini, Genoa.—20. Str. Arcturus, Smerdon, London; Kate Gregory, Hansen, Moulmein; Rooder, Christian, Liverpool.—21. Str. City of Cambridge, Smith, Liverpool; City of Boston, Ulmer, Liverpool; Bavelaw, Byrne, Bombay; The Foundling, Varian, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—Mr. Lacey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dollet and infant, Messrs. Gervain, Ross, Negro, Lagrave, Vrichbach, Machau, Brock, J. A. Whyte, and Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Ruinat, Sister Ourche, Sister Fehaone, and Mr. Higgins.

Per str. Ellora.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hewitt and infant, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Turner and infant, Mr. D. McL. Morrison, Mr. F. G. Tason, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Cro-marty, Mr. A. Landale, Mr. T. Caritt, Mr. L. Hamilton, Miss Wetherall, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Beer, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. A. Ogilvie, and Mr. W. Hawkins. From BAHAM.—Mr. F. W. D. Boning.

Per Naturalist.—Mrs. Gregory.

Per City of Cambridge.—Mrs. Shopland, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Parkes, Mr. Maril-lie, Mr. Johnstone, Capt. and Mrs. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Sprucklin, Mr. D. M. Logan, Mr. A. D. Robertson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bartley, and Miss Allan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Wide Awake, Star of Erin, Star of Germany, and French Empire.—16. Str. Patna, Enmore, and Bengal; Sulina.—17. Str. City of Poonah and Timsah; Princess Dagmar.—18. Str. Hindoostan, Burnah, Penang, Statesman, and Oxford-shire; Ettrickdale.—19. Marion Moore, Ireshope, and Khersonese.—20. Balkamah, and City of Sparta.—21. Str. Madras; British Sceptre, and a barque (name undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burnah.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Miss Pollard, Mr. D. Solomon, Mr. A. T. Davinish, and Mr. M. Agabeg.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. Broadley, Captain Hughes, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. J. E. Jones, Mr. A. Denison, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Inghis and child.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 100 8 to 100 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	100 12 to 101 0
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 91 ...	100 12 to 101 0
5½ per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 114 ...	109 8 to 110 12
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 104 ...	102 14 to 103 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ... ls. 11½d. to ls. 11 11-16d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ... ls. 11 15-16d. to ls. 11½d.	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	90 to 91
Assam Tea Company	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal	1000	1420 to 1425
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	129 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	600	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	40 to 42
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	110 to 112
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	—	Fr. 650 to 660
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	190 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company	100	30 to 32
East Indian Railway Company	220 or 218	250 to 260
East India Tea Company	100	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	220 or 218	240 to 250
Equitable Coal Company	250	125 to 128
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	170 to 172
Howrah Docking Company	500	195 to 200x.d.
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	395 to 400
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500	850 to 860x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited)	£124	108 to 110
Oriental Gas Company	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company	1300	425 to 430
Punjab Bank	100	93 to 94x.d.
Simla Bank	500	565 to 570
Throoot Indigo	200	135 to 138
Union Steam Tug Company	250	— to —
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	25 to 26

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £20 0 0 ...	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 8 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

STATION TALK.

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.—Since I last wrote to you Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras forces, has been holding levees here and reviewing the troops, European and native, in garrison. He inspected the 1-21st Fusiliers (in which, I believe, he held a captaincy during the Crimean campaign) on the 4th inst., and expressed his entire satisfaction at their appearance and efficiency. H.E. left Bangalore on the evening of the 7th for Bellary, from whence he will proceed to Kamptee and Secunderabad. The 1-21st Fusiliers take their departure for Madras on the 3rd proximo. The 89th (Princess Victoria's regiment), which relieves them, marched from Cannanore on the 4th inst., and is expected to arrive here about the end of the month. The D brigade R.R.A. and B battery left Bangalore for England via Bombay on the evening of the 7th inst., by special train. The men seemed very merry at the prospect of once more treading their native soil and breathing the free air of "home, sweet home." The G Battalion 20th Brigade R.A. marched for Kamptee on the 11th inst. Poor devils! they have a long march before them! Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., of the Mysore Division, is going home shortly. He is an old resident of Bangalore, during his stay in which he has proved himself a liberal but unostentatious supporter of all deserving chari-

table institutions in the place. Reports from the districts are very encouraging; the corps are promising, and weather favourable.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE COLONEL DRURY.—We have received the sad intelligence of the death, at Aden, of Colonel Alex. Drury. Colonel Drury left Madras a week or two back under urgent medical advice. The deceased officer was well known and much respected among the residents of the hills.—*South of India Observer*, Nov. 14.

DEATH OF MR. G. LECOT.—Mr. George Lecot, at one time a member of the well-known firm of Lecot and Company, Madras, died on Tuesday last, at his residence, Cluny Hall, in this station. The deceased resided for the last eight or nine years on the Neilgherries. His remains were interred last evening, in the centre of the nave of the new Roman Catholic Church. A large number of residents, both European and native, attended the funeral. Ootacamund has thus lost another of its old residents. The age of the deceased was sixty-five years.—*Utakamund Paper*, Nov. 20.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY AT MADRAS.—We see that the Board of Trade has reversed the findings of the Madras Marine Court of Inquiry, and returned the certificates which had been suspended. Captain Foreman, of the *Invereskie*, who was specially censured, and whose certificate was taken away, has been appointed to the command of another ship, and altogether the Marine Court is very unceremoniously dealt with by the Board. The last accounts received from Madras were that the Board of Trade had confirmed the sentences of the Marine Court.—*Englishman*.

COLONEL CHRISTIE.—Col. Christie, the tiger-slayer, leaves the Neilgherries in the present week for England, where he goes on furlough. Many brutes of the striped species have fallen victims to Col. Christie's gun. He leaves, however, at a time when tigers seem to be more plentiful than ever on the Neilgherries. We are ignorant as to who will be appointed to act for Col. Christie during his absence. We have heard that the post has been offered to an officer of the Madras army just returned from leave, who, however, declined it.—*Utakamund Paper*.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—The Rev. J. F. Kearns, Tinnevely, in sending in to the Madras Government certain caste returns, in connection with the census, strongly recommended that in future Native Christians should not be called upon to state their caste, in their census papers. The Government approved the suggestion and gave the necessary order. Mr. Kearns submitted that by requiring Native Christians to name caste, while in the case of converts to Mahomedanism no such requirement was made, it appeared as if Government wished in the former case to perpetuate caste.

COAL IN BURMAH.—Mr. Mark Fryer, Mining Engineer, Burmah, has discovered that coal is, to a considerable extent, associated with the strata of shale and sandstone in Moulmein. A specimen was sent for analysis to Dr. T. Oldham, who reports that the coal is made up of the following parts:—Moisture 6.8, Volatile matter 30.0, Carbon 59.2, Ash 4.0, total 100.0. It is light, brittle, and remarkably free from ash as compared with ordinary Indian coal, and will, Dr. Oldham thinks, prove a good useful fuel, if procurable in any large quantity. In the specimen sent there was scarcely a trace of sulphur, but a distinctly ferruginous tint was observed in the ashes.

ACCIDENT TO MR. ELWIN.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. R. B. Elwin, agent and manager of the Madras Railway, came rather seriously to grief yesterday morning. He was about to get into his carriage at the door of his residence when his foot slipped, and on his falling forward his hand passed through the glass window and he cut his wrist so severely that the principal artery was severed. The blood spouted out in profusion, and although immediate means were used to stop the bleeding by tying a tight bandage round the arm, a serious loss of blood was sustained. The wound was at once attended to surgically, and we hope it may not keep Mr. Elwin long *hors de combat*.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 19.

A DEPORTED VAGRANT.—Among the vagrants sent from Madras there is one William Grady, who had worked his passage from England to Bombay, as a cook, on the chance, it is alleged, of finding employment, and that failing to find it in Bombay he tramped over the Peninsula, and eventually was apprehended at Gooty. He wished to be sent to Australia, where he had relatives, but the President of the Workhouse demurred, believing that the man came out purposely to force a free passage to Australia. The Government, however, ordered the deportation to Australia, and rightly; but cannot some means be found to prevent ship-masters from discharging men, without cause in India, where there is scarcely a possibility of any such man obtaining employment?—*Friend of India*.

PONDICHERRY.—Pondicherry had its rebel ball on the 12th inst., and the insurgents danced till daylight did appear. The officials of the place were conspicuous by their absence, as, till M. Farron gives his permission, the officials of Pondicherry "don't dance." A "mother of a family" who goes to M. Farron's receptions, so as "not to injure her husband's prospects," tells our local French contemporary something about the "innocent games" that are substituted for

the immoral dance at these gatherings. One of them called "*la Poste*" seems to be our old friend blind-man's buff, and the blindfolded young man who catches a young lady in the gubernatorial salons, in his efforts to find out who she is is permitted to handle her hair, her dress, and her jewels in a way that this "*mere de famille*" does not seem to think quite the right thing for her daughters at all events.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 20.

A HUNGRY TIGER.—The black panther in the People's Park has met with an untimely end. Very early on Sunday morning the animal—which, by the way, we may mention was the most magnificent specimen of a black panther that has yet been seen in Madras—was enjoying a snooze in his cage, but very incautiously had the whole of one foreleg thrust into an adjoining den occupied by a tiger and his mate. The cold morning had probably sharpened the always good appetite of the tiger, and, unable to resist the temptation, the latter seized the foreleg of the panther and tore it off at the shoulder. The agonised roars of the unfortunate brute brought the keepers and superintendent to the spot, where they saw the tiger crunching the severed limb of the panther in a corner of a den, while the maimed panther was rolling with pain and giving vent to most horrible cries in the middle of his cage. We believe that the panther was ultimately put out of its misery by strangling.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 19.

A MILITARY BUILDING in connection with the Royal Artillery at Bangalore lately showed signs of collapse. A committee of military officers assembled at that pleasant station on the 9th September last for the purpose of reporting upon the harness-room of the Royal Artillery barracks. A portion of the wall tumbled down on the 3rd September, and it was found after examining the rest of the building that its construction was wholly defective. The material used was inferior, and the workmanship was so bad that the building was condemned and will be taken down before long. The bricks used were of rather indifferent quality, the mortar was bad, and a large quantity of sand was mixed with it, which showed that the contractor did all his best to make a large profit by his contract. During the erection of the building four officers were in charge of it, Major Mayne granted the completion certificate, and the committee think it unreasonable to blame him for the indifferent completion of the work in May 1868. We are told of the cost of the building, but it would appear that the rates allowed were very low, and that, on the "cheap and nasty principle," the Government could not expect better work. The Government have received without remark the report of the committee, but on receiving a second report from Colonel Foote of the necessity that exists for rebuilding the harness roof they will pass orders for its re-erection. The wood work of the building was very properly constructed, and that is all that can be said in its favour.—*Madras Standard*, Nov. 8.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. Str. Yorkshire, —, London; str. Oriental, —, Rangoon.—20. Str. Arcot, —, Bombay.—21. Saint Ann, —, Bourdeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Oriental.—Messrs. Grindlay, Walsh, Tyral, and J. Sweeper.
Per Yorkshire.—Mrs. Dubois and four children, Messrs. Car-lake, and Westcalf.
For CALCUTTA.—Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Maanen, Mr. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mrs. Hart, Miss Mabey, Miss Davis, Miss Huthersley, Miss Marlowe, Mr. Bryon, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hill, Miss Wall, Miss Cochrane, Miss Wallace, Miss Roach, Miss Burlour, and Miss Millett.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 21. Str. Arcot, —, Calcutta.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 23, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 13-16 to 1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½ to 1 11½
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1 10½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares 22 per cent. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	11½ per cent. pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	6½
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	1 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	...	3½ p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-12-

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4. Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

Gay doings in connection with the Viceregal visit continued up to Friday morning last, when H.E. left for Poona, where a review of the troops takes place, and there is to be a grand field day of all the troops there assembled. On Monday H.E. paid return visits to the principal native potentates, and a portion of Tuesday was also taken up in rounds of visits. In the afternoon H.E. found time to pay the Caves of Elephanta a visit. In the evening H.E., with Sir Philip Wodehouse and a brilliant staff, were present at Sir A. D. Sassoon's ball, given in honour of the Viceroy. The affair was the most brilliant of its kind which Bombay has probably ever witnessed; upwards of one thousand guests were present, including many of the principal native chiefs at present in Bombay. Early on Wednesday morning H.E. paid a visit to the School of Art, at which institution he distributed the prizes on his arrival here in April last, and from there H.E. proceeded to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, and formally opened the new building which has just been completed for it. At half-past eleven a deputation of the members of the Bombay Association was received at Government House, Parrell, by his Excellency, and in the afternoon a durbar of the native chiefs and sirdars of the Bombay Presidency was held in the Investiture Tent on the Esplanade, in the presence of a large and brilliant company. The ceremony of receiving each chief and his attendant sirdars occupied some hours, and towards the end grew rather tedious. In the evening H.E. drove through the principal streets of the native town, which were brilliantly lit up and rowded with people, who received him enthusiastically. After proceeding through the town, the party drove to the Bynulla Club, where the Viceroy, H.E. Sir P. Wodehouse and a number of high officials were entertained at dinner. The first thing on Thursday morning, H.E. visited the Gun Carriage Manufactory and the Royal Arsenal, and drove from thence to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, the whole of which he thoroughly inspected. In the evening the Maharajah Scindiah's banquet to H.E. came off in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The next morning, Friday, at eleven o'clock, H.E. with the Governor and a numerous staff left by special train for Poona, having completed the allotted week in Bombay, the citizens of which are but too sorry that the Viceregal programme has so soon been completed. H.E. will proceed from Poona to Nandgaum on the 20th, whither Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam's Minister, has proceeded to receive H.E., and to prepare for the visit to the Caves of Ellora. The Maharajahs of Scindiah and Travancore have taken their departure, and by this time next week the majority of the native potentates who have contributed by their presence and oriental splendour to the festivities of the past week will have left and Bombayites will have returned to the even tenor of their ways, which have not unnaturally been rather upset by the festivities attendant on the first official visit of a Governor-General to the city.

On Thursday afternoon last there was a garden party at Government House, Parrell. Sir Philip Wodehouse and the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane were present and received the visitors, and H.E. Lord Northbrook was also there, but for a short time only, probably owing to the fatigues inseparable from the laborious duties of the previous days. The company was not numerous, and after remaining for a time and walking about the grounds, enjoying the scenery and the delightfully cool air of an especially beautiful evening the visitors left.

H.E. Lord Northbrook, accompanied only by his personal staff, contrived to secure a quiet visit to Elephanta and its caves on Tuesday last. He could not help seeing Hog Island, being within a good pistol-shot of that marvel of science and financial administration, but his Lordship declined to inspect. It is said that what he has heard about this costly blunder is more than enough for him, so that, like the leading officials who ought to be responsible for its inception, he was only too glad to pass by on the other side.—*Times of India*, Nov. 25.

THE VICEROY AT POONA.

Nov. 24.—It must be said that the local authorities have done their utmost to welcome Lord Northbrook in a fitting manner. On Friday every station along the line from Bombay was more or less decorated in honour of the gentleman who was passing through. The smallest roadside stations had their bunches of evergreens and bits of red calico, while the larger ones, such as Kirjut, Khandalla, and Lanowlee, were dark with excess of foliage. But the triumph of station decorating was reserved for Poona, which was really remarkable. It resembled a vast greenhouse with its trees trained into beautiful arches, and its branches all hanging in graceful festoons, amidst which innumerable banners were waving. On the platform was the inevitable Turkey-red, covered here and there with rugs of more pleasing colours, and over the booking-office in large letters, were the words, "Welcome Lord Northbrook, to Poona." For the accommodation of the ladies of the station who desired to view the reception, a gallery had been erected just under the inscription, and at each end of the platform places reserved for those native inhabitants of the city, mostly Parsees,

who had been privileged with places inside the station. Outside the station were the Viceroy's body guard and the 2nd Infantry Brigade, the latter composed of the 2nd Grenadiers and the 8th N.I., under the command of Colonel Barrow, while opposite them was a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery commanded by Major Rideout. The 56th Regiment furnished a complete company as a guard of honour with band and colours, Major White being in command. A large crowd of natives assembled outside the station and lined all the approaches to it.

Soon after five o'clock the Viceregal train entered the station—the engine all covered with flags and evergreens, exploding as it passed along twenty-one fog signals, which had been placed on the rails by the station-master. His Excellency on stepping out of the carriage was received in the usual fashion, but without anything approaching to enthusiasm, and was driven off to Gunesh Khind with hardly a cheer. This is attributed here to the natural stolidity of the native character. Later on a grand ball was given at Government House, at which dancing was kept up till an early hour.

Notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous day, his Excellency was stirring betimes yesterday morning. Accompanied by Mr. Lee Warner, Major Biddulph, and one or two members of his staff, his Excellency rode over from Gunesh Khind before breakfast, entering the city by Aditwar Peit and riding on to Boodwar Peit, where the party dismounted and walked through the famous palace of the Peishwa, visiting afterwards the Poona High School, the Norman School, and the Training School, spending a few minutes at each, and returning to Government House by nine o'clock.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon H. E. the Viceroy held a levée in the Council Hall. His Excellency was accompanied by the Governor of Bombay and attended by the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant Staff. His Excellency, who wore a plain black morning-coat and white trousers, and was distinguished from others only by the gold star which glittered on his breast, did certainly wear a tagged appearance—as if his Herculean labours of the last fortnight were beginning to tell upon his powers of endurance. But tired out or no, his Excellency made a genuflection to each of the gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed, and afterwards rode off to inspect the Arsenal. A company of the 68th Regiment formed the guard of honour at the Council Hall, and Major Rideout's battery of Royal Horse Artillery fired a royal salute on the arrival and the departure of the Viceroy. The crowd was not a very large one, and there was no cheering.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MURDERED FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.—On the 3rd instant a boy of about ten years of age, named Ragoonath, belonging to one Kristnaje Ramsett Toonar, inhabitant of the village of Sassoor, was murdered for the sake of ornaments which he had on his person of the value of about five hundred rupees. It appears that some villains took the unfortunate boy away from his house to some distance beyond the village, and there they fastened his neck with a rope and strangled him, and left the dead body and went away. No clue of this atrocious deed has been yet traced by the police, but we have no doubt that they will very soon do so.—*Poona Observer*.

THE COTTON CROPS.—From this week's cotton crop report we learn that in Sind there is no change to notice since last week. Cotton picking in some parts of the Upper Sind districts is finished, and the out-turn is expected to be a fair one. On the Government farm in Sind the cotton will be on a higher average this season than it was last year. The range of temperature of Sind may be judged of from the following quotation from the report of Mr. W. Strachan, superintendent of cotton experiments in Sind. He writes as follows: "Fever is prevalent all round. The weather is pretty comfortable now. The night temperature for the week ending 9th inst. averages 52-4, and the maximum in the shade 92-5, while the maximum, exposed to the sun, gave an average of 158-1 Fahrenheit. Between March 23 and Sept. 14 the maximum temperature in the shade was seldom under 100 degrees." Guzerat: At Dhollera, Ahmedabad, and other places in Guzerat the reports of the condition of the cotton are still favourable, and the same may be said of the grain crops. Khandeish: The cotton crop is not expected to be so large in the Khandeish district as it promised to be at the end of September last. The yield is estimated at 12 annas or 60 lbs. per acre. The cotton area is 32 per cent. larger than last year's, the quality of the staple is above the average, and its condition is unusually good for Khandeish cotton. Southern Mahratta Country: Though the weather has not been quite so favourable, there is a reasonable anticipation of a more than usually good cotton crop in the Southern Mahratta country. The crops are generally good, and in many places far over the average. But little business has been done, the local dealers not appearing anxious to do business at present.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—On Wednesday a profound sensation was created by the intelligence that several respectable Portuguese families had been poisoned with fatal effect, and that there was no reason to doubt that a dastardly crime had been committed. It appears that on Tuesday a coolie brought a basket of cakes to a Mr. DeGa, living in Grant-road, purporting to be a present from his

relative, friend, and medical attendant, Dr. Rozario. Mr. DeGa was not at home when the cakes arrived. It is a common thing among persons of this class to send presents of cake, sweetmeats, fruits, &c., from one family to another. Mr. DeGa accordingly on his return home sent a portion of the supposed present to his elder brother, who was staying with his family (temporarily) at Bandora Hill. The elder DeGa again shared his portion of the cake with a neighbour, Mr. J. D. Pereira, managing clerk of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, attorneys of Bombay. Mr. Pereira and his aged mother died the same night. The first sharers of the cake and the person whose destruction was evidently planned, Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa, died on the Tuesday night. Emilia DeGa, deceased's sister, also partook of the cake, and suffered severely from vomiting and purging. The deceased was attacked about half an hour after dinner with incessant vomiting and pains, and continued conscious until shortly before his death, which occurred at 11.15 the same night. The inquest was adjourned (without medical evidence being called) till the 26th inst., so that, we regret to say, nothing further is known with respect to this portion of the tragedy, except that the police have not been able to find the coolie who brought the cake, nor have they, we believe, any clue to the perpetrator of the crime. Mr. A. G. DeGa, the elder brother, expired on Friday morning at three o'clock, making the fourth victim. His wife suffered much from the effects of the poison, but is now recovering, as also are the other persons attacked, and no further danger is apprehended.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. William Lindsay, Galloway, Mauritius; str. Dacca, Patterson, Calcutta. —12. Str. Cashmere, Gavin, Bussora; Astronomer, Edgar, Calcutta; str. India, Dodero, Genoa. —19. Gauntlett, Pifort, Cocanada; Peru, Berchem, Morelunge; str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.—22. Str. Nassau, Chimmo, Trincomalee; str. Neera, Coburn, Liverpool; str. China, Perrins, Suez.—23. Str. Calcutta, McIsaac, Bussora; Col. Fyche, Harrison, Calcutta; George Rendall, Fenwick, Calcutta.—24. Str. Bernard, Taylor, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Miss Ryland, Mrs. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Miss Willoughby, Mr. Sanderson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blandy, Mr. G. Turner, Major and Mrs. Manson and infant, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. J. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. H. Walker, Mr. A. Smith, Capt. Beavan, Dr. Jennings, Mrs. Connolly, Mr. J. Detoz, Mr. H. W. Pardoe, Mr. McLaren Smith, Mr. J. Whight, Mr. Lowsby. From BRINDISI and VENICE.—Mr. C. Naysmith, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Balfour, two Messrs. McDonald, Mrs. Conway Gordon, Mr. H. T. Brown, Major and Mrs. Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. S. W. Bird, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. Sibbold, Mr. and Mrs. Voigt, Col. C. L. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Colonel Romer, Mr. Andre, Mr. Kehlmer, Mr. Burges, Mr. Mantle, Mr. Luker, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Capt. Brooke, Mr. Winton, Mr. Sudheimer, Mr. Leibnitz, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Inglis, and Mr. Morisse.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. Str. Geelong, Babet, Aden and Suez.—19. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Hong Kong.—21. Isabella Croom, Auld, Rangoon.—22. D. J. Fleming, Cowell, Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Grant, England; str. Cashmere, Gavin, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Riga, Drysdale, Liverpool, via Canal.—25. Str. Australia, Murray, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Woodburn and infant, Mrs. O. Donoghue, two daughters, children and infant, Mrs. Frith, Mr. E. Roberts, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Rybot and infant, Capt. H. Grubbe, Major gen. Wyatt and child, Mr. G. Bartlett, Capt. Boyd, Mrs. Burnett and infant, Mr. W. R. Chambers, Miss J. L. Murphy, Mr. E. W. Gardner, Mr. H. Gamble, Mr. B. Francis, Mr. G. Bartlett, and Mr. R. B. Jones. For BRINDISI.—Col. W. M. Anderson, Col. L. J. Farquharson, Mr. A. Pengelly, Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax and two children, Mr. C. M. G., and Miss Fairfax, Rev. A. C. Hardy, Mr. Vetch, Mr. Chatelan, Major Caldecott, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. Bland, and Mrs. J. Lee. For VENICE.—Mr. J. A. I. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. E. Morrison, Major Barton, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. C. S. Turnbull, Capt. Yule, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. R. H. Froude, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. O'Byrne. For ADEN.—Miss Boyle, Col. Pelly, Serg. J. Lamb, and Mr. Hayward. For SUZ.—Mr. Docker, Mr. and Miss Clarke, Lieut. col. Bereton, Rev. J. A. MacKay, and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Diamantachis and two infants.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 11 13/16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	...	76 1/2
Bombay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	2025
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2900 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—					
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8250 xl. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 160)	...	...	...	...	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1975 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	120 per share

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BATLEY, E. C., reverted to his office of Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., on Nov. 8.

BATLY, A. R., offic. suptg. engr., assumed charge of the Mooltan dist. from Mr. R. Heenan, offic. suptg. engr., on Oct. 29, from which date the Sutlej Bridge div. is transfd. under the direct supervision of the engr. in chief. Nov. 2.

BEARSMORE, S. C., is app. temp. sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Sutlej Bridge div. of the Mooltan dist., which he joined on Oct. 23.

BLAIR, H. B., to offic. as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares Agency, with effect from the date on which he joined that agency. Nov. 19. [Oct. 7.]

BOLTON, C. W., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Calcutta on Boyd, Lieut. M. O., to offic. as dep. comr. of Durrung during the abs. on special deputation of Major J. M. Graham, on Nov. 19.

CARRY, W., M.D., is app. supt. of the jail at Rotak. Nov. 14.

CORSE-SCOTT, Lieut. A. J., prob. asst. supt., is transfd. from Delhi and Hissar div. to the 1st div., Bhawalpoor.

DAMPIER.—The servs. of Mr. H. L. Dampier, offic. sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

DENNIS.—The servs. of the Rev. G. T. Dennis, a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W. Provs. Nov. 18.

ELLIS, Hon. B. H., an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, reported his return to India on Nov. 8, from leave granted May 6 last.

ELLIS, H. W. W., offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is transf. to Kamroop. Nov. 19.

GILES, H. W., sub engr., 3rd grade, on prob., posted to the military works branch, in Govt. of India notific. No. 542 of Oct. 7, reported his arrival at Allahabad on Oct. 18, and is posted to the 2nd Allahabad (special) div., military works.

GRIBBLE.—The Lieut. gov. of Bengal is pleased to app. Mr. T. W. Gribble to be a member of the Road Cess Committee in the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs. [temp. to the 24-Pergunnahs. Nov. 19.]

HIME, B. D., M.A., a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is posted HUNT, Rev. W. J., to offic. as junior chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and of the Medical College Hospital, during the abs. on furl. of the Rev. J. Stephenson. Oct. 22.

LE LIEVRE, E., asst. engr., 1st grade, posted to the military works branch in Govt. of India notification No. 205 of April 12, joined the Nowgong div., military works, on the forenoon of Nov. 7.

LOWIS, E. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah. Nov. 18.

MCREDDIE, Supervisor S., reported his return from the furl. granted him by this office notification No. 911 of April 19 last, on Oct. 17, to the suptg. engr., Mooltan dist.

MANGLES.—On the afternoon of Nov. 6 Mr. H. A. Mangles made over charge of the offices of comptroller gen. and head comr. of paper currency to Mr. H. D. Sandeman, and availed himself of one month's privilege leave granted to him in financial order No. 3,358, dated Oct. 4.

NAESMYTH, J., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from July 22 last.

NEWBERY, H. J., B.A., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Noakhally. Nov. 18.

PETERSON, F. W., made over charge of the office of dep. assay master, Bombay, to L. G. Hynes on Dec. 16.

PHEAR, Hon. J. B., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, reported his return from the leave granted him in the notific. of this dept. No. 522, dated March 15, on the 18th ult.

PURDIE, J., app. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, in G.O.G.G. No. 1101 E-G, dated Sept. 12, and posted to the 6th circle, military works, joined the 2nd Allahabad (special) div., military works, on Oct. 31.

WAVELL.—The transfer of Capt. L. Wavell, asst. superint., 2nd grade, from 1st div., N.W.P., to 1st div. C.P., published in notification No. 50, dated Aug. 29 last, is cancelled.

ROAD COMMITTEES.

Nov. 15.—The Lieut. gov. of Bengal is pleased to appoint the following members of the District Road Committee in the Dinagepore District, in addition to the members whose appointments were notified in the Calcutta Gazette of Sept. 4 last:—

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., and five native gentlemen.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the following members of the District Road Committee in the Maldah district, viz.:—

The mag. and coll. of Maldah (*ex officio*), the senior covenanted asst., or dep. mag. under the mag. and coll. (*ex officio*), Mr. T. Brown, Mr. J. Burrell, Mr. W. Cumming, Mr. G. A. Laudale, Mr. J. Masters, Mr. H. R. Reily, and five native gentlemen.

MILITARY.

BOILEAU—MONEY.—Lieut. H. Boileau, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as adjt. during the abs. of Capt. Shakespear on furl. Lieut. E. E. Money, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 1st squad. sub., v. Boileau. Dated Oct. 24.

COULSON, Capt. W. D. B., 2nd batt. 25th foot, having passed the prescribed exam., is confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. A. Macdonnell, C.B., comdg. the Allahabad div., with effect from May 10.

FOSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 17, app. Capt. C. E. Foster, 58th foot, to be interpr., v. Lieut. M. Churchill, no qualified sub. being available. Nov. 2.

HARENC, Lieut. C. E., 2nd squad. sub., 4th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt. in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Capt. Hamilton, on furl. Dated Oct. 24.

LAMB—MONTRIOU.—37th N.I.—Lieut. col. C. F. G. Lamb, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., during the abs. of Brev. col. Nisbett on furlough. Dated Oct. 24. Capt. F. A. Montrieu, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., during the abs. of Lieut. col. Bruce, on furl. Dated Oct. 24.

McNAIR, Major E. J., 24th N.I., officg. dep. judge advocate, Jubbulpore, to be wing officer, v. MacFarlane, deceased. Dated Oct. 24.

McRAE.—22nd N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 10, appg. Lieut. A. S. McRae, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. G. J. Hare, officg. as adjt.

RENNICK.—The services of Lieut. R. H. F. Rennick, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign department.

STEWART.—Qrmr. general's dept.—Capt. H. Stewart, officg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the establishment, v. Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, perm. to resign his appt.

TREGGAR—ROSE.—41st N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 30, making the foll. tempy. appts., with effect from the 9th idem, in the room of Major W. C. B. Ryan, wing officer and officg. 2nd in comd., placed in arrest:—Capt. V. W. Treggar, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. Lieut. H. M. Rose, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

TAYLOR.—16th N.I.—Capt. A. Fitz W. Taylor, staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Ward, app. to the P.W. dept. Dated Oct. 24.

WALTER.—8th N.I.—Capt. C. J. Walter to retain the appt. of adjt., cn prom. Dated Oct. 24.

ORDERS CONFIRMED BY THE C. IN C.

Head Quarters, Lahore, Oct. 25.—Peshawur station order, dated Oct. 2, directing Capt. R. M. Clifford, 2nd squadron officer 16th Bengal cav., to perform the duties of station staff officer, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart, deputy asst. qrmr. gen.

26th Foot regimental order, dated Oct. 3, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, in place of those detailed in regimental order, dated Aug. 17:—

Major E. A. Collins, president.

Cpts. M. H. Hale and W. Beers, members.

4th Bengal Cavalry regimental order, dated Oct. 14, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, preparatory to furlough, of Capt. W. R. Hamilton, adj., with effect from 13th idem:—Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subaltern and offic. 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd squadron officer and offic. 2nd squadron officer, to revert to his substantive appointment, and to continue to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

8th Bengal Cavalry regimental order, dated Sept. 25, making the following offic. appointments, v. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squadron subaltern and offic. 2nd squadron officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt. G. MacCall, offic. 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer.

Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st hussars, 2nd squadron subaltern, on probation, to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern, in addition to his other duties.

18th N.I. regimental order, dated Oct. 4, app. Capt. J. F. FitzG. Colgan, offic. qrmr., to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties, from 4th to 13th idem, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. A. C. Tokar.

22nd N.I. regimental order, dated Oct. 2, app. Lieut. and Qrmr. G. J. Hare to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. C. H. Bridges, offic. as wing officer.

Oct. 28.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments: 4th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. C. E. Harenc, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. Hamilton, on furlough.

11th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. Boileau, 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as adj., during the absence of Capt. Shakespear, on furlough.

Lieut. E. E. Money, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern, v. Boileau.

8th N.I.—Capt. C. J. Walter to retain the app. of adj. on prom.

10th N.I.—Capt. A. Fitz W. Taylor, staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Ward, app. to P.W.D.

24th N.I.—Major E. J. McNair, offic. deputy judge advocate, Jubbulpore, to be wing officer, v. MacFarlane, dec.

28th N.I.—Surg. R. T. Lyons, offic. in 8th N.I., to have med. charge, v. Williams, app. to 40th N.I.

37th N.I.—Lieut. col. C. F. G. Lamb, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt., during the absence of Brevet col. Nisbete, on furlough.

Capt. F. A. Montrieu, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., during the absence of Lieut. col. Bruce, on furlough.

45th N.I.—Surg. major G. R. Pemberton, M.D., to offic. in med. charge, during the absence of Surg. Farncombs, on furlough.

58th Foot regimental order, dated Oct. 17, app. Capt. C. R. Foster to be interpreter, v. Lieut. M. Churchill, no qualified subaltern being available.

22nd N.I. regimental order, dated Oct. 10, app. Lieut. A. S. McRae,

2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, in room of Lieut. G. J. Hare, offic. as adj.

41st N.I. regimental order, dated Sept. 30, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from 9th idem, in room of Major W. C. B. Ryan, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., placed in arrest:—

Capt. V. W. Treggar, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. H. M. Rose, adj., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

(Head Quarters, Lahore, Oct. 28.)

Brevet col. H. R. Drew, Bengal staff corps, is permitted to do general duty at Umritsar.

Major W. Cabell, staff corps, is transfd. from Meean Meer to Peshawur, for general duty; dated Oct. 25.

Major A. Bruce, Bengal staff corps (new promotion), is, at his own request, posted to Sealkote, for general duty.

Major E. O'B. Horsford, Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Mooltan to Allahabad, for general duty.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. col. W. T. McGrigor, Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., Benares—date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 28.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have reported their return from England:—

Conductors P. Carr, army commissariat dept., and R. Busher, stud dept.—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 4.

Cpts. P. W. Smith, inf., and J. G. Barlow, 54th regt. N.I.—date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 10.

MEDICAL.

AUCHINLECK.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Sept. 28, directing Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., 1st batt. 8th foot, to proc. to Allahabad and assume charge of the duties of dep. insp. gen. of hosps., British forces, Allahabad Circle; and app. Asst. surg. W. G. Ross, M.D., to the med. charge 1st batt. 8th foot, from date of departure of Dr. Auchinleck.

DICKSON.—Roorkee station order confd., dated Oct. 1, app. Surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., doing duty Sappers and Miners, to the med. charge of the staff at Roorkee, with effect from Aug. 18, and during the abs. of Surg. A. Etison on leave on m.c.

EVERS—SEAMAN—YOUNG.—Oude div. order confd., dated Sept. 21, directing Surg. B. Evers to make over med. charge of the 18th N.I. to Surg. C. Prentis, civil surg., Goruckpore, and proc. to Jubbulpore and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hosps., Indian Medical Department. Dated Oct. 11, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Seaman to proc. to Agra, for the purpose of assuming med. charge of the 40th N.I. Dated Oct. 11, sanctioning an exchange between Surg. major D. Young, M.D., 13th Bengal cav., and Asst. surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., 9th N.I.

FASKEN.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Sept. 30, placing the servs. of Asst. surg. W. A. D. Fasken, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, at the disp. of the N.W.P. Govt., for tempy. app. to the civil station of Bijnour.

FITZMAURICE—STRONG.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 3, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Fitzmaurice, 105th foot, to proc. to Bombay with time-expired men, there to await embarkation by troopship. Dated Oct. 14, directing Staff surg. major D. S. Strong, Landour Convalescent depot, on relief by Asst. surg. R. W. Berkeley, E batt. F brig. R.H.A., to proc. to Allahabad, and there await further orders.

L'ESTRANGE.—Cawnpore brig. order confd., dated Sept. 25, app. Asst. surg. A. H. L'Estrange, 1st batt. 8th foot, to the med. charge of the A batt. 19th brig. R.A., in addition to his other duties, as a tempy. measure.

PARSONS.—Bareilly brig. order confd., dated Aug. 7, directing Surg. F. Parsons, 2nd Bengal cav., to proc. to Shahjehanpore, and app. Surg. P. W. Sutherland, 11th N.I., to the med. charge of the above regt.

RIORDAN.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Oct. 18, directing Asst. surg. W. E. Riordan, R.H.A., att. to B batt. F brig. R.H.A., to take med. charge of the station staff from Oct. 1, v. Asst. surg. F. Howard, M.D., and to make over charge of the above duties from Oct. 17 to Staff asst. surg. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B.

ROE—LANGDON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Staff asst. surg. E. A. H. Roe, doing duty with the 109th foot, to proc. to Meerut, for att. to the 4th hussars. Dated Oct. 2, directing Asst. surg. J. Langdon, R.A., to proc. and assume med. charge of D batt. 19th brig. R.A., on the Roorkee road, and relieve Asst. surg. D. McEwen, M.B., who is directed to rejoin his batt. at Agra.

SEAMAN.—Agra station order confd., dated Oct. 22, directing Asst. surg. A. B. Seaman, 40th N.I., to afford med. aid to the detach. 8th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

WILLIAMS, Surg. major H. F., civil and station staff surg., Ferozepore, is placed in charge of the civil med. duties of the headqrs. of the civil sub div. officer at Kasur.

WRIGHT, Surg. T. P., supt. of jail, Narsingpore, rejoined from priv. leave, and resumed charge of the jail at that station from Mr. Apoth. J. Slain on Nov. 2.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned officers of the medical dept., having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, 1864:—

Asst. surgs. E. J. Hoskins, M.D., J. C. Shaw, J. W. Johnston, M.D., J. Cameron, M.D., J. G. Pilcher, S. Mackertich, M.D., A. Neil, J. G. French, M.D., and R. T. Lyons—Oct. 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS.—NEW PATROL JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

Horse Guards' G.O. 71 (officers' dress) is republished for the information of officers commanding British infantry regiments.

The serge frock, as at present worn under the authority of the Horse Guards' Dress Regulations of 1864, p. 86, will be gradually replaced, as worn out, by the patrol jacket now sanctioned.

Horse Guards' G.O. 71 (officers' dress), specially issued Aug. 21.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of a scarlet patrol jacket for officers of infantry.

The jacket is to be of scarlet cloth or serge, according to the climate, of the same shape and size as the blue patrol jacket, with collar of the regimental facings. The sleeve braided as the shell jacket, according to rank; scarlet shoulder strap, with a small button and the number of the regiment in gold embroidered figures, three-quarters of an inch high, and half an inch from the lower end of the strap. White cloth edging all round, except the collar, and round the shoulder strap. Scarlet lining. Field officers wear gold embroidered collar badges.

The scarlet patrol jacket is to be worn without the sash at drill, and on parade when the men are dressed in frocks.

The blue patrol jacket may be worn on regimental boards, and on fatigue, stable, or orderly duties, but not on parade. Officers of line regiments are not obliged to provide themselves with blue patrol jackets, but may wear the scarlet jacket on occasions when the blue patrol jacket is authorised to be worn.

A pattern of the scarlet patrol jacket is deposited in the officers' pattern room, Horse Guards, War Office, Pall Mall.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 7:—Capt. N. J. Pauli, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Sergeant G. Preece, Bengal sappers and miners; Corporal A. Mead, Bengal sappers and miners; Corporal T. T. Nelson, Bengal sappers and miners; and Mr. C. D. Hawes, accountant, 3rd grade.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULAR EQUIPMENTS.—Churns for the carrying of farriers' tools are abolished for all mounted services, and farriers will carry wallets in lieu thereof. In lancer regiments these wallets will be of the "Universal" pattern. On receipt of this order, officers commanding batteries of Royal Artillery, regiments of cavalry, and companies of the Army Service Corps, will demand the number of wallets and straps required. On receipt of the new articles, the churns and churn straps now in possession will be given into store at the nearest control depot, and will be returned to Woolwich as opportunities offer. The regulations for the equipment of the army page 152, and the details attached to Clause 81, Army Circulars, 1871, will be revised by the removal therefrom of churns and straps for all services.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in November) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. H. M. M. Wood, B.S.C., assistant commissioner, Punjab, for two years. The leave granted to Lieut. (local capt.) G. M. B. Hornsby, G battery 19th brigade, R.A., is cancelled at that officer's request. Major E. P. W. Ripley, B.S.C., per *Excelsior*, Nov. 6. Lieut. col. R. Blair, infantry, per *Tanjore*, Nov. 4. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. T. Leigh, B.S.C., 2nd in command and wing officer, 3rd regiment N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Major S. Tyndall, B.S.C., commandant 2nd infantry Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. J. J. Cradshaw, 1st battalion 5th foot, to England, during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A., chaplain of Cuttack, is allowed two years' furlough, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from Dec. 1 next, or any other date on which he may take it. Mr. R. Pereira, of the Subordinate Executive Service, having reported his arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 5, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Mr. H. Osborne, sub deputy opium agent of Buxteh, having returned to duty on Oct. 25, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of Sept. 4 last is cancelled. Mr. E. W. Molony, commissioner of the Rajshahye division, having returned to India on Oct. 21 last, the unexpired portion of his special leave is cancelled. Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough on Oct. 22. The leave granted to Mr. R. W. Nicholson, assistant sub deputy opium agent of Gondah, under orders of Oct. 11, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. E. L. Asher, executive engineer, 4th grade, Punjab, has two years' furlough to Europe. Mr. F. E. Moore, officiating deputy commissioner, Hushiarpur, two years. Mr. O. V. Norris, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, availed himself on Aug. 3 of the privilege leave dated July 26, and rejoined on Oct. 19; the remaining portion of the privilege leave is therefore cancelled. The remaining portion of the leave to Mr. W. A. Fielding, assistant surveyor, dated June 17, from Oct. 14 to Oct. 31, is cancelled.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CONINGHAM.—The services of Capt. W. Coningham, royal (Madras) engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

DALYELL, R. A., acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept. Nov. 19.

FOX.—The appt. of Mr. W. E. Fox as acting appraiser of Sea Customs office, Madras, notified Nov., 1872, will have effect from Nov. 8.

GLENNY, W. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery dist. during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Stuart. Nov. 14.

KERSHAW, W. R., B.A., head master of the Bellary Provincial school, to act as inspector of schools, 5th division, during the absence of Mr. Marden on leave; to have effect from the date on which he assumed charge. Oct. 28.

ASSUMPTION OF CHARGE.

Fort St. George, Nov. 12.—The Hon. W. Hudleston, offic. chief sec. to Govt., assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 29th ult.

Lieut. col. T. G. M. Lane, Telugu translator to Govt., resumed charge of the office from Capt. W. F. Wright on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Capt. W. F. Wright, Tamil translator to Govt., resumed charge of the office from Mr. Joyes on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Mr. J. A. Davies, asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, having resumed charge of his office on the 14th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of Sept. 24 is cancelled.

Mr. E. J. Sewell is admitted as a member of the Madras C.S. from the 1st inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Woodrofe, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. J. F. Snaith on Nov. 4.

Major G. B. Bowen, acting comr. of police for the town of Madras, resumed charge of the office on Oct. 28.

Under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the languages set opposite to their respective names:

Mr. J. B. Pennington, acting mag. of Trichinopoly, English.

Mr. J. A. Boyle, asst. mag. of Chingleput, English.

Mr. A. M. MacGregor, deputy mag. of Coimbatore, English.

P. Kuppasawmy Iyer, tahsildar and sub mag. of Cuddalore, taluq in South Arcot district, Tamil.

MILITARY.

BALFOUR, Col. (major gen.) Sir G. K.C.B., royal (Madras) art., has succeeded to the colonel's allowance by the death, on Oct. 5, of Gen. Sir P. Montgomerie, K.C.B., royal (Madras) art. Nov. 12.

GROVES, Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. G. de Lancy, cadre 7th regt. L.C., to be capt., v. Fenton, dec. Dated Oct. 18.

ROBINSON, Major H. S., from offic. wing officer 37th N.I., to gen. duty, Madras, on relief by Lieut. col. Hawks.

SCOTT, Major T. L., staff corps, to gen. duty, Cannanore. Nov. 4.

TWYMAN, Lieut. F. R., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, attached to the arsenal of Fort St. George, to act as superint. of stationery, without prejudice to his other duties, during the employment of Major E. W. Childers, R.A., on other duty; to have effect from Nov. 4.

WILKINSON, Lieut. A. F., inf. gen. list, to be capt. by brevet from Nov. 4.

WOOD, Lieut. (capt. in staff corps), E. R., cadre 51st regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Drury, dec. Dated Nov. 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE 43RD FOOT.

H.M.'s 43rd regt. of foot is brought on the strength of the Madras estab. from Nov. 1, the date of the arrival of the first detachment at Calicut.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col. C. P. Y. Triscott, inf., comdnt. 20th N.I.; Col. T. G. M. Lane, staff corps, sec. and examiner in Hindustani, &c.; Major J. G. Bell, staff corps, deputy comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Capt. J. T. McGoun, staff corps. Arrived at Bombay Oct. 31.

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 8.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that the next quarterly examination in Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese will be held on Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. Officers wishing to be examined for the higher standard and for certificates of high proficiency, &c., are to send in their applications so that they shall reach the Adj. gen.'s office, Fort St. George, on or before Dec. 1, 1872.

POSTINGS.

With reference to G.O.G. No. 259, dated Oct. 29, the following postings are ordered:—

Major gen. H. Blake, from Pegu div. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence of Major gen. De Sansmarez; to join.

Major gen. R. Hamilton, from recent appointment to Pegu div., during the employment of Major gen. Blake, on other duty; to join.

GRADINGS AND POSTINGS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 15.*)

The following revision of gradings and postings in the P.W.D. will take effect from Dec. 1:—

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., chief engr., 1st class, and sec. to Govt.

Lieut. col. J. Mullins, R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, to be joint sec. to Govt. in the irrigation dept.

Col. E. A. Foord, R.E., superint. engr., 1st grade, to be insp. engr. for civil and military buildings.

Lieut. col. W. T. F. Farewell, M.S.C., superint. engr., 1st grade, to be insp. engr. for ports and communications.

Col. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be dist. engr. Chingleput (furlough).

Major R. F. Oakes, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be dist. engr. Tanjore.

Lieut. col. R. A. Roberts, R.E., superint. engr., 3rd grade, and offic. superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be dist. engr., Madras.

Col. F. J. Moberley, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, and offic. superint.

enr., 3rd grade, to be dist. enr. South Arcot, but to hold tempy. charge of the Chingleput dist.

Col. J. Bean, exec. enr., 1st grade, to be dist. enr. Coimbatore.

Lieut. col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., exec. enr., 1st grade, to be dist. enr. Malabar (furlough).

Lieut. col. J. F. Fischer, R.E., exec. enr., 1st grade, to be dist. enr. Godavery.

Major H. L. Prendergast, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dist. enr., Trichinopoly (furl.).

Major J. Vortue, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dist. enr., Salem.

Major J. E. Hasted, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dist. enr., Kistna.

Mr. R. Smith, exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dist. enr., Nellore.

Lieut. col. J. Goddard, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dist. enr., Presidency.

Major H. T. Rogers, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to offic. as principal of the Civil Engineering College.

Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dep. consulting eng. for railways.

Major A. de C. Scott, R.E., exec. enr. of the 1st grade (furl.).

Major T. Beckley, R.E., exec. enr. of the 2nd grade, and offic. exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be dis. enr., Ganjam (furl.).

Mr. R. F. Chisholm, exec. enr. of the 2nd grade, and offic. exec. enr. of the 1st grade, to be consulting architect to Govt.

Mr. W. Fraser, exec. enr. of the 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., Kurnool.

Major J. N. Hunter, R.E., exec. enr., 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., North Arcot.

Major J. Beatty, R.E., exec. enr., 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., Vizagapatam.

Mr. W. S. Harington, exec. enr., 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., South Canara, but to remain in charge of the East Coast Canal.

Mr. G. S. Sage, exec. enr., 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., Cuddapah.

Lieut. col. J. G. Palmer, staff corps, exec. enr. 2nd grade (furlough).

Mr. J. W. Rundall, exec. enr., 2nd grade, to be dist. enr., Tinnevely.

Mr. A. C. Lawford, exec. enr., 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. enr., South Canara.

Capt. H. W. Wood, R.E., exec. enr., 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. enr., Malabar.

Capt. H. R. Mead, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be attached to the Godavery district.

Capt. P. Montgomery, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to offic. as district enr., Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be attached to the Chingleput dist. (furl.).

Capt. H. M. Vibart, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be dist. enr., Bangalore.

Capt. W. Cuninghame, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be attached to the Madras dist.

Capt. J. Pennycook, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. enr., South Arcot.

Capt. R. Thompson, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be attached to the North Arcot dist.

Capt. H. Smalley, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. enr., Ganjam.

Capt. J. L. L. Morant, R.E., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be dist. enr., Neilgherries.

Major G. V. Law, S.C., exec. enr., 3rd grade (furl.).

Capt. J. W. Hindle, S.C., exec. enr., 3rd grade, to be attached to the Vizagapatam dist.

Capt. A. R. Edgcome, R.E., exec. enr., 4th grade, to offic. as dist. enr., Bellary.

Mr. G. T. Walch, exec. enr., 4th grade, to be attached to the Gadavery dist.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the South Arcot dist.

Major R. B. Kennedy, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be special exec. enr. in charge of Wynaad.

Mr. P. O'Ratigan, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to Cuddapah dist.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, exec. enr., of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Salem dist.

Lieut. R. B. E. Brockman, R.E., exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Trichinopoly dist.

Mr. W. A. Goodchap, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Chingleput dist.

Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Tanjore dist.

Lieut. F. S. Shepherd, R.E., exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Tinnevely dist.

Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E., exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Chingleput dist. (furlough).

Mr. K. D. P. Roberts, exec. enr. of the 4th grade, to be attached to the Coimbatore dist.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Nov. 4.—The following alterations affecting officers of R.A. in this command are notified:—

Surg. A. P. M. Corbett, late 23rd brig., posted to 5th brig., v. Carr, app. to the staff.

Major C. W. Wilson, posted to No. 1 batty. 5th brig., from supernum. list, v. Wolfe, dec.

Lieut. W. J. Tydd, transf. from No. 5 batty. 12th brig. to No. 2 batty. 5th brig.

These officers have been directed to join.

With reference to G.O.C.C. dated Ootacamund, Oct. 25, Surg. A. P. M. Corbett is to be considered as travelling by most expeditious route.

Gunner H. Sears is remanded to "5th," and not "D," brig. R.A., and will join head quarters of his brigade, St. Thomas' Mount.

Capt. H. O. Seton, No. 4 batty. 5th brig., will, on his services being placed at the disposal of the C. in C., report himself at the head quarters of his brigade, Saint Thomas' Mount.

MEDICAL.

CONNOLLY, Staff Asst. surg. P., from passenger by H.M.'s troopship *Jumna*, to land at Calicut, and to proceed to Bangalore for duty, travelling by the most expeditious mode at the public expense. Nov. 2.

FAY, Surg. W., civil surg., to be a town comr. and vice president, for carrying out in the town of Coonoor, in the Neilgherry district, the purposes of the Towns' Improvement Act.

HESSION, Staff Asst. surg. T., from deputy inspector gen.'s dept., Mysore circle, to proceed in med. charge of G batty. 20th brig. R.A., on the march to Kamptee. Nov. 2.

HYDE—CARTER.—Staff surg. J. Hyde, from med. charge R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to med. charge, depot, Wellington; Staff surg. R. W. Carter, from depot, Wellington, to med. charge depot, Poonamallee, on being relieved by Dr. Hyde, to travel by the most expeditious route, on duty, at the public expense. Nov. 2.

MACRAE, Asst. surg. W., M.B., offic. surg. 2nd dist., presidency, to act as chemical examiner and professor of chemistry in the Madras Medical College, during absence of Surg. King on leave.

POPHAM, Asst. surg. S., M.B., from doing duty depot, Wellington, to join his regt., proceeding in med. charge of details from Wellington to Secunderabad. Nov. 2.

WAGHORN, Staff Asst. surg. F., M.D., from Malliappooram to St. Thomas' Mount, to proceed in med. charge of A batty. 9th brig. R.A., on the march to Secunderabad, to travel, on duty, by the most expeditious mode at the public expense.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as asst. surgeons on the Madras estab., in conformity with their appointments by the Home Govt., with effect from Nov. 1, the date of their arrival at Calicut:—

C. J. McNally, M.D., W. E. Johnson, M.D., T. V. Aylen, S. L. Dobie, G. F. Bevan, C. Lloyd, M.D., A. F. Dobson, M.B., C. Little, M.D., T. Mayne, and J. O. Lawrenson.

TO DO DUTY.

Adjutant general's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 8.—Asst. surgs. C. J. McNally, M.D., and J. C. Lawrenson to do duty under surg. 4th dist.

Asst. surg. W. J. Butler to do duty under surg. 2nd dist.

Asst. surgs. W. E. Johnson, M.D., G. F. Bevan, C. Lloyd, M.D., C. Little, M.D., and T. V. Aylen to do duty General Hospital.

Asst. surgs. S. L. Dobie, A. F. Dodson, M.B., and T. Mayne to do duty under surg. 1st dist.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major S. Galbraith, acting deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range, for three months. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. W. S. Trotman, M.A., chaplain of Mercara, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he quitted his station. The Rev. J. B. Trend, M.A., chaplain of Berar, has privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station. Mr. J. W. Lyons, record keeper, Government office, privilege leave of absence for two months, from Nov. 1.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in November) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. J. W. Rutherford, of the infantry, commandant Madras Volunteer Guards, for two years, on private affairs, from Dec. 19, or date of departure, and to embark from Madras. Capt. A. D. Grant, 1st wing subaltern, 20th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. B. B. Faunce, of the staff corps, adjt. 23rd regt. L.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, of the staff corps, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, N.W.P., Allahabad, for two years, on private affairs, with effect from date of embarkation for England.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ASHER, E. L., exec. enr., is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade.

HARRISON, W. G., asst. superint., Rutnagherry revenue survey, is app. an asst. to the political superint., Sawantwurree, during such time as he may be employed on the survey of that State.

HATHWAY, Lieut. col. H. R., cantonment mag. at Disa, is app. to act as political superint. of Palanpur, during the absence of Lieut. col. W. O. Parr on leave. Nov. 21.

PRILE, C., is app. to act as Govt. solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay, during the absence of R. V. Hearn on leave. Nov. 21.

ROSS—MILES.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. during the absence of Col. L. Polly, C.S.I., from the Persian Gulf, or until further orders:—Lieut. col. E. C. Ross, political agent, Muscat, to act as political resident in the Persian Gulf, and Capt. S. B. Milles, asst. political agent, Gwadur, to act as political agent at Muscat.

MILITARY.

DRUMMOND.—Mhow station order confd., dated Oct. 25, directing Major Drummond, 16th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own, during the absence of the asst. adj. gen. on duty

FELLOWS—GARDINER.—Major Fellows, 8th regt. N.I., offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Gardiner as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 25 to Nov. 5.

GORDON, Capt. F. H., gen. list, is attached to do duty with 11th regt. N.I., as a temp. measure.

HEATH, Capt. J. M., 26th regt. N.I., to retain the adjutancy on prom.

LINDSAY.—60th Foot (3rd batt.) regimental order confd., dated Oct. 5, app. Lieut. Lindsay asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from 8th idem. Dated Oct. 15, app. Lieut. Lindsay to act as interpreter to the battalion.

LYSTER.—Surat station order confd., dated Oct. 14, app. Lieut. Lyster, 26th N.I., station staff officer, v. Lieut. Heath. 26th Regt. N.I. regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 14, directing Lieut. Lyster to offic. as adj., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Heath, proceeding on furlough.

MARRIOTT.—83rd Foot regimental order confd., dated Oct. 10, app. Lieut. Marriott asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from Oct. 1.

MATTHEWS.—2nd Foot (1st batt.) regimental order confd., dated Oct. 29, app. Lieut. Matthews asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from 30th idem.

PIRE, Col. W., staff corps, offic. comdnt. 10th regt. N.I., is confd. in that app.

SANDERS—MELLIS.—The following proms. in the commissariat dept. are ordered to have effect from Sept. 14 last, the date on which the officers passed the prescribed examination:—Capt. T. W. Sanders, probationer in the commissariat dept., is prom. to the grade of sub asst. comsy. gen., 3rd class, to complete the estab., and to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, for Major J. S. D. Bolton, on furlough to Europe. Lieut. H. Mellis, probationer in the commissariat dept., to be acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, during the absence of Major A. M. Shewell.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—
Capt. W. T. Brown, staff corps, acting district superint. of police, Hyderabad, Sind; May 1.
Col. R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, staff corps, C. in C. Sind Frontier Field Force; Oct. 31.
Col. J. T. Walker, R.E., superint. Great Trigonometrical Survey; Oct. 31.
Col. F. A. E. Lock, staff corps, comdnt. 3rd Sind horse; Oct. 31.
Lieut. col. J. Gordon, staff corps, cantonment mag., Baroda; Oct. 28.
Capt. F. H. Gordon, gen. list; Oct. 28.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have completed a course of instruction in army signalling, and have received certificates of qualification:—

Major H. Moore and **Capt. W. Reynolds,** Bombay staff corps.
Capt. R. Hennell, gen. list, inf.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub conductor E. Sharman, ordnance dept., having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a district court martial, is remanded to 6th brig. R.A.
Sergt. R. Jones, R.E., having been app. an overseer P.W.D., is transf. to the unattached list.
Sergt. J. Dunn, 83rd foot, unattached list, commissariat dept., is app. qrmr. sergt. to the Colaba Sanitarium.
Magazine sergt. J. M. Keene, ordnance dept., is reported to have passed in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test.
 With reference to G.O.C. No. 110 of Feb. 15, 1871, Clause III., **Qrmr. sergt. A. Gentle,** 59th foot, Colaba Sanitarium, is remanded to his regt. in his present rank, to be invalided.
 Referring to G.O.C. No. 536 of Aug. 24 last, the app. to the ordnance dept. of **Sergt. B. Stone,** 9th brig. R.A., is cancelled.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INSUBORDINATION OF SUPERNUMERARY MEDICAL OFFICIALS.

Resolution.

Simla, Oct. 4.—Read—A letter, No. 4,047, dated Sept. 11, from the Government of Bengal, giving cover to one from the Inspector general of Hospitals, reporting the disobedience of orders and insubordination of certain supernumerary sub assistant surgeons, and recommending their dismissal from the service.

A petition addressed to the Governor general in Council by the said sub assistant surgeons, dated Sept. 19.

The resources of the medical department were and are still strained to the utmost to keep up the supply of medical subordinates for the fever districts of the Burdwan division, but yet the supply is insufficient.

2. The circumstance led his Honour the Lieut. governor of Bengal to consider that some of the passed students of sub assistant surgeon's grade, doing duty as supernumeraries at the Medical College Hospital, might be utilised with advantage to the people, and some benefit to their own professional knowledge, by being placed temporarily at the disposal of the civil surgeon of Burdwan for service there. Under the orders quoted on the margin,* these young men draw as supernumeraries, until posted to permanent appointments, Rs. 50 a-month from the date of their declaration of their willingness to serve Government, and are liable to be distributed as supernumeraries on that salary in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces as the public service may require. Of late, however, it has not been usual to send them into the interior as supernumeraries, and they have been allowed to remain attached to the Medical College Hospital, but doing really little or no actual duty till opportunities have occurred for employing them permanently.

3. The Lieutenant governor, thinking it desirable that the services of these young men should be made available, instructed the Inspector general of hospitals to revert generally to the practice of employing supernumeraries in the mofussil, and directed specially that any sent at

the present time to the Burdwan districts should receive the full travelling allowances of a sub assistant surgeon if required to move about; while if any of them were entrusted with the separate charge of an endemic dispensary, he should be at once allowed the full pay of a third grade sub assistant surgeon, viz., Rs. 100 a month, though still, under the rules, a supernumerary.

4. The Inspector general accordingly issued orders on August 9, through the Principal of the Medical College, that the four supernumerary sub assistant surgeons, Troyluknath Bose, Keshub Chunder Mookerjee, Jadonath Dey, and Doorga Churn Singhee, should proceed to Burdwan and place themselves under the orders of the civil surgeon. Instead, however, of obeying, they, with all the other supernumeraries at the presidency, formed a deputation to the Inspector general, and stated their unwillingness to go to Burdwan on a salary of Rs. 50. The special conditions under which they were going to Burdwan were explained to them, and they were advised to obey first and remonstrate afterwards through the proper channel, if they found they had then any cause of complaint. On Aug. 17 the orders that had been passed were repeated, but with no other effect than to call forth from the officers named a petition addressed to the Inspector general of Hospitals direct, protesting against the action of their superiors. They were told to submit this petition through the civil surgeon of Burdwan, the officer under whose orders they had been placed.

5. The sub assistant surgeons disobeyed this order, saying that, as they had declined to go to Burdwan, they were not subordinate to the civil surgeon of that place, but to the Principal of the Medical College, and addressed a petition to that officer, in which they begged to tender their resignation of their appointments unless their petition received a favourable reply. They also wrote to the Inspector general of Hospitals, and refused to go to Burdwan until what they asked for had been granted. To give them a last opportunity of reconsidering their conduct, the Inspector general issued orders that, within twenty-four hours of the receipt of his memorandum the sub assistant surgeons should proceed to Burdwan, and, having ascertained that these orders were also disobeyed, the Inspector general of Hospitals represented the case for the orders of Government, with the recommendation that the officers concerned be dismissed the Government service, and that the fact of this dismissal be published in the *Gazette of India*. His Honour the Lieut. governor of Bengal has expressed his concurrence with the recommendation of the Inspector general.

6. The supernumerary sub assistant surgeons have not only, after repeated warnings, persistently refused to obey the orders of their superiors, but they have shown this insubordination at a time when medical aid to relieve their suffering fellow-countrymen in Burdwan was urgently demanded. The orders which they received were not inconsistent with the engagements into which they had entered, and H.E. the Governor general in Council, after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, is pleased to direct that Sub asst. surgs. Troyluknath Bose, Keshub Chunder Mookerjee, Jadonath Dey, and Doorga Churn Singhee, be dismissed the Government service. And that this order be published for general information.

By order of the Governor general of India in Council.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. R. V. Hearn, Govt. Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence without pay for twelve months, to proceed to England.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, by the Lower Standard test:—Gunners H. Barnes and G. Griffiths, 1st battalion 6th brigade R.A.; Privates D. Lynch and E. Shaw, 49th foot; Lance corporal A. W. Holmes, 56th foot; Sub lieut. P. A. Buckland, Drum major W. F. Whitelaw, and Private W. Mine, 83rd foot; **Sergt. A. Foley,** ordnance department.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD TRANSPORT VESSELS.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is notified with reference to G.O.C. No. 448 of July 10, 1872, that should the number of officers ordered to embark be insufficient to fill the cabins, the spare accommodation may, at the discretion of the regiment transport officer and the captains of the ships in concert with the military authorities be appropriated to ladies, for whom there is no room in the ladies' cabin, and whose husbands are embarked on board.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. P. B. Roe, 60th foot (3rd batt.), from Sept. 29 until the arrival of the battalion in England. Capt. (local major) G. Priestly, 66th foot, to Tasmania, from Dec. 14 to date of retirement from the service. Lieut. J. W. Wray, 108th foot, to Bombay, from Oct. 18, 1872, to April 17, 1873, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Lieut. F. D. Raikes, 27th regt. N.L.I., from Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. R. C. Whitehead, 58th foot, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, to remain in Bombay. Paymaster (major) F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major C. E. Basevi (No. 3 battery 23rd brigade), from Nov. 12, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England. Major (brevet lieut. col.) B. Tedi, 3rd battalion 66th foot, to remain in England, from Nov. 1 until the arrival of the battalion from India. Major J. M. Greig, R.E., executive engineer, Khandesh, for one year and 138 days, from Jan. 1, 1873. Capt. H. Martin, H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I. Major W. H. Blowers, Bombay staff corps, for two years, from date of departure in December. Lieut. col. W. C. Stileman, Bombay infantry, 2nd in command 15th regt. N.I., for two years, from date of departure in January next.

* Notification No. 2,221, dated Nov. 26, 1853. *Vide Calcutta Gazette* of 1853, page 1640. Resolution of Financial Department, No. 2,196, dated July 14, 1854.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 10.

3rd Hussars.—Sub lieut. I. MacIvor, from the 18th hussars, to be sub lieut., in succ. to Lieut. C. E. Nettles, prom.

20th Hussars.—L. E. Gurney, gent., to be sub lieut., in succ. to Lieut. M. S. Saunders, prom.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. H. Coghlan to be capt., v. C. E. Farquharson, retired.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. H. Maxwell (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be col., v. H. A. Carleton, removed as a gen. officer; Lieut. col. and brev. col. A. Light (late Bengal) to be col., v. C. H. Dickens, c.s.i., placed upon the seconded list; Major and brev. lieut. col. W. Dowell (late Bengal) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Light, prom.; Capt. G. E. Maule to be major, v. H. W. Briscoe, who rets. upon tempy. h.p.; Capt. W. D. Carey to be major, v. Brev. col. R. Biddulph, placed upon the supernumy. list; Capt. E. T. Hume (late Bengal) to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. Dowell, prom.; Lieut. G. B. Wymer (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Hume, prom.; Lieut. M. H. Seward (late Bengal), on the supernumy. list, to be capt.; Lieut. S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal) to be capt., v. C. S. Jackson, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. R. W. Smith (late Bengal) to be capt., v. A. S. Heyland, placed upon tempy. h.p.; Lieut. W. G. Mulloy to be capt., v. E. W. Sandys, placed on the supernumy. list, on being app. adjt. of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery; Lieut. R. J. Hezlet to be capt., v. G. E. Maule, prom.; Lieut. G. A. French, on the seconded list, to be capt.; Lieut. R. D. E. Lockart, v. W. D. Carey, prom.; Lieut. T. Wood to be capt., v. H. W. L. Hime, placed on the supernumy. list, on being app. adjt. of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps; Lieut. T. M. Hitchins to be capt., v. G. L. Engström, placed on the tempy. h.p. list, without h.p.; Lieut. F. Gallo-way to be capt., v. E. Clayfield-Ireland, placed upon the tempy. h.p. list, without h.p.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the supernumerary list, but will not be succeeded, viz.:—Major A. S. Hunter; Captains—G. G. Hannen, Brevet major B. L. Forster, Brevet major B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay), P. B. Raikes (late Bengal), C. E. Pritchard (late Madras), H. F. Pritchard (late Madras), R. J. Abbott (late Bengal), E. V. Boyle, S. Cargill (late Bengal), W. E. Lockhart (late Madras), J. Charles (late Bengal), F. W. M. Spring (late Bombay), W. R. C. Brough (late Madras), H. M. Mackenzie (late Bengal), E. Baring, R. H. Grant, H. A. Mackey, E. F. Chapman (late Bengal), J. G. Pollock (late Madras), F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay), A. I. MacLavery (late Madras), H. C. Seton (late Bombay); Lieutenants—M. H. Seward (late Bengal), D. Cowie (late Madras), E. J. de Latour (late Bengal), F. R. Twynan (late Madras), M. J. K. Harman (late Bengal), J. A. Kelso, G. Swinley (late Bengal), A. N. Pearce, E. D. Shafto, J. F. Maurice, G. Firebrace, E. F. Cambier, W. H. F. Sorell, F. L. Graves, R. L. Price, C. W. E. Murphy, R. Wace, R. G. Fitzgerald, P. F. M. Baddeley, R. H. W. Plunkett, H. G. F. Siddons, C. C. Dyce, N. Powlett, J. S. Biscoe, J. D. Snodgrass, J. J. Congdon, R. de Marylski, R. Mallock, A. L. Pringle, B. C. Graves, G. B. N. Martin, E. R. Elles, P. R. Ditmas, E. A. Johnson, L. L. Tenton, C. H. H. Mayne.

Staff Asst. surg. W. J. Campbell to be asst. surg., v. W. Sly, app. to the staff.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. W. Salmond to be instructor of musketry, v. Major J. M. C. Drake, whose period of service in that app. has expired; Capt. B. Lovett (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be capt. on the supernumy. list.

The tempy. coms. as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, viz.:—T. J. Tresidder, C. W. Sherrard, O. V. Boddy, G. F. Mann, F. B. G. D'Aquilar.

2nd Foot.—Sub lieut. W. H. Walmisley to be lieut.

3rd Foot.—Sub lieut. R. R. B. Ternan to be lieut.; Sub lieut. T. E. K. Addison to be lieut.

17th Foot.—Sub lieut. W. S. D. Liardet, from the 2nd West India regt., to be sub lieut., in succ. to Lieut. L. J. W. Hussey, retired.

24th Foot.—Sub lieut. J. Houghton to be lieut.; Qrnr. J. Humphreys, from the 85th foot, to be qrnr., v. J. Hawkins, who exchanges.

25th Foot.—Qrnr. W. Fraser, from the 15th foot, to be qrnr., v. D. Wyllie, who exchanges.

38th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. H. Stokes retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

44th Foot.—Major J. S. Hand, from the 82nd foot, to be major, v. F. D. Walters, who exchanges.

49th Foot.—Lieut. T. F. King, from the 91st foot, to be lieut., v. E. R. Woodward, dec.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. K. Watson, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. C. F. Terry, retired.

65th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Price retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy.

76th Foot.—Lieut. C. C. Egerton receives the value of his commission, on final transfer to the Indian staff corps.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. R. W. S. Burnet retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

85th Foot.—Qrnr. J. Hawkins, from the 24th foot, to be qrnr., v. J. Humphreys, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major T. Fraser, M.D., from the 10th hussars, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. T. R. Mould, M.D., app. to the 20th foot.

Asst. surg. W. Sly, from the R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. J. Campbell, app. to the R.A.

BREVET.

Capt. C. C. B. Smith, c.s.i., Madras inf., to have the local and tempy. rank of major, while employed at Zanzibar with the mission under Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The following alterations in dates of commissions and promotions to take place in consequence of the promotion of Col. C. L. Barnard, c.B., Royal Marine Art., to be major gen., with pay from July 10:—

The commissions, as brevet lieut. col., of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows:—

Major and brevet lieut. col. H. Strover, R.A., from Aug. 1 to July 10; Major and brevet lieut. col. F. Mould, R.E., from Aug. 1 to July 10; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. W. J. Dorehill, half pay, late 43rd foot, and staff officer of pensioners, from Aug. 27 to Aug. 1; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. D. Stewart, half pay, late 92nd foot, from Oct. 24 to Oct. 6.

The commissions as brevet major of the undermentioned officer to be altered as follows:—

Capt. and brevet major R. W. Woods, half pay, late 3rd foot, and staff officer of pensioners, from Aug. 27 to Aug. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. F. C. Hughes-Hallett, retired from the R.A., has been perm. to commute his retired allowance.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—At Shillong, Nov. 9, wife of P. R. Buchanan, daughter.
BURN—At Rangoon, Oct. 26, wife of W. H. S. Burn, dep. inspr. gen., Pegu div., daughter.
DE QUADROS—At Mazagon, Bombay, Nov. 12, wife of Michael R. De Quadros, daughter.
FERGUSON—At Calicut, Nov. 11, wife of T. J. Ferguson, son.
FISHER—At Palamcottah, Nov. 9, wife of Lieut. E. H. Fisher, 22nd regt. N.I., daughter. [fusiliers, son, stillborn.]
FORSTER—At Bareilly, Oct. 29, wife of Major Forster, paymr., 1-15th Fox—At Bhojpur, Shahabad, Nov. 18, wife of Charles Fox, daughter.
GREENE—At Cocanada, Nov. 13, wife of J. Greene, son.
HYLTON—At Lahore, Nov. 8, wife of Edward Hylton, son.
JACKSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 7, wife of A. Jackson, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, East Soane div., daughter. [son.]
JOHNSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 9, wife of J. W. Johnson, asst. engr., P.W.D.
LAVERY—At Neemuch, Nov. 18, wife of Acting condr. Stewart Lavery, of the ordnance dept., son.
LEMAN—At Masulipatam, Nov. 9, wife of G. D. Leman, C.S., son.
LOWIS—At Dinajpur, Nov. 15, wife of E. E. Lowis, C.S., son.
MACKINTOSH—At Chinchpoochly Hill, Nov. 15, wife of J. A. P. Mackintosh, daughter.
NICHOLL—At Umritsur, Nov. 12, wife of E. Nicholl, son, prematurely.
O'CALLAGHAN—At the Beas, Nov. 16, wife of Lieut. J. W. O'Callaghan, Irrigation dept., Punjab, son.
PINHEY—At the Sangam, Poona, Nov. 18, wife of R. H. Pinhey, son.
PRICE—At Lucknow, Nov. 14, wife of Capt. A. Price, daughter. [son.]
RICKETTS—At Cadambadi, Negapatam, Nov. 11, wife of E. G. Ricketts, son.
ROBERTS—At Kamptee, Nov. 14, wife of Capt. A. H. Roberts, R.A., son.
WATSON—At Lanowlie, Nov. 22, wife of T. T. Watson, son.
WAVELL—At Landour, Nov. 12, wife of Capt. L. Wavell, B.S.C., son.
WRIGHT—At Madras, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. H. C. Wright, S.C., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—MASSON.—At Darjeeling, Nov. 8, Lieut. H. W. Allen, H.M.'s 107th regt., to Margaret J., daughter of Capt. J. Masson.
FRASER—ARCHIBALD.—At Poona, Nov. 14, H. L. Fraser, M.A., Bengal civil service, to Agnes W., only daughter of R. Archibald, of Devonvale, Tillicoultry, Scotland. [P. Beater.]
HARPER—BEATER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 16, F. W. Harper to Frances M. Lawrence—GRANT.—Nov. 21, J. C. Lawrence to Elizabeth Grant.
SHORTT—BUTFOY.—At Bellary, Nov. 12, R. D. Shortt, Madras police, to Helen L., daughter of Lieut. G. Butfoy, barrack master.
WORSLEY—BEVILLE.—At Kurrachee, Nov. 19, Major G. F. Worsley, R.A., to Georgiana L., eldest daughter of Col. Beville, c.B., 1st Belooch regt. L.I.
YACKJEE—ROBINSON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, M. J., second son of J. G. Yackjee, to Mary T., second daughter of J. W. Robinson.

DEATHS.

ASPUNDIARJEE JAMSETJEE—In the Fort, Nov. 19, Aspundiarjee Jamsetjee, contractor, brother-in-law of Manockjee Rutonjee Reporter, aged 40.
BRUE—At the General Hospital, Nov. 14, A. Brue, late sub inspr. of the Madras Railway, aged 51.
COLLINS—At Meerut, Nov. 10, Julia M., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Collins, aged 1 year. [ronians.]
DOUGHERTY—At Fyzabad, Nov. 13, C. H. Dougherty, lieut., 26th Camo-LECOT—At Ootacamund, Nov. 12, G. Lecot, retired partner of the firm of Messrs. Lecot and Co., aged 65.
MARTIN—At Calcutta, Nov. 17, R. L. Martin, inspector of schools.
MENDONCA—At Mazagon, Nov. 17, Isabella M., relict of the late F. Mendonca, aged 95.
MOORE—At Dumagudiem, Nov. 8, Mary E., daughter of the late pensioned J. Moore, Madras sappers and miners, aged three years and nine months.
PURVIS—At Bombay, Nov. 18, George C. S., infant son of G. S. Purvis, aged one month and ten days.
TUBACK—At Colaba, Muncherjee, Nov. 22, youngest son of M. P. Tuback, aged three years and six months.
ZILVA—At Ramnad, Oct. 25, Rev. Henry Zilva, aged 60.

Home.

THE DEATH OF SIR DONALD MCLEOD.—OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

On Friday morning an official inquiry was held by Captain Tyler at the offices of the Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens, into the cause of the recent accident to the late Sir Donald McLeod at the Gloucester-road Station of the Metropolitan District Railway, and into the circumstances attending the same. Captain Tyler was assisted by Mr. Cumberland, barrister, as legal assessor, and the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District, and London and North-Western Railway Companies were represented. Colonel Innis attended on behalf of the family of Sir Donald McLeod.

Captain Tyler, in opening the proceedings, said this was the first public inquiry which had been held under the provisions of the Railways Regulations Act of 1871, and the object was, first, to inquire into the precise circumstances which led to the death of Sir Donald McLeod; secondly, as to the means by which the accident might have been prevented, and, in connection with that subject, into the improvements which might be made for preventing similar accidents in the future.

Edward Robinson was then called. He stated that on the 27th of last month he was collecting tickets on the bridge which crosses the lines at the Gloucester-road station. A train had just arrived when the deceased gentleman came running across the bridge. Witness warned him that he was too late to catch the train, but he took no heed, and proceeded down the staircase. The witness next saw the deceased trying to open the door of one of the carriages while the train was in motion, and after proceeding about nine yards he fell between the platform and the carriage. There were no means on the bridge by which the deceased could have been prevented from getting down the staircase to the platform.

Captain Tyler stated that he had received several communications from persons who had complaints to make of the management of the line at various points, but no one who was an eye-witness of this particular accident had written to him. If any one who had seen what occurred, not being a servant of the railway company, would come forward, he should be glad to take their evidence.

Richard Batten, porter, proved that the train was in motion when the deceased tried to get into it. He had an umbrella in his hand. Some one on the platform shouted out, "Stand back, sir, you're too late," but the deceased took no notice, and after proceeding a few yards fell between the platform and the carriage.

George Morrison, a platelayer, said he assisted to pick up the deceased. He was lying a short distance in the tunnel. On his way to the hospital he made no remark.

James Hutchins, guard of the train—a London and North-Western one—said it consisted of five carriages. When he had got into his van and the train had started he heard some one shouting loudly. He looked out and saw the door of a third-class carriage open. He immediately applied the full power to the brake, brought the train to a stand, and the deceased, whom he had not seen while on the platform, was picked up from the carriage way. If he had seen the deceased trying to get into the train he should not have started it.

James Kingston, driver of the engine, said the train had got fifteen yards when he saw the deceased running down the stairs. When he got on the platform he appeared to try to open two carriage doors, and then he fell. The train was stopped as quickly as it was possible.

Francis Griffith, stoker, said immediately Kingston told him to put the break on he did so.

Edward Rose, a platelayer, said he was a passenger by the train. He heard some one cry out, "There's a man down." He looked out, but could see no one. When the train was brought to a stand the deceased was picked up.

Mr. Denne, manager of the Metropolitan District Railway, said it might happen that three trains would arrive at the Gloucester-road Station at the same time; but this was very seldom the case. He did not think if there had been more porters on the platform than there were the accident could have been prevented.

Mr. Spack, engineer of the District Railway, said they had 150 carriages, half of which were fitted with continuous footboards, and half not. The carriages attached to this particular train were not fitted with continuous foot boards. If they had been the accident might have been prevented. They Metropolitan District was now engaged in putting continuous footboards on that portion of their stock which had not got them at present.

Captain Tyler: I may here state, in order to show the importance of this subject, that from a return made to the Board of Trade it appears that during the present year thirty-four persons have been killed, and forty-four injured from falling between the carriage and the platform.

Mr. Forbes, who represented the District Company, inquired whether the return was founded upon the finding of coroners' juries, or other reports which had been made to the Board of Trade.

Captain Tyler: The return is based upon the reports of the railway companies themselves to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Forbes: Do you think these general statements are of much value unless the individual circumstances are known?

Captain Tyler: If you impugn the accuracy of the return I shall be glad to hear from you the individual circumstances.

Mr. Forbes: I do not attend here as a witness.

Mr. Myles Fenton, of the Metropolitan Line, said they had eighty-seven carriages out of one hundred and five fitted with continuous footboards. If the particular carriage into which the deceased attempted to get had had a continuous footboard the accident would have been less likely to have occurred. The whole of the body could not have got through, though the foot or leg might. He did not think a gate on the bridge would be of any service. Gates or barriers were of little use in preventing passengers attempting to reach trains. Only the other day he saw a man, assisted by two others, clamber over a gate seven feet high in order to catch a train which was in motion. He desired to state that during the last ten years the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Companies had made it their constant study how best to ensure the safety of persons travelling on their line.

Mr. Bore, carriage superintendent of the London and North Western, said he knew no reason why all their stock should not have continuous footboards, except that all the platforms were not of the same height.

Captain Tyler: Surely some means could be found to make platforms fit footboards, and footboards fit platforms.

Mr. Bore: I think a continuous footboard often offers an inducement to persons to jump into trains when they are in motion, whereas if there were only single steps they could not make the attempt.

Captain Tyler said he would take an opportunity on Friday of visiting all the stations and seeing the platforms for himself.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Saturday, the 21st inst., at twelve o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR DANIEL ELIOTT.—The will, with three codicils, of the late Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.I., was proved on Nov. 26, by John Hutcheson Fergusson (deceased's son-in-law), and William Russell Elliott, the son, the executors, under £35,000. The bequests in the will and codicils are entirely in favour of the deceased's widow and his children and grandchildren.

MESSRS. LEGGATT AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—At a meeting lately held of the creditors of the firm of Leggatt and Co., of Bombay and London, whose suspension was announced in September last, owing to the failure of Messrs. Gledstones and Co., a resolution was passed granting the partners their discharge. A similar resolution had been previously passed as regards Mr. Clement Davidson Leggatt on his separate estate.

MR. GRANT DUFF AT ELGIN.—Mr. Grant Duff, the Under-Secretary of State for India, met his constituents of the Elgin district, Morayshire, on Dec. 10, and delivered an address in which he reviewed the progress made by the Liberal party during fifteen years since he sought the suffrages of the community. The Under-Secretary for India did not, however, include India as one of the topics of his very smart lecture.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India for the past year has been issued. It states that, notwithstanding the adverse influences in operation, the directors are still hopeful that the profit and loss account will show a credit balance of between £9,000 and £10,000. All financial requirements to the end of 1873 have been fully provided for, after making the entire proceeds of the late call available at Calcutta for investment. No further call will be necessary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.—The report of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, for the half-year ending the 30th June last, has been issued. The net profit amounted to £458,901. 9s. 10d., which shows a falling off of £18,971. 13s. 5d., compared with the corresponding period of 1871. The earnings from passenger traffic, live stock, and miscellaneous were greater last half-year by £22,278. 11s. 4d., but from goods traffic and electric telegraph they fell short of those of the corresponding six months by £40,796. 2s.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INDIAN MILITARY FUNDS.—The following circular has been sent by the Director of Military Funds to the Majors of Artillery and Engineers now in England:—"By a recent decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council, regimental majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who, when serving in India, only receive pay equivalent to that formerly drawn by captains, have been granted the option of subscribing to the Military Funds either as captains or majors, on the understanding that those who elect to continue subscribing as captains will be required to pay the donation of major as well as that of lieutenant-colonel on being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and that the widow of an officer will only be entitled to the pension of the grade in which her husband was subscribing to the fund at the period of his decease.—(Signed) T. L. SECCOMBE, Director of Military Funds India Office, Nov. 22, 1872."

AN OLD COMPANY'S OFFICER.—Last week a very interesting celebration took place in the Ayr Assembly Rooms, on the occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of the married life of Major-General Lennox, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service. The company which assembled was both a numerous and a varied one, embracing the major-general and his wife, and their children to the fourth generation, besides a number of the relatives and friends. Major-General Lennox was in the service of the East India Company for the long period of forty five years. He went out to India in 1818. He took part in all the Cabul and Affghan campaigns, extending from 1838 to 1843. He was present at the capture of Ghuznee, and with his wife and daughter passed through the trying mutiny of 1857.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—An extraordinary general meeting of this Bank has been held at the City Terminus Hotel. The Chairman (Mr. R. Campbell) said the meeting was called to alter the day for holding the annual meeting to April 22, due provision being made for holidays; and to provide for giving three months' notice of an extraordinary general meeting (instead of seven days), so that shareholders in India would have an opportunity of being represented. Instead of the present power of voting for every share up to fifty, it was deemed better that every member should have a vote for ten or less shares, and an additional vote for every ten above the first, up to 200 shares, and then for every twenty. The maximum remuneration of the directors it was proposed to reduce from £3,000 to £2,500, the latter being the amount they at present draw. The scope of the proposed alteration was really to give Indian shareholders greater advantages and facilities for exercising a control over the affairs of the company. Mr. Wingrove seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P.—Major-General Sir George Balfour, who has been returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Kincardineshire, without opposition, in the place of Mr. James Dyce Nicol, deceased, is the eldest son of the late Captain George Balfour, R.N., of Montrose, North Britain; he was born in the year 1809, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe. He entered the Madras Artillery at the early age of sixteen, and has seen much active service in India, China, &c., both in a military and civil capacity. He acted as Assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department in 1834-35, was Consul at Shanghai in 1843-46, and subsequently Commissioner of Public Works and Inspector-General of the Ordnance at Madras, a member of the Military Finance Commission of India, and President of the Committee appointed for regulating the Finance of India. He also served in 1840-42 with the forces sent to China, where he took part in the capture of Chusan, and also at Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, &c. He became a Major-General in 1865, and after his return to England was appointed in 1868, Assistant to the Controller-in-Chief at the War-office. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1870. Sir George Balfour, who now enters Parliament for the first time, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, who, it will be remembered, was for fourteen years member for the Montrose Burghs, with which Sir George is paternally connected.

DEATH OF MR. EDWIN NORRIS.—The death of Mr. Edwin Norris, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, is announced. The deceased gentleman will be best known to posterity by the Cuneiform (Assyrian) Dictionary. Not only did he, together with Sir Henry Rawlinson, edit, under immense difficulties, the first two volumes of the great Corpus Inscriptionum of Assyrian and Babylonian cuneiform monuments in the British Museum and elsewhere—each consisting of no fewer than seventy folio plates—but he was also the first who undertook the work of compiling, out of those thousands of small fragments of cuneiform writing, primers, &c., that strewed the British Museum receptacles, the first Assyrian Dictionary. He also at various periods gave the world the results of his studies in such out-of-the-way idioms as the Fulah language, of which he wrote a grammar, as he did of the Bornu or Kapuri language. He made a Tahitian version of portions of the Bible, wrote on the "Kapurdi-Giri Rock Inscriptions," edited and translated the ancient Cornish drama, and contributed besides a number of learned papers to the Asiatic and other societies. Mr. Norris was early appointed to the India House, and afterwards became interpreter to the Foreign Office and secretary of the Asiatic Society, posts from which he retired some years ago. His great merits were well known, though people abroad seemed to appreciate them even more than did England. Thus, the University of Bonn gave him the honorary doctor's degree, which we are not aware that any of our own universities thought fit to bestow upon him.

INDIAN APPEAL.—*GOFFE RISSEN GOSSAMEE v. BRINDABUN CHUNDER SIRCAR AND SHREESHCHUNDER SIRCAR.*—This appeal and cross appeal, which were partly heard on a former occasion, were resumed and judgment pronounced at the rising of the Court on Dec. 10. The case was remarkable on account of the interest claimed. The legal rate of interest in India is 12 per cent., and it was stated in the proceedings that if the costs of the lower Court and of the Privy Council in a former matter in the same subject were added, the interest on such costs and the principal would make an aggregate total of 103,618 rupees, or "about six times the amount of principal

originally due to him on the bond." There had been considerable litigation and much contention as to the time when interest was to be payable and whether compound interest was to be allowed. Sir J. Colville, in giving judgment, expressed the regret of their lordships that the litigation had been continued. After dwelling on the nature of the appeals before the Court, he said their lordships would humbly recommend to her Majesty that an order be made to declare that the appellant, under the order of her Majesty of Aug. 6, 1869, was entitled to 34,865 rupees, with interest at 12 per cent., from the commencement of the suit to the date of the order, with the costs in the Court below. That would ascertain the sum which at the date of the decree was given. The order would also declare that he was entitled to interest at 12 per cent. on that consolidated sum from the date of the order to the realisation, and further that he was entitled to 3,289 rupees for the costs of the former suit, and also the costs in the Indian Courts in the proceedings for execution, and to the costs of this appeal. Their lordships would remand the case to the High Court, with directions to cause execution to be issued accordingly.

ODDEH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors states that on Feb. 1 last were opened the section of a main line from Lucknow to Sundela, thirty miles, and the section of the Allyghur branch from the Allyghur station of the East India Railway to Rajghat, on the Ganges, also thirty miles; on April 1 the section of the main line from Lucknow to Nawabgunge, eighteen miles; on July 15 the section of the main line from Sundela to Hurdul, thirty-three miles; on October 28 the section of the Allyghur branch from Rajghat to Chundowsee, thirty and a-half miles, thus completing the communication between this company's main line and the East Indian Railway; and on the same date the section of the main line from Chundowsee to Moorabad, twenty-seven and a-half miles. On November 1 were to be opened the branch line from Nawabgunge to Byramghat, twenty-two miles, and the section on the main line from Nawabgunge to Fyzabad, sixty-two miles; the several sections making together 253 miles, and, with the Cawnpore branch, a total of 295 miles now open and carrying traffic, out of 706 miles, the total length of the company's system of lines as at present determined. Wood fuel had been exclusively used on the Cawnpore branch on the main line with increased economy; all the wood fuel procurable in that district was taken up by the resident engineer at Rajghat-bridge for brick-burning. A plentiful supply of wood could be obtained between Rajghat and Chundowsee. The new wagons and carriages [were working most satisfactorily.] The whole of the traffic, with the exception of that conveyed by special trains, and the railway material, was carried by one up and one down train per day on each section. Much traffic could not have been expected under present circumstances, and £7.5s. 9½d. per mile per week over the lines worked in Oude, £4.19s. 9½d. over the Allyghur to Rajghat section, might be looked upon as promising well. The cost of construction of the sections above referred to was stated approximately at £886,264, including rolling stock, giving an average mileage cost of £7,385, which might be considered satisfactory. The engineer in charge of the Oude and Benares division, 269 miles, reported that on the section of the main line from Benares to Fyzabad, 122 miles, that from Fyzabad to Nawabgunge was nearly ready for opening. The capital account showed a total receipt of £3,887,254, and a total expenditure of £2,804,568, leaving a balance in cash of £292,388, and in stores of £790,297, making together £1,082,685.

THE LATE SIR DONALD M'LEOD.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 8, there was a crowded congregation in the Baptist Chapel, Allen-street, Kensington, the chapel in which the late Sir Donald Friell M'Leod was accustomed to worship, an announcement having been made that the Rev. Dr. Stoughton would preach a funeral sermon. Most of the persons present were in mourning. Dr. Stoughton selected for his text the Psalm xxxi. 6—"Into thy hands I commend my spirit, for thou has redeemed me. O Lord thou God of truth." Having referred to the melancholy occurrence which would be the subject of their thoughts, the preacher spoke of the character of David the Psalmist, and comparing him with Sir Donald M'Leod, said they were both rulers in the East. They were both men of great self-reliance, firm and erect as a rock in the midst of stormy waves. Rulers in the East, especially under the English dominion, had sometimes been tempted to forget their religious obligations, but Sir Donald M'Leod had been brought under that Christian culture which made him as simple as a little child. After tracing the career of Sir Donald the preacher continued—Although he became associated with one Christian community he was broad and generous in his sympathies towards all. In due course he went to Benares, where he met Mr. Leopold, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and they worked very heartily together. Sir Donald was conspicuously successful in establishing friendly relations with the natives, and of interpreting their feelings and engaging their attention. He consequently acquired a wonderful influence over them, and all who knew him soon came to love him as a father and a friend. Indeed, it had been said by one who knew the people well that if the natives had been called upon to elect a prince it would have been Donald M'Leod. Mr. Leopold had said that if all rulers had been like him there would be neither Hindoo nor Mahomedan in India, a remark that had been

fully endorsed by one of our leading newspapers. He was not sent out as a missionary to teach Christianity, but the embodiment of Christianity in his life was a Gospel in itself. He had pronounced opinions on theological and ecclesiastical subjects, but he sank them all when any practical work was to be done, and this eminent Oriental scholar and statesman might often be seen addressing meetings of young women and like assemblies in the darkest parts of the East of London. He never strove to accumulate wealth, and died, as the world would say, poor. His zeal for religion was great, and there was one of royal and princely rank whom he converted who is now working with success in the mission-field of India.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF INDIA.—An interesting summary of Indian trade during the past ten years has just been published, which may profitably engage attention for a few minutes. In the period 1861-2 to 1870-1 Indian imports and exports have greatly increased. Trade with some leading countries has diminished, and with others increased. Some of the main articles of import and export have undergone similar fluctuations, and the shipping which moves this ever-increasing and changing produce has no less undergone many alterations. The exports reached their highest amount in 1864-5, when they were sixty-nine and a-half millions, of which nearly two-thirds came to the United Kingdom. Chiefly owing to the opium trade, China is the next best customer of India. The exports increased from ten and a-half millions in 1861-2 to thirteen millions in 1870-1. America comes third, whither two and a-half millions of export were sent in 1870-1, as compared with £800,000 in 1861-2. France, which used to rank third, taking in the highest year four and a-quarter millions of Indian produce, has been made fourth by the Franco-German war, having taken in 1870-1 but two millions. As to the tonnage by which this great trade is carried, it is chiefly and increasingly British. In 1861-2 the tonnage was 5,887,351, and in 1870-1 6,429,339, but in the great cotton year 1864-5 it reached nearly eight millions. The number of vessels have, at the same time, decreased, so that a much larger class of ships must now be employed. The proportion of British tonnage is very great, being about two-thirds of the whole. The American, German, and French tonnage has decreased. The distribution of the trade amongst the different provinces is gone into in these official returns, but this is a detail which chiefly concerns India. Commercial readers in this country will find more interest in looking over the progress, or otherwise, of the main articles of export. Cotton holds the first position, the value in 1870-1 being one-third the whole produce of India. In 1861-2 it was ten and a-quarter millions, in the great cotton famine of 1864-5 it was thirty-seven and a-half millions, in 1866-7 it was sixteen and a-half millions, and now it is about twenty millions. Opium comes next in importance, the exports in 1870-1 being ten and three-quarter millions. The much more innocent produce, tea, which in 1861-2 was £192,422, was £1,139,703 in 1870-71. Coffee was at one time as considerable an export as tea, but it is now only about two-thirds of its rival, though it has doubled in the ten years. The total in 1870-1 was £809,701. Sugar, saltpetre, and oils have declined, but wool has advanced to the extent that wool manufactures have fallen off. From this it may be inferred that the production of the raw material is the natural occupation in a country like India, just as manufactures are the special occupation of the inhabitants of less fertile countries. The imports of India in 1870-1 were nearly thirty-three and a-half millions, and the exports nearly fifty-eight millions.

India Office.

Dec. 14, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. L. Loch, Cav.; Lieut. col. G. B. Roberts, Staff Co ps.
Bombay Estab.—Major P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. Collier, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. A. Garsia, 6 mo.; Surg. T. G. Skardon, 3 mo.; Surg. T. Ringer, 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, 1½ mo.; Condr. E. S. Fox, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. E. Westropp, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major O. L. Smith; Col. P. F. Gardiner; Major F. H. Jenkins; Major E. A. C. Lambert; Major B. R. Chambers.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. J. T. Nield; Capt. M. Furlong; Major C. J. Godfrey.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Clarke; Capt. W. A. Salmon; Lieut. col. H. N. Miller.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM COMMISSION.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 512 of June 7, 1871, the special commission assembled to take into consideration certain points connected with the present state and constitution of the several Lawrence Asylums in India is dissolved.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—The wife of Major H. S. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Clifton, Bristol, Dec. 2.
HAMMOND—The wife of Henry W. Hammond, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Clevedon, Dec. 11.
LOWNDS—The wife of T. M. Lownds, M.D., Indian Army, of a son, at Egham-hill, Dec. 10.

MARRIAGES.

ANDETON—TODD—Capt. Anderton, 19th Regiment Bombay N.I., to Eleanor, daughter of George Todd, at Battersea, Dec. 10.
PRICE—YOUNG—George R. Price, R.A., to Christiana E., daughter of Capt. P. A. Young, H.E.I.C.S., at Charlton, Kent, Dec. 11.
SMITH—HALL—Arthur C. Smith to Annie, daughter of Arthur Hall, E.I.C.S., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Dec. 10.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—Edward E. Elliott, late Accountant-general, Bombay, Dec. 4, aged 78.
PRIER—The wife of George B. Prier, Captain Madras Artillery, at Great Malvern, Dec. 8, aged 36.
WORRALL—General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, at Clifton, Dec. 8, aged 74.
WALSHAM—The wife of the Rev. Charles Walsham, and granddaughter of General J. D. Sherwood, Bengal Artillery.
WEBSTER—Capt. Thomas B. Webster, 15th Regiment Indian Army, at Aspley Guise, Beds, Dec. 10.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Nina Barabino, Calcutta; Hyderabad, Cocanada.—7. Morning Light, Bombay.—8. Cingalese, Colombo; str. Azra, Madras and Calcutta.—9. Gloucester, Rangoon.—10. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—11. Str. Crosby, Calcutta; Royal George, Rangoon.—12. Star of Albion, Calcutta.—13. British King, Calcutta; str. European, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Str. Timaro, Bombay; Mandalay, Rangoon; Isolina, Akyab.—9. Hampden, Bombay.—10. Maria, Rangoon.—11. Alpine, Bombay; Sandringham, Bombay; William Woodbury, Bombay; str. Shamrock, Aden; Clifford, Aden.—12. Robert Kerr, Bombay; City of Benares, Calcutta.—13. Rurik, Bassoin; Ystaval, Akyab; str. Horsa, Calcutta; Cornelia Abrimina, Bassain.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Como, Dec. 6.—From GRAVESEND.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Stewart, Masters P. R., and W. Knight, Miss Roberts, and Mrs. Young and infant.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mongolia, Dec. 12.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wyllie, Miss Walker, Miss Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Rita and infant, Mr. W. M. Cunningham, and Capt. and Mrs. Salkeld. For ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. and Miss Breton, Mr. M. Morris, and Mr. E. A. Rigg. For MALTA.—Surgeon Williams, Paymaster H. Lucas, Asst. paymr. J. H. Cleverton, Asst. paymr. C. F. Broadway, Commander H. L. Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bollans.
Per str. Simla, Dec. 23.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ruelberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowett, Mr. J. Nixon, Mr. J. W. Carey, Major Newmarch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mr. J. M. B. Dwight.
Per str. Simla, Dec. 20.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Pearce, Mr. M. S. Howell, Major Gordon, Mr. H. J. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hallett, Mr. F. B. Buchholty, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kenwick, Mr. A. K. K. Bishop, Mr. McMill. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Harris and Miss Hood. From SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Tenby.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Teviotdale, from Akyab, Nov. 15, 32 N., 40 W.
Advocate, from Calcutta, Aug. 30, 3 S., 85 E.
Phineas Pendleton, for Bombay, Sept. 25, 19 S., 29 W.
Cleopatra, for Bombay, Sept. 25, 6 N., 23 W.
Quorn, from Rangoon, Oct. 27, 10 S., 12 W.
Moussilite, for Bombay, Nov. 9, 7 S., 31 W.
Staffordshire, from Rangoon, Nov. 17, 14 N., 27 W.
JQ'it, from Rangoon, 17 days out.
Westward, for Calcutta, Oct. 2, 33 S., 14 E.
Edward Percy, from Galle, Oct. 23, 18 S., 31 W.
City of Manchester, for Calcutta, Oct. 10, 21 S., 37 W.
Tim Whillier, for Bombay, Oct. 22, 19 S., 29 W.
Kingdom of Italy, Bimlipatam to London, Oct. 19, 35 S., 26 E.
Nagpore (ship), Calcutta to Liverpool, Oct. 27, 30 S., 12 E.
River Luno (ship), Calcutta to London, Oct. 19, 35 S., 27 E.
Princess Beatrice, Maulmain to Falmouth, Nov. 3, 25 S., 4 E.
Cora Linn, Akyab to Queenstown, Oct. 23, 22 S., 2 E.
British King (ship), Calcutta to London, Oct. 29, 18 S., 3 W.
Seafield (ship), Tuticorin to London, Oct. 23, 22 S., 3 E.
Americana, Maulmain to Queenstown, Oct. 30, 19 S., 1 W.
Her Majesty, from Madras, Oct. 26, 20 miles N. of Ascension.
City of Perth (ship), Clyde to Calcutta, Oct. 1, 33 S., 33 W.
Blue Jacket (ship), of Liverpool, Newcastle to Calcutta, Oct. 6, 33 S., 27 W.
Charlotte W. White (American ship), Calcutta to New York, 74 days out, Oct. 25, 34 S., 16 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

During the gale on Dec. 8 the Chrysolite (ship), from Akyab, drove, and to prevent going ashore cut away her lower masts.
The Princess Beatrice, for Bombay, parted from an anchor and eight fathoms chain at Spithhead during the gale of Dec. 8.
The Standard, for Bombay, with coals, has run into Falmouth leaky, and with loss of boats and bulwarks.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Graham, Mr. Allen, Mrs. and two Misses Brownlow, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Cogswell.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major Lambert, Col. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford, and Mr. Benn.

DECEMBER 26.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hobart, Mr. Stoney, and Mr. W. Cooke Collis.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Moore, Capt. Dowler, Mrs. Bernon, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Capt. and Mr. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Mr. W. Farren, and Mr. Fischer.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Babbage, Mrs. Hayne, Miss Malpas, and Mr. Thorburn.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Malcolm, and Admiral Inglefield's two sons.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Morritt.
BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Broadbent, Professor Owen, Mr. Merewether, O.C., Mr. Kilgour, and Dr. Letheby.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. O. Williams.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MESMERISM.—A very strange yet authentic case is reported in the *Indian Medical Gazette* by the Civil Surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman, named Nunnee, aged twenty-four, was married some twelve years ago; she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterwards. After staying with him for eight days, she suddenly became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible, and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to Court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in court, the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible, and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March this year. While in this state her pulse was even breathing soft, her body pliant and relaxed; she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed, her husband was muffled up, and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect, but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerised her. The Court came to the conclusion that it was impossible she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power, and could not control it in any way.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 2.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 27.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.
7½ Brindisi under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d.
 each additional 4 oz., 7d.

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-	Sa. R. ...	Actual	101
dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sales.	101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterl-	94½ 3
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	ing taking	94½ 3
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	Co.'s Rs.	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	1,000 as	93½ 3
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	equiva-	93½
4½ per Cent. of 1870	lent to	100
4½ per Cent. of 1872	£100.	97½ 98
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	93½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	104½ 105

BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
	sight.	sight.	
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 2; Agra and Madras, November 30; Calcutta, November 29.

LAST week we left Lord Northbrook at Puna, the guest of Sir P. Wodehouse. On Monday, the 25th November, a grand parade of the troops in the great military capital of Western India was held for the Viceroy's edification. After the review, which went off as brilliantly as could be wished, his Lordship paid a visit to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The same evening there was a State Dinner at Ganesh Kind, and next morning the Viceroy started by rail for Nandgaum, going down the famous Bhor-Ghat incline on a trolley, in order to take in all the wonders of that engineering masterpiece, and perhaps to enjoy at his leisure the magnificent scenery around the line. From Nandgaum his Lordship set off for the famous caves of Ellora, where he spent all the next day, exploring the rock-temples under the guidance of Dr. Bhau Daji, the well-known *savant* of Bombay. The day closed with a grand camp-dinner and fireworks, or as a Bombay paper terms it "a pyrotechnic display." On Thursday, the 28th, the Viceroy rode over to the grand old Pathán fortress of Daulatabad, rebuilt on the site of the ancient Hindu city of Deogarh by the eccentric Mohammad Toghlaq who tried with small success to remove thither the whole population of Delhi. On the 29th Lord Northbrook went on by rail from Nandgaum to Nágpur, the sometime capital of the Bhosla Rajahs of Berár, where he held a levée the same afternoon. On Saturday he was discharging the same duty at Kámpiti. Great preparations were making for his reception at Barwai by Maharajah Holkar and a number of native Chiefs, including the Rewah Rajah and the Begam of Bhopál.

DURING his visit to Ferozpúr, Lord Northbrook expressed himself greatly pleased with the state of the arsenal at that place. Its defences however are pronounced to be defective, and the work of strengthening them will soon begin. At Multan the Viceroy, after consultation with Lord Napier, ordered the taking up of land for a new fort, destined to protect the ordnance and commissariat stores.

The burst of cholera in the Punjab has been followed by the prevalence of fever in many of the chief stations, especially Pesháwar and Mianmír. Among its victims was Mr. Butler, an Assistant Commissioner for Pesháwar, who died at Attok on his way down the country. An epidemic fever of the Bardwan type is also raging about Dacca. Dengue is still reported from various places, and Mr. Hobhouse, the Law Member of Council, has been laid up with it at Allahabad.

MR. LE POER WYNNE, Under-Secretary to the Indian Government, has gone to Murshidabad, to act as Resident in the room of Colonel Thornhill. His own place is meanwhile to be filled by Captain Henderson. Colonel Pelly, Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, left Bombay to join Sir Bartle Frere at Aden. The Zanzibar Mission is also to be joined by Mr. Mathuradass Khetsi, a subject of the Rao of Kutch and a large trader with the Eastern Coast of Africa.

THE little force to be employed in the Gáro Hills will consist of three detachments of Police and three companies of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry; the whole working in four bodies. One party of police under Captain Williamson, Deputy Commissioner in those parts, will march from Tura into the Hills, so as to meet another party under Captain Davis coming from the side of Goalpara. Mr. Daly of the Cachar Police with a third party will escort supplies from the Southern frontier. The whole of the Sepoys under Major Blunt were to march from Gowhaty into the Kásia Hills, in readiness to act against the Garos from that side. It is likely however that they will move on to some other place, as the Garo villages on the Khásia side have already made their submission.

THE yearly opium sales in Calcutta for the present season have already realised £762,000 more, it seems, than the total estimated for the same period by Sir Richard Temple. At the same rate Lord Northbrook's Finance Minister will probably exceed his estimates for the whole year on opium alone by something like a million and a-quarter. In that case, should nothing occur to falsify the rest of his estimates, the Viceroy will have no excuse left him, if even he were in want of any, for continuing the income-tax in the coming year.

IN its controversy with the *Madras Times* on the proposed transfer of the Madras Gun-Carriage Factory to Allahabad, the *Pioneer* argues that "no one contemplates abandoning Allahabad with its fort and arsenal to a rebel force under any circumstances whatever." Perhaps not; but what has that to do with the question of retaining the old factory at Madras? Is it impossible to conceive a course of events through which Southern India might for a time be cut off from Allahabad? To our thinking one central arsenal for all India would be the very *reductio ad absurdum* of the centralising principle.

FROM a paper in the official *Gazette of India* it appears that the total value of India's foreign trade in 1871-72 amounted to £107,319,500, or nearly 1½ million more than that of 1868-69, the best year since the close of the American War. Of that sum £42,657,560 represent the imports, to which Great Britain and Suez contributed about 32½ millions, France more than half a million, Australia rather more than France, and the Mediterranean Ports £285,378. From China there came in about four millions, more than a million from Ceylon, £884,111

from the Straits Settlements, a few thousands less from the Persian Gulf, £562,601 from the Mauritius, and nearly £400,000 from the Red Sea. America on the other hand sent no more than the worth of £73,177; Germany £33,501, or a few thousand less than Bourbon, and about half as much as the Laccadives and Maldives. While Africa outside the Red Sea furnished £208,024 and Aden £161,429, the West Indies sent only £407. The total imports exceeded those of the year before by about 3½ millions. Of the £64,661,940 that make up an export trade larger by seven millions than that of 1870-71, England and Suez received a little more than 33 millions, France £4,175,233, the Mediterranean Ports nearly 2½ millions, America 2½ millions, Germany £355,588, and other countries in Europe not quite a million. China took nearly four million, Ceylon more than two, and the Straits £2,154,630. To the Persian Gulf were exported £1,386,326, to the Mauritius and Bourbon about £740,000, to Aden and the Red Sea about £650,000, and over a quarter of a million to the African Coast. The West Indies imported nearly £130,000, and the Maldives and Laccadives only about £39,000. The exports to France seem already to have touched a higher figure than they did the year before the German invasion. The export trade with the Mediterranean has risen in five years from £177,000 to 2½ million; a result due to the opening of the Suez Canal, which has also brought India into direct intercourse with Russia, Holland, and Belgium. In five years the exports to these three countries, mostly of raw cotton, have risen from £57,400 to £987,800.

In the metal imports to India there has been a gradual decline from nearly four million pounds' worth in 1867-68 to only £2,360,963 in the past year. The cotton imports for last year fell in value by about 1½ million. The export trade in rice was exceeded in value only by the returns for 1864 and 1865. The whole import duty for last year amounted to £4,129,155, and the export duty to £687,768; altogether a considerable increase on the returns for former years. In spite of gloomy forebodings caused by the commercial dullness of the two or three years before, the foreign trade of India in 1871-72 reached a higher total value than it had ever done, except during the three unexampled years that followed the outbreak of the American War.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg declares that the Russian Government has at last resolved to undertake a regular campaign against Khiva. We hear nothing more about the reconnoitring party; but the Indian papers are already giving a new version of the story which reached us some time ago as to the occupation of Khiva by a Russian force. We are now informed that the Russian column, reconnoitring party, or whatever it was, instead of occupying Khiva, was actually beaten back by the Khan's troops. If so, it may after all have been merely reconnoitring, and the coming expedition may indicate the result of its inquiries.

To judge from several of the Indian papers, the Anglo-Indian public, arguing from sad experience in the past, have made up their minds that India is to be saddled after all with the costs of the Zanzibar Expedition. Nothing, of course, as the *Friend of India* puts it, "could be more unjust," and yet nothing would be more in keeping with the regular course of England's dealings with India. Still, we not only hope, but feel pretty certain that the statements of the *Englishman* and the *Bombay Gazette* are incorrect. Two years ago, at any rate, an attempt of the English Government to get up a similar undertaking fell through, because the India Office steadily refused to charge the Indian revenues with the costs of an enterprise from which England would have reaped the chief benefit. It is hardly to be supposed that the Duke of Argyll, who has always shown himself a jealous stickler for the interests of the Indian taxpayer as against the Imperial Treasury, has since yielded to the pressure of his ministerial colleagues in a matter with which India is far less directly concerned than England herself. The suppression of slavery is a question of Imperial policy, towards the settlement of which India should not be called upon to pay more than her due share merely because the slave trade with Zanzibar is in part fostered by Indian Baiaans. Nor is it likely that so zealous a friend of India as Sir Bartle Frere should have agreed to conduct a mission designed to

afford his countrymen the cheap gratification of being generous at other people's expense. We cannot believe that a prominent member of the Indian Council has gone out of his way to become the instrument of a grossly unjust attack upon the revenues of the country he once helped to govern.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram from Calcutta, the Viceroy, who arrived there in the second week of this month, has since been engaged in his long proposed inquiry into the working of the local and imperial taxes in India. If the *Englishman* may be trusted on a question about which rumour has so long been busy prophesying things pleasant to the popular mind, his Lordship has definitely made up his mind to abolish the income-tax in the forthcoming Budget. On this occasion at any rate rumour may claim support from his Lordship's speeches in Bombay.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, it seems, was still at Cairo, when the latest telegram concerning him was despatched from Egypt.

THE Government enquiry into the circumstances which caused the death of Sir D. McLeod has brought out one or two admissions fatal to the present mode of railway management. At least two witnesses, Mr. Spack, Engineer to the Metropolitan District Railway, and Mr. Fenton, an officer of the Metropolitan Line, agreed in thinking that if all railway carriages had continuous footboards, the sad accident to Sir Donald might not have occurred. Seeing that eighty-seven of the 105 carriages now running on the Metropolitan line already have continuous footboards, the extension of the system to every carriage on the two lines need not involve any tremendous difficulty. The objection started by Mr. Bore of the North-Western Railway, that continuous footboards would encourage passengers to get into moving trains, may be dismissed at once as an official impertinence, or a wild grasping at any excuse for letting ill alone. Mr. Spack, as a practical man, could see "no reason why all the carriages running over his line should not be fitted with continuous footboards." With regard to the sister question of uniform platforms, there may be greater difficulties to overcome; but railway companies are used by this time to facing difficulties, and Captain Tyler was not unreasonable in claiming for the public a right to "know why carriages could not be made to fit platforms, and platforms carriages." The shutting of gates again may involve more porters; but if such a practice prevents accidents anywhere, it would surely prevent a yet greater number on the underground lines. If it answers at the Charing Cross terminus, it ought to answer yet more effectually at the Gloucester-road station.

We are glad to see that Colonel Hamley's great work on the Operations of War has already reached its third edition. In its present shape it may almost be called a new book, so much having been added to the original work in consequence of the great campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. In the present edition, which brings us down to the latest results of civilised warfare and modern improvements in warlike appliances, not only have new chapters been introduced on "The Campaign of Metz and Sedan" and on "Changes in Contemporary Tactics;" but many other parts of the work have been recast and rewritten, and several pages have been devoted to a careful description of the battle of Woerth. Almost every chapter indeed contains something new, whether in modification of what had been said before, or in enforcement of lessons taught by late events. New maps and plans bearing on those events give completeness to a work of which Englishmen in every class may well be proud. In criticising the movements of the French and German armies about Metz and Sedan, Colonel Hamley writes with a soldierly appreciation of the merits and shortcomings on either side. He makes full allowance for example for the difficulties which beset Bazaine after his check at Rezonville, and for the political causes which drove McMahon on to destruction at Sedan. The very openings which the Germans sometimes offered to an attack by superior numbers are ascribed to "the excess of an invaluable quality—namely promptitude to seek and resolution to engage the enemy." If he lays stress on the German superiority in numbers, he readily admits that the confidence shown by the Germans in themselves throughout the campaign sprang not from their superior numbers, but

"from the excellence of discipline, training, and command which is the proper fruit of the Prussian military system." The world, says Colonel Hamley, has never before seen "a people and an army who have sought the secrets of success with study so thorough, zeal so untiring, and self-denial so stern, as those which obey the German Emperor." The lesson to other nations seems clear enough. If we may regret that "the best intellect of a nation should be absorbed by the profession of arms," it none the less behoves us to act on the principle of Elspeth Cheyne's remark concerning Lady Glenallan—"We maun a' ride when she's in the saddle."

THERE is, at any rate, one English actuary in this country who has learned to recognise the plain truth that Englishmen in India after a certain age have as good a chance of living as their countrymen at home. The manager of a large insurance office in Edinburgh has furnished the *Times of India* with a statement of the capitalised value of a deferred annuity of £668. 12s. 5d., or colonel's allowance, between the ages of 44 and 56. It is now agreed, he says, that "none but good lives survive 44 in India, and that the rates charged after that age on an Anglo-Indian life should not be more than that charged on an European life." According to his scale, the prospect of colonel's allowance would be worth £1,535 to an officer 44 years old, and from that age up to 56 the yearly gain in value would average about £300. From these calculations, which bear out the teachings of all practical experience, it is evident that no more time should be lost in dealing boldly with the question, how to get rid of the surplus field officers in the Indian Army, who, as things stand, prefer holding on for colonel's allowances to starving at home on the old rates of pension or the English pay of their rank. Every year lost in settling the matter will involve the Government in ever-increasing perplexities and expense, besides aggravating the moral and political dangers of discontent in the higher ranks of the army. The timely offer of a fair equivalent for the present pay and prospects of field officers would relieve the Indian Treasury of a tremendous burden in the future, and give free play at once to the clogged circulation of the Indian Staff Corps. The officers in question, as the *Times of India* truly remarks, are willing to take "much less as bonus than would purchase the deferred annuity of £668. 12s. 5d.," which the Government is bound to pay them in due time, besides the regular pay of a colonel at home. We may add that many of them are just as ready to commute the moderate bonus for a fair increase of their retiring pensions. Whichever way the matter might be adjusted however, whether by an increased pension or an ordinary pension and a bonus, it is certain that the time for adjusting it has already come, and that every year's delay in cutting the knot caused by past mismanagement must bring about worse and worse entanglements in the future.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

J.H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.—Lieut. G. Parker, Royal Artillery, at Mhow, Nov. 25 (committed suicide by throwing himself down a well). Capt. R. H. Robertson, late R.A., at Kingston, Canada, Oct. 8, aged 33.
MEDICAL SERVICE.—Dr. Elmslie, Medical Missionary in Cashmere.
BENGAL.—John Allan, Esq., E.I.C.M. for thirty years of Calcutta, at Notting-hill, Dec. 15, aged 77. Mr. Vincent S. Robertson, Bengal Police, at sea, on board the *Windor Castle*, on his passage from India, Dec. 3, aged 29. Mr. Butler, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshawar, of fever, in the dak bungalow at Attock, on Nov. 18.
MADRAS.—E. B. Glass, Esq., Madras C.S., at Plymouth, Dec. 17. Major E. B. Stevenson, Madras Army, at Tranquebar, Nov. 25.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. B. Power, R.A., at Mhow, Nov. 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Nubia, Dec. 19.—From Bombay.—Mr. G. Scott, Capt. Peyton, Dr. and Mrs. Heard and two infants, Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. R. Woolley, Mr. Darley, Capt. Boyd, and Mr. Vetch. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Athorpe. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Freemantle, and Mr. Westall. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Hickling, and Mr. McAlister. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Barlow. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Moysey. From BATAVIA.—Mr. Howlett. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Steele, Mr. Foster, Mr. Kalbe, Mr. Bracken, Mr. Drury, Mr. Vial, Mr. Docker, and Mr. and Miss Clarke.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Nubia, Dec. 21.—From Bombay.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, and Col. Paddy. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Partridge. From MADRAS.—Col. Hawkes. From CEYLON.—Mr. Baillie. From HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Gibb, Mr. R. Pye. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Reichel, and Mr. Mayer.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT ANCONA.

From BOMBAY.—Two Misses Freer.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Chambers, Master Godfrey, Mr. A. Pallas, and Mr. Hall. From ADEL.—Mrs. Herward, and Miss Boyle. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. T. J. Shelly, R.N. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Braga and child, and Mr. D. Sharp. From CALCUTTA.—Master Shillingford. From MADRAS.—Mr. Pfeil, Mrs. Guthrie, and Capt. and Mrs. Wallington.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of * * * * * must stand over till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 23, 1872.

THE LOSHAIS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

The official Reports from the Survey Department on the Loshai Expedition attest the amount of useful work done by the surveying parties which accompanied the two columns under Generals Bouchier and Brownlow. The Northern party, under Captain Badgeley, started from Cachar, and accomplished about 600 square miles of triangulation in connection with the Great Trigonometrical Survey, besides nearly 200 miles of linear route survey and 4,800 square miles of topography, extending to 93 deg. 30 min. east longitude, and nearly to the 23rd degree of north latitude. The country surveyed includes the whole course of the Tui-vi and its tributaries, whose waters flow into the Barak River at Tipai Mukh. A part of the watershed between the affluents of the Barak and those of the Koladan has also been carefully mapped out.

The Southern party, starting under Major Macdonald from Chittagong, completed a triangulation of 2,300 square miles and a topographical survey of 1,700, in connection with the east frontier series of the Trigonometrical Survey, over a tract of country lying between 23 deg. 30 min. and 23 deg. 45 min. north latitude, and 92 deg. 30 min. and 93 deg. east longitude. Its labours have determined a large portion of the water-parting between the Cachar and Chittagong and Akyab water system. Out of forty well defined geographical points, the heights of thirty-seven have been accurately measured. Military considerations having prevented a junction of the two parties, there remains a blank of about forty miles, which geographers would have liked to see filled up. The failure of Major Macdonald's party to obtain observations at Benkoya's village was not due, in the Viceroy's opinion, to Captain Lewin's alleged mismanagement; Benkoya's refusal having arisen from "a misunderstanding for which the civil officer with the column was in no degree responsible." It must have been very disappointing to Major Macdonald to find himself debarred, without apparent cause, from obtaining "one common side for the triangulation of the Left Column union to connect upon;" but it was held unwise to use force for that purpose, and there appears have been no reason for throwing the blame of the failure on a able and experienced an officer as Captain Lewin.

Major Macdonald pays a warm tribute to the 2nd Ghoorkas whose prompt and bold support of his surveying parties w

equalled by their readiness to make him and his followers comfortable. Their surgeon also, Dr. F. Allen, "looked after our sick as if they were men of his own regiment." The Major's account of the Kookies or Loshais confirms the pleasing picture already drawn of these tribes by Captain Lewin in his work on Hill Tipperah. They raise abundant crops of rice, cotton, melons, gourds, maize, and so forth with the least possible amount of labour by a process which involves frequent change of place, and is only feasible in countries where vegetation quickly renews itself. So fruitful is the soil, that Major Macdonald counted 363 and 387 grains in a single head of rice, and "the same soil produced gourds, vetches, and chillies in the same crop." The cotton bolls, which are of vast size, bear very fine thread with short staple. The made-up cotton is unrivalled for strength and durability, and the Kookie basket-work is "as beautiful as it is strong." The Kookies are "well sheltered, well clothed, sleeping softly on thick cotton counterpanes, and well fed." Like the Chinese, to which race they belong, they eat dog's flesh, and everything in short that flies, runs, crawls, or creeps, "as well as the grub in its antenatal tomb." Their houses are built on raised piles, the family living above and the pigs which do their scavenging below. Their rivers teem with fish, and the forests furnish them with ample sport. They are "far more civilised than any of the aboriginal races of India, such as the Bhils, Gonds, Kols, and Sonthalies," and in Major Macdonald's opinion no happier people are to be found in the whole world. There was not a man in General Brownlow's force who did not think better of these Kookies than of "our hill tribes."

Their social polity is described as a kind of communism under the despotic rule of a hereditary chief. In such matters as the holding of land in common and the equal division of the fruits of their common labour, they seem to approach the communistic ideals of modern Europe. They are said to be an eminently pious race. Before eating his fowl or pig, the Kookie invariably kills it in front of his god, a kind of "stool four inches square, surrounded by a small fence hung with cotton wool dyed in bright colours!" According to Captain Badgeley they are mighty hunters, flying at all kinds of game, from an elephant to a field-rat, from a hornbill to a wagtail, and very clever in snaring, shooting, or otherwise catching their prey. The same writer was amused with their ideas of courage; war with them consists of surprises and bush-fighting, and in their first brush with our sepoy the latter were told not to stick like cowards in the open, but to come into the jungle like men. Their fire-arms are flint locks of very ancient date. Before setting out on the war-path they dress themselves in their best and neatest, which means, we suppose, "a large square cloth or two put on together, according to the temperature," and passed under the right arm, "with two corners thrown in opposite directions over the left shoulder."

According to Captain Badgeley the Loshais are fairer than the Bengalis, and average five foot six in height, with full muscular figures, "especially about the shoulders and calves." They appear to be active, intelligent, and energetic, have well-shaped heads and good foreheads, with straight black or brown hair and features unmistakably of the Chinese type, and an open, bold, and generally pleasing expression. They are great smokers, and drink, according to Captain Tanner, a peculiar fermented liquor called Seepa, out of cow's horns, or sucked through bamboo tubes. The excitement caused by Captain Tanner's appearance on horseback among a party of Howlongs is explained by the fact that they "eat horses and have never dreamt of riding them."

The hills measured by Captain Badgeley's or the Northern party increase gradually from 3,650 to 7,000 feet. From the highest point reached the highest ranges lie north-east and south-south-east, and between these and Burmah, which is shut out by another lofty ridge, the country is crossed by lower lines of hills stretching from north to south, and rising in height as they approach the watershed line of the Barak and the Koldan. The hill ranges traversed by the southern party varied

in height from 2,700 feet in the Sailoo country to 6,000 in that of the Shindoos; while one distant peak measured 8,000 feet. "Looking down," writes Major Macdonald, "from any commanding point, the whole looks like a series of great mountain waves in a sea of forest, dotted here and there with broad patches of yellow light which mark the cultivation." These hill-ranges are all sandstone, apparently of recent formation, to judge from the absence of any fossil remains in them. They are also in Major Macdonald's belief totally devoid of mineral wealth. "Splendid lemons" however grow there, and the tea-plant has been found on the Towrong Hill. The general aspect of the country traversed by the Northern party may be gathered from the following passage in Captain Tanner's report:—

I have described the panorama from this point as embracing an extensive view of mountain and of valley, of serrated ridge-like mountain chains piled one behind the other, and rising higher and higher towards the east until the view in the far-off distance is backed up by a faint blue mountain range of great altitude, of mountains separated from each other by deep land-locked valleys and by streams walled in between high abrupt ridges, and over mountain and valley from the highest peaks down to the very bottom of the dark ravines a clothing of the most profuse vegetation of every hue and colour. The shades which towards evening overspread the valleys, and which gradually creep up the sides of those hills which are not far distant, and the shadows which fall across the ranges beyond, are of the deepest purple blue; the evening sun at the same time lighting up the more prominent peaks and spurs with a most exquisite, rich golden rose. The lovely tints which pervade the landscape on a bracing December evening, when the air is pure and clear, far surpass in vividness anything I have before seen in any part of the world; in no other country has it been my fortune to see such wonderful effects of aerial perspective. Then, too, the foreground is as striking as the rest of the picture; there are long cultivated, half-cleared slopes dotted here and there with gigantic forest trees, which from their size have resisted the axe and the fire of the cultivator when preparing his lauds for crops. Artistic groups of graceful trees intermixed with bamboo adorn these slopes, and at your feet lie deep gorges, whose sides are clothed with tropical vegetation of the most luxuriant description. Pleasantly situated in the open cultivated spots may be seen the cheerful, neatly built bamboo houses of the cultivators, thus giving a finish, as it were, to one of the most striking pictures that can be imagined.

Correspondence.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.—VI. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Since last I write, I have received letter from native epistolary correspondent in Calcutta, saying that English community in newspaper press of Presidency are asking what reason that "you are writing these literary effusions in *Allen's Indian Mail*?" They are saying "who is Faiz Ali Khan" that English magnate gentleman make fuss upon, and ask to go to aristocratic "At home?" He is only common class native of Hindustan like little merchant. Such humble parvenus the high-born gentlemen in India are not asking to hospitable roof, why in England, they are asking? I think there is little green-eyed monster got here underneath. Always in India from immemorial epoch of time they are treating all natives with scorn like mangey jungly dogs even if respectable talookdars and zemindars; only princes and Nawabs they are condescending asking to hospitable seat under mahogany. Therefore in India natives are too much afraid. Besides in India one million of crore of natives are swarming everywhere like ants on an ant-hill. Why should European ask, can see every day? Only too common. But in London natives only come now and then. What time come then rare curiosities they are seeming. But best in Oriental costume. Then "like a grain of dark Peshawur rice in middle of tray of Dacca white rice, every one perceives them at a glance!" Also, in England all Englishmen are without pride, even royal noblemen, and treat natives same sort as equal. One day I am seeing His Grace the most noble the Duke of Argyll, Macallum More, &c., &c., related consanguinously to most gracious Majesty, &c., the great nuzer of India, to whom the Lord Sahib, the Governor-General, is but dirt. His Excellency is not proud, he condescended to notice by bow, and is affable without circumlocution of red-tape. Also, perhaps, these lofty ones like to hear what insignificant dusky fellow-subjects are thinking, so I am now going to tell under rose one or two things. First, what is this I am reading about Russian invasion of Khiva?

I am perusing leading editorials on subject without number! The widely-circulated Thunderer of Printing-house-square the other day is saying:—"Well this good news, capital news, soon be nearest neighbour with civilised State, then be exchanging calico commodities, this very profitable, very pleasant indeed," and pretend to chuckle in stomach! Other journals all say, "never mind if Russians come. We do not envy. We have got Gem of East other countries do not want." Also, "we will meet fresh at passes soon demolish in jiffy." All very pleased very happy! But do not ask what natives of India are saying by themselves in Bazaar! Many months ago gossiping rumour with one hundred tongues was whispering in Delhi—I was hearing before I left. They were saying that all same time English people pretend not afraid, the great Wuzer is writing in hurry very private to the Governor-General of India, and sealing very strong with own confidential seal. "Be sure you very kind to all the nobles and princes of Hindostan—give if can—if are loyal, then masses always safe—promises plenty you may make, if will invest in Government paper." Perhaps this not true—Wuzer not send; but if send, do not think if speak candid quite proper, because masses *not* always safe. If Russian disguised emissaries with plenty gold will send—then too much mischief is stirring up. Princes cannot hold. Plenty masses hate English very bad. Why cannot tell. Perhaps because different religion, different customs got. If think can turn out of India, would help other nation. You English not believe this, but natives very clever actors, always deceiving English.

Besides, not wrong. Natives 200 millions, English only 30 millions! Why 30 millions govern 200 millions? This tyrannical and oppression if 200 millions not agree. Then 200 millions can rebel without sin. Only watching opportunity. But if obstinate English always are saying, "Natives of India very kindly treated, plenty education getting, no oppression they are suffering, never rebel against good masters;" then English little like Bengalee woman, if wrap up face with Doputta or sheet, then quite contented walk about in garb of Mother Eve!—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Conway's Boarding-house,
Dec. 11, 1872.

FAIZ ALI KHAN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It has been well said that India is the sink of the precious metals. However large may be the quantity of silver and gold poured into it, very little appears to come out.

In page 1181 of your Paper of the 9th inst., you have republished the substance of an article in the *Calcutta Englishman* stating that "within eight years enough bullion has been accumulated in India to discharge the whole revenue of the Empire for two and a-half years to come."

If this be the fact during eight years only, what amount has been sunk in the ground, or concealed in walls, or placed in the shape of ornaments on young children during the past hundred years?

Sixteen years have elapsed since a servant of Government, anxious to prevent murders for the sake of ornaments worn by children, and dacoities for the sake of hidden treasure; anxious to improve trade by putting into circulation fifty or sixty crores of buried rupees; and anxious to check the useless drain of treasure from Europe into the sink of the precious metals, urged the establishment of Savings Banks in the Mofussil of India.

The chief difficulty was to find efficient unpaid superintendence as in England and Scotland, and to obtain efficient and trustworthy establishments as in France.

Government remained deaf to all official entreaties, until Mr. George Dickson, the secretary to the Bank of Bengal, took up the subject, and after two or three years' delay, obtained the sanction of Government to the establishment of a Savings Bank, I believe, in each district of India.

I have searched your paper in vain for any notice of the working of the new system. Its success is a matter of interest for the whole world; for Australia as well as for England; for California and Mexico as well as for France.

Has Government succeeded in inducing the natives of India to disinter their hoards?

I fear not; I can but suggest the cause, and I trust that you will publish a *precis* of the last annual report, from perusing

which the English public may learn whether my conjecture be correct.

I believe that the native treasurers and other servants in Indian Savings Banks are apt to charge discount on deposits on the plea that the rupees paid in are of short weight, and are apt to reissue those same short weight rupees at par.

Government does not sanction this; its orders are unmistakable, that all short weight rupees are to be cut in two, and sent as bullion to the Mint for re-coinage.

It will be very difficult to check this objectionable practice unless stringent orders be issued to weigh publicly all sums disbursed from Savings Banks. A depositor who withdraws money from such banks has a quantity of rupees thrown before him. How is he to detect how many of them are of short weight? Few depositors carry scales with them; they are seldom allowed time or place for weighing; and they would be considered a nuisance if they were to complain of the rupees being light.

Depositors who have been required to pay discount on rupees paid by them, and who are repaid in short weight rupees at par, are not likely to repeat the experiment of trusting their money to the Government Savings Banks, neither are they likely "to recommend their neighbours to patronise such institutions."

The income-tax may also have something to do with native distrust.

Whatever may be the causes of the non-success of Savings Banks the sooner they are removed the better. The Home Council is better qualified to discuss this subject than the Councils in India, for the former have opportunities of consulting the managers of English, Scotch, and French Savings Banks.

—Your obedient servant,
Dec. 11.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Empire established by Napoleon III. was generally considered to be the Government best suited for the people of France; the one best calculated to secure strength, safety and glory for the nation which it ruled. Yet, a struggle of only two months' duration brought the whole edifice to the ground. In July, 1870, the Empire was prosperous and flourishing in apparent security; before the end of that summer it had fallen to the lowest depths of misfortune and degradation. Never before had France suffered such disasters; never before had she been subjected to so much humiliation. The Emperor, who had assumed the entire power and responsibility of the Government, could, in his justification, say only "*I have been deceived.*" He had waged war without having an efficient army or an organised staff; he had relied on foreign alliances, without reasonable grounds for such reliance; in short, he had wantonly sacrificed the honour, the wealth, and the happiness of a great nation, and his only plea of justification was, "*I have been deceived.*" Deceived on the condition of the army; deceived on the sentiments of foreign Governments towards that of France!

These reflections suggest a comparison between the condition of the French Empire under Louis Napoleon and that of our Indian Empire under its present Government, as, between the two, there seem to exist some essential points of similarity, an examination of which might enable us to see where the course pursued with regard to the latter is likely to lead us.

In India, as in France, the Government, while possessing many admirable administrative qualities, is not based on popular sympathy, which is the only safe foundation for a government to rest upon, and to the absence of which may truly be ascribed the sudden downfall of the French Empire.

In India, under the rule of the East India Company, the people were comparatively happy and were wont to look upon the British Government as the best they had known. But the incessant and often conflicting changes which have since been introduced in its administration, the rapidity and hurry with which new laws have been enacted, and afterwards revised or repealed; the enormous increase in taxation, which raised the revenue from thirty-three millions to fifty-four millions in fourteen years; the additional taxes which are about to be imposed and the rumours as to numerous others being under consideration; all has tended to bewilder and unsettle the mind of the people, who, of late, have often been heard to exclaim, "Is this the same British rule under which we lived so happily? We

used to contrive not only to live, but to save; now, alas! if we procure a sufficiency of food, we have no means left to clothe ourselves, and what will it be when the new taxes spoken of are demanded of us!" The actual state of the popular feeling has been most correctly depicted in that Minute of Lord Mayo which was recently quoted in Parliament, and in which his lordship said that *the increased taxation of late years had produced a feeling of discontent among all classes, amounting to a political danger the magnitude of which could scarcely be over-estimated.*

Let us now proceed to another point of similarity. In India, as in France, the power and responsibility of governing rest with one single individual. But in this respect our condition is much worse than was that of France, for our Emperor (the Secretary of State for India) resides at eight thousand miles away from his Empire; he has never seen the country and understands none of the languages of its inhabitants. Moreover, his mind is occupied with great interests at home, in which his position and prosperity are more immediately concerned than in the good government of India or the welfare of its inhabitants. His opportunities, therefore, of becoming acquainted with the state of the Empire confided to him, with the condition of its army and the wants and feelings of its people, are indeed scanty as compared with those which were enjoyed by the French Emperor; and yet the latter was so egregiously deceived!

Under these circumstances, is it reasonable that the people of England should rest satisfied with the unsupported statement of an Under Secretary, that things are all right in India?

The populations have of late given unmistakable signs of discontent; petitions from various sections have been received, praying for a local investigation. The highest officers in India, charged with the safety of the Empire, have proclaimed the existence of danger, and yet nothing has been done beyond the appointment of an Indian Finance Committee, whose sittings are held at eight thousand miles away from the scene of action, and whose members are almost all more or less interested in concealing the defects in the recent administration of India. Is it matter for wonder, then, that the only result obtained after two entire sessions is a report stating that further investigation is required before any opinion can be expressed on the subject of the inquiry? Had a Royal Commission been appointed, when prayed for last year, it is probable that Parliament would ere now have been in possession of sufficient information to guide it in the course it should follow in the discharge of its duty towards India.

CIVIS.

Aden, Nov. 22, 1872.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN PRINCES.

The *Bombay Gazette* hears it stated that the Chiefs of Central India consider themselves aggrieved at the way in which they have been treated by the British representatives at their Courts. There are rumours of the same feeling being abroad in some of the States supervised by the Government of Bombay. The native press has lately taken up the cry and urged in arguments of considerable weight that the Chiefs should have a fair opportunity of answering the charges made against them by the agents. If Government intend to take action upon such reports, it would be inconsistent with the spirit of our rule not to have a fair and complete inquiry either at Bombay or in the agency, where the Chiefs should have full liberty to speak in their own justification. This is the only means of preventing what may sooner or later become a great cankering sore. It should always be remembered that these Chiefs are the moral and political leaders of many thousands of natives, and that their loyalty is of vast importance to our rule. Yet in too many cases the only channel through which the feelings of these populations and their leaders is reported to Government is that of the Political Agent. We are the last to undervalue the excellent service performed by some able and experienced officers in the department, such as Mr. Havelock, and Colonel Sligo Anderson at Kolapore, or Colonel Law in Kattywar and Cutch. We admit that there are many who to great acquirements add that deep sympathy with others and that moderate conciliatory spirit which make them beloved as well as respected. On the other hand, if the popular report may be trusted, there are some so incapable of command that they cannot even control their own subordinates. We can imagine no position more painful for a warlike aristocracy than when their honour, interests, and princely prerogatives are believed to be at the mercy of a set of unscrupulous natives: when an impression gets abroad that the opinions of the European Civil and Military Officers

living among the people and in daily intercourse with their Chiefs are over-ruled in such a way as to leave reason to suppose that the real agents of the land are the irresponsible amla of the head office. When such rumours are afloat there could be no harm in judicious enquiry at the seat of Government. In this way the feelings of the Chiefs could be truly ascertained: and the trust in the equity of the British power preserved undecayed. The presence of the Viceroy, the local Government, the Political Agents, and the Chiefs, in Bombay at the same time, affords a seldom recurring opportunity of gauging the temper of the people and of testing these rumours which should not be lost sight of.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that henceforward the fact will be realised that the Supreme Council can meet in a *minor Presidency*, that the Viceroy can make a personal inspection of the provinces under his rule, and can come face to face with the chief of those who exercise rule in the far-off and hitherto neglected presidencies. Visits like the one we are now considering are calculated to draw us all out of our provincialism and make us feel ourselves to be the subjects of the Queen in a higher sense than could be the case while we lived only under a local Governor, ourselves and our provinces unknown and uncared for by the direct representative of her Majesty. It may be true that Lord Northbrook's journey through the Bombay Presidency is only what might be expected from the times in which we live and the travelling facilities which the country affords. But we owe it to his Lordship that of his own choice he established a precedent in the government of this country which was urgently required. Five years spent in personal observation all over this large Peninsula will make Lord Northbrook, after his retirement from office, better acquainted with the country which he was sent to govern than any previous Governor-General of India, not excluding Lord Lawrence and Viscount Hardinge. We will not say a word about the private welcomes which Lord Northbrook has received in this city, but the expression of general satisfaction and genuine loyalty which has been manifested everywhere and amongst all classes is plain to every observer. Will not these feelings be a satisfaction to his Lordship, and will they not awaken a new and growing sympathy for the people of the distant presidencies? We feel assured that they will. Bombay has received Lord Northbrook with pride and pleasure, and parts from him with a lingering reluctance to bid him farewell.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that under the present constitution of the service, a pilot receives no salary, but is only allowed a percentage on the pilotage charge levied on ships; and this arrangement would not of necessity involve any more hardship than is inseparable from the crowded state of the service, if the theoretical rule of employing officers in proper rotation were practically enforced. But in practice, three gentlemen belonging to the service enjoy the curious privilege of preferentially appointing themselves to the pilotage charge of any vessel that may come into the Sandheads, while they happen to be in the pilot brig; and the result is, that one of these three gentlemen might make half-a-dozen trips in a month, and thus earn an income of Rs. 1,000, or more, while a master pilot, whose "turn" it may be in theory to get the next in-coming ship, does not get her, and perhaps receives no income whatever during the whole month. We have taken an extreme case, since most pilots do receive some income every month; but the case which we have supposed is perfectly possible, and has sometimes occurred; and we maintain that the occurrence of such a case ought to be impossible. It is surely possible to effect a graduated division of the aggregate sum of pilotage charges, which will not be disfigured by the spectacle of a few men regularly receiving extravagant incomes, while the majority of the officers are condemned to live on mere pittance. If the generosity of the three privileged pilots does not prompt them to waive their privilege, when it operates with undue rigour against others, some rule should be enforced in the matter. Furthermore, it seems to us that all admissions to the service should be put a stop to for the present, and that, while superfluous senior officers are pensioned off, some arrangement should at once be made, under which either all pilots will receive fixed salaries according to their grade or length of service, or the aggregate of their pilotage charge will be more reasonably divided between all the members of the service than it can be said to be at present. It is our intention to place this scandal clearly before the Government from time to time, until the evil to which we refer is taken in hand and removed.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that while the question of a European force for India is under discussion, the claims of the Native army to attention ought not to be overlooked. The fact may call up many indignant denials, but it will not be the less a fact, that the condition and temper of that army is not satisfactory; and this is specially the case in the Madras Presidency. The present organisation places a gulf between the European officer and the native soldiers, which native officers cannot bridge over, but which they de-

fine with exactness. We would be glad to see some steps taken to remove this, as it seems to us, fatal blot in the system. What has been done in the Native army is simply an endeavour to make irregularism take the place and preserve the appearance of regularism. The result has been that all the faults of the old Native army have been exaggerated, and its one great merit, of close acquaintance between the English officer and the sepoy has been swept away. Then again, we have never yet seen on paper any plan for reserves for the Native army. There is no reserve, and it seems to be agreed, though we do not know on what grounds, that there can be no reserve. Yet a standing army without reserves is the very evil which statesmen in England are seeking to cure, and unless one is bold enough to declare that the Native Indian army is sufficient for all fates, it is difficult indeed to understand why it should stand isolated, and with nothing but the rawest of raw recruits to fall back upon if need should arise. Lastly, even to-day, there are Native regiments armed with the old smooth-bore musket. In a great many the old smooth-bore has been replaced by an old Enfield. Why, we should ask, should not Native troops be armed with breech-loaders; give them, if you will, an inferior weapon, but give them weapons which shall do away with the danger of different sorts of ammunition, and bring them up to the standard of other armies. If Lord Northbrook will only put his hand to the work, he has, in the many great army questions pressing on the attention of the Government, an opportunity greater than that which he turned to such good account in the House of Lords.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.—It is said that the Viceroy has sanctioned an expenditure of a lakh of rupees for the purposes of purchasing and forwarding Indian produce and articles of art and manufacture to the Vienna Exhibition. Bombay gets Rs. 15,000, Bengal Rs. 18,000, Madras Rs. 17,000, Punjab Rs. 12,000, North-Western Provinces Rs. 10,000, and so on.

FEVER IN PUNA.—We are sorry to be informed by the *Deccan Herald* that fever is very prevalent just now in Puna, both among natives and Europeans. In every house either one member of the family or one of the servants is suffering from it. The great range of the thermometer is the cause of it. It is sometimes bitterly cold at night, and the past two mornings have been so hazy that the sun has not shone in its full strength through the gloom until nearly breakfast time. The poor natives, in their scanty apparel, shiver with cold till the sun comes out in all its power at mid-day. There is a range of twenty degrees in the thermometer during the twenty-four hours—rather too great a shock to the strongest constitution, and very trying to the poorly-fed natives. No wonder that they now suffer more during the cold weather than in the hottest season of the year.

THE GAIKWAR'S ABSENCE FROM BOMBAY.—Our readers must have noticed that many reasons have been mentioned as being given by his Highness to account for his absence, and there has been a great deal of speculation as to what the real cause is—more speculation amongst the natives than Europeans can generally be aware of. Europeans, as a rule, we daresay, may be inclined to look upon the absence of the Gaikwar as of but little consequence, but such a matter is discussed and commented on, amongst the natives, even to the lower strata, and is looked upon by many as a defiance of or insult to the British Government. Knowing that such is the way in which the absence of his Highness will be regarded by the people generally, the Government will probably take some steps to let H. H. Mulharao understand that he has incurred its displeasure. The first excuse of his Highness was the sickness of the Rance and her approaching confinement, and after her premature delivery he pleaded that religion prevented his leaving home for forty days, a plea which is well known to be invalid. The child has since died, so that at the last moment a valid excuse presented itself. But we are informed on excellent authority that the Government is of opinion that neither of these excuses represented the true cause of his Highness's absence. The Gaikwar, it is suspected, declined to come because his absurd claim to put his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his left in open durbar had been negatived! The left would imply inferiority, and it appears that the Peishwa in old times turned the Gaikwar out of his seat at his own durbar, and taking the post of honour himself, gave the Gaikwar (in reality his host) a place on his right as if he were guest, the Peishwa scorned to appear as the guest of his subordinate. This of course made the Peishwa sit on the left of the Gaikwar, though there is no doubt as to which occupied the inferior position. The British Government does not like to turn a man out of a seat in his own house, so that the Gaikwar in his own durbars sits in the seat of honour and claims to put his most illustrious guest on the left, ignoring that the guest has not put him (the host) out of his seat. This reason could not be alleged, but it was well known. Then it is believed that his Highness does not like meeting Scindia and the great ones of India. We have it besides on good authority from Baroda that Mulharao was strongly advised by the resident to come, but that some of his Ministers were against it. Whether his Highness declined to come from thoughtlessness only or from a deliberate wish to assert his position, his action will probably be looked upon as a slight sufficient to cause some remonstrance on the part of our Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Bengal.

DEATH OF MR. BUTLER.—Mr. Butler, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshawur, died of Peshawur fever in the dak bungalow at Attock half an hour after his arrival on the night of the 18th Nov.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram, with his son and some of the ladies of the harem, arrived at Agra on the 13th Nov. on a visit to the Maharajah of Jeypore, whose niece is about to marry the Maharajah of Vizianagram's son. The nuptials are to be celebrated with great magnificence.

MR. BRANDIS, the head of the Forest Department, returns to India in April next, when the present officiating incumbent, Mr. Baden Powell, proceeds on furlough. Mr. Powell is the writer of some charming papers on cedars in *Mountain Echoes*.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 20.

CIVIL.—On the return of Mr. W. M. Low, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, Mr. W. B. Jones will succeed Mr. Pedder as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division. In the meantime Col. J. N. H. Maclean will officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

DEATH-RATE IN THE PUNJAB.—During the week ended the 26th of October, the number of deaths from cholera in the Punjab fell from 253 in the previous week to 112, and in the week ended the 2nd of November to 74. Jallandar and Peshawur accounted for 64 of the deaths during the latter week. The general health of the people was also improving, though slowly.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PIG-STICKING.—The *Englishman* is very sarcastic on certain individuals who went out some time last week from Barrackpore on elephants to shoot pigs. "As a further protection against these infuriated and dangerous animals," says our contemporary, "they were accompanied by a guard of sepoys armed with muskets and bayonets. The next time they go out the party had better take one of the trained nurses from the hospital with them in case of accidents."

SILK IN KASHMIR.—Very favourable reports are said to have been made of the silk grown in the territories of the Maharajah of Kashmir. From some of the samples sent to England the silk brokers have valued the better class of silk at Rs. 23 to Rs. 24 per pound. This will be acceptable intelligence to the Maharajah, but the brokers think that, in order to take a good place in the markets, his Highness should employ men (French or Italian) versed in sericulture to teach the people of Kashmir.

KANGRA TEAS.—We learn from Peshawur that there is a considerable demand for Kangra teas there, to be sent over the frontier. It is reported that the flavour of the Kangra tea has met with much appreciation in the Bokhara market, and that the traders are instructed to purchase it in the Punjab in preference to the down country or China teas. For the benefit of the struggling planters, who this year have for the first time made really a great start, we trust the above is true in its entirety.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We are able to state that the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., has been obliged on account of ill-health to take sick leave to England, and to resign his appointment of chaplain of the Calcutta Volunteers; and that the Rev. J. Welland, M.A., of the old Mission Church, has accepted the appointment, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy, and Colonel of the Regiment. Mr. Stephenson leaves Calcutta on Tuesday or Wednesday next by the *Coromandel*.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 22.

THE BENGAL POLICE.—The memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to reserve the appointments in the Bengal Civil Constabulary for officers who have been trained in the service and belonged to it, has been signed by some thirty or forty officers of high standing in the service, and will probably be signed by as many more as it will be possible to reach from Calcutta before the memorial is presented. We wish the memorialists every success.—*Indian Daily News*.

CIVIL.—The Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary says that Mr. Dampier, having inherited some extensive property in the South of France, will retire from the service next year, and that he will, therefore, not be reappointed temporarily to the vacant Secretaryship to the Indian Government in the Home Department. Mr. Elliot, the able Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P., will be the man for it. But why are not these higher secretaryships given to the members of the Madras or the Bombay Civil Services?

HORSES IN THE PUNJAB.—The Lieutenant-Governor has taken one step at least to preserve a decent breed of horses in the Punjab. It is the practice to brand mares brought to the Government stallions by zemindars, in order to afford recognition of the animals when they are brought with their progeny to public fairs or offered for private sale. These mares being mostly good animals are often picked out by remount officers for remount purposes. His Honour has issued an order that when these branded mares are brought to public sales their purchase for remount purposes is "absolutely prohibited." In the army they would of course be useless for reproduction, but this order ensures their remaining with the zemindars for stock purposes.

A CRY FROM THE POLICE.—The *Pioneer* publishes the following letter:—Honoured Sir,—A poor man's distressings who will heer, you will I am shur, nobel sir. I have been in many polices, also millitery for 25 years. The curnels sahebs of the police is known me very well, that I am man of excelent behavings, and therefore I am promoshuned to head cunstabul and now penshund. My big son is 23 year old, of brite ornamental appearence, so that all men who seas him is making bobree of his buty. He is now oomaidwar in—police for by next Phagoon, two year. Getting hopes but no sitwashon. Lately the Sheristadar, Mahommedan by caste, is recommended one man to Superintendent, and he got constabul's place. This is man of bad behavings, and wunce driven out of police, and twice sent to jail, and now he gone out to towse with Sheristadar for reezon all knowing to peoples here. When reched man of bad behavings get place and not sons of old good behavings servant of the Sirkar, than how we will furnish foods for our generashun to come into the world. The ends of such ackts is not looking nise to poor man's fortunes, and allways troubles his guts. If I am telling you one wurd of lie, you can blow me from the cannun. A Pen-shuned Head Cunstabul.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Str. Caledonian, Patching, Liverpool; str. Ethiopia, Starratt, Akyab.—23. Providence, Fallentin, Marseilles; Soukar, Adams, Galle.—24. Beaumaris Castle, Emmett, London; Camperdown, Rogers, Liverpool.—25. Str. Penang, Ewert, Kyook Phyo.—26. Roman Empire, Kennedy, London; Jumna, Edwards, Liverpool.—27. Str. Ambassador, Williamson, Liverpool; Astracan, Page, port not mentioned; Sir Hugh Rose, Fischer, Moulmein.—28. Str. Satara, Ballantine, Moulmein; Omar Pasha, Findlay, Moulmein; Vicksburg, Wilson, Leith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Caledonian.—Rev. S. B. Taylor, and Mr. Hunt.
Per Ethiopia.—Mr. G. Montongull, and Mr. S. Lucas.
Per Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Tullen, Miss Rogers, and Mr. Molner.
Per Astracan.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Messrs. A. McPherson, J. Kelly, C. Cochran, T. Browne, T. Russell, T. Williams, J. White, T. Walsh.
Per Ambassador.—Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and infant, and Mrs. Fawcett.
Per Satara.—Col. Jenkins, Mr. J. M. Dalziel, Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Reid, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22. Str. Sumatra, str. Oscar, Gondola, Nimrod.—23. Str. Chaldea, Tenasserim.—24. Neva, Hyderabad.—26. Str. Himalaya, str. Killarney, str. Viceroy, Alumbagh.—27. Str. Meinam, str. Asiatic, Edith Warren, Eliza A. Kenney.—28. Str. Madras.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 2 to 101 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 91	101 6 to 101 10
4½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 114	109 8 to 110 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 104	103 4 to 103 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 11½d. to Is. 11 13-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	80 to 91
Assam Tea Company ...	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1415 to 1420
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	129 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	40 to 42
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	108 to 110
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	—	Fr. 650 to 660
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	190 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	30 to 32
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	259 to 260
East India Tea Company ...	100	76 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	243 to 250
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	127½ to 130
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	170 to 172
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	195 to 200x.d.
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	395 to 400
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	850 to 860x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	108 to 110
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	425 to 430
Punjab Bank ...	100	93 to 94x.d.
Sinla Bank ...	500	570 to 575
Trustot Indigo ...	200	135 to 136
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 130
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 26

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

FLOOD AT PONDICHERRY.—A correspondent at Pondicherry informs us that the town was flooded last Saturday by heavy rains, and that about a hundred houses were destroyed. The active exertions of the engineers alone prevented more serious injury. There have been several cases of "supposed dengue" at Pondicherry—believed to have been imported from Madras.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 30.

COAL AT MOULMEIN.—Mr. Mark Fryer, Mining Engineer, Burmah, has discovered, says the *Friend of India*, that coal is, to a considerable extent, associated with the strata of shale and sandstone in Moulmein. A specimen was sent for analysis to Dr. T. Oldham, who reports that the coal is made up of the following parts:—Moisture 6.8, Volatile matter 30.0, Carbon 59.2, Ash, 4.0, total 100.0. It is light, brittle, and remarkably free from ash as compared with ordinary Indian coal, and will, Dr. Oldham thinks, prove a good useful fuel, if procurable in any large quantity. In the specimen sent there was scarcely a trace of sulphur, but a distinctly ferruginous tint was observed in the ashes.

MILITARY.—We learn on good authority, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the Chief Commissioner of Burmah has applied to the Government of India to have Bengal sepoy's substituted for the Madras troops now serving in that province. The reasons assigned by the Hon. A. Eden must be "supposed." When a foreign lady was asked the duties of a *cavalier servente*, her naive reply was, "I beseech you to suppose them." Not wishing to offend the feelings of the Coast Army, we must allow our readers to imagine the reasons which have probably influenced the Chief Commissioner in this matter.—We learn by special telegram that the 89th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Boyle, arrived on the morning of November 29 at Bangalore from Cannanore. The bands of the Fusiliers and the Hussars played the 89th into the cantonment.

THE HEAVY RAINS.—Yesterday was one continuous downpour of heavy rain, and a large quantity of water must have fallen. The country all along the south-west line of the railway is under water, and we need not be surprised to hear of a break on the line. A good deal of anxiety has been felt about the condition of the large Chindrambankum Tank. This tank is fed by a channel from the Courtelliar River, which channel was closed on the tank getting full. The other day, however, the river burst its bounds, and filled the tank almost to overflowing, and some difficulty was experienced in letting off the surplus waters without injury to the bund. This tank requires the greatest watchfulness, as we believe that any accident to it would be far more disastrous to some of the suburbs of Madras than anything that could result from a bursting of the Red Hills Tank.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 28.

DEATH OF MAJOR STEVENSON.—We regret to announce the death, on last Monday night, of Major E. B. Stevenson—one of the few remaining institutions of the quaint old Danish Settlement of Tranquebar. The deceased gentleman, it is said, fell a victim to intemperance in the public service! "He was," writes our correspondent, "one of the most active, energetic, and enthusiastic members of the Local Fund Board of the district, and, in his zeal to advance the interests of his foster town, and to embellish and renovate it, he neglected his health, and resisted the entreaties of his relatives and friends to rest, until it was too late. The universal esteem in which he was held was testified by his funeral, which was attended by every one in Tranquebar, from the greatest to the least, and by the principal functionaries from the neighbouring town of Karikal, who—with the graceful courtesy of French gentlemen—had braved the inclemency of the weather, and the horrors of a detestable road, to pay their last tribute of respect to the good old gentleman.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 30.

WRECK OF THE "HURKARU."—The British ship *Hurkaru*, belonging to Messrs. John Allan and Sons, of London, has been wrecked during the late storm at a place about eighty miles south of Madras. Yesterday week the commander of the *Hurkaru*, in obedience to signals from the master attendant, put to sea for the purpose of avoiding the risk of being driven ashore by the pending storm, as well as to get clear of the bad weather, if such were possible. Unfortunately the vessel seems to have got into worse weather than we had in Madras. The probability, therefore, is that had she not put out to sea she might have been saved. The *Hurkaru* was the only vessel in the roads at the time, the commander of which, in obedience to the master attendant's signal, did not hold on to her anchorage. The whole of the vessels who held on are safe. During the cyclone of May last our readers will recollect that the ships then in the roads did not put to sea because the master attendant did not signal to them to do so until it was too late. Had he, however, done so earlier, and they had put to sea, who can tell what the consequences might have been? Judging from the fate of the *Hurkaru* it is not unlikely that the hundreds of lives which were saved from the wrecks in Madras might, had the vessels put to sea, have been lost. Will the master attendant be now blamed for ordering the vessels to sea, as he was in May last for not ordering to sea the vessels which were then in the Roads?—*Athenæum*, Nov. 30.

FOOD IN BURMAH.—In his annual health report the Civil Surgeon of Bassein makes the following remarks on the food of the Burmans:—Supply, ample as to quantity but often indifferent to bad as to quality. Price, such as brings an ample supply of nourishment within the means of all, even of the idle and least useful members of the community. Animal food is abundant, but inferior in quality. No attempt is made to produce good wholesome butchers' meat, except pork, the trade in which is in the hands of Chinese, who supply freely and at reasonable prices. The beef is sorry stuff, and of mutton the supply is virtually nil. The value of goat's flesh is not understood, from want of culture and attention to the business. It thus happens that a large quantity of meat finds purchasers in the market that ought to be condemned as unfit for food. It is, I believe, deemed advisable to refer to the popular opinion in this respect, even to the extent of suffering carcasses of diseased animals to be sold to Burmans who have no sort of hesitation in eating it, no matter what disease may have been the cause of death. I have myself seen the flesh on animals that had died from rinderpest eagerly sought after by these people, and I should add I have not been able to discover after some care in the inquiry that it did them any harm. Vegetables,—both animal and vegetable food is often consumed in a state of decomposition so far advanced as to be most offensive to the uninitiated. To fish also this same remark applies. In short, the Burmese as a people may be said to be dirty feeders, though at the same time truth compels me to say they are more robust and active than the natives of India generally. Nor have I ever been able to trace any of their ailments to improper food.

LORD HOBART AND THE POOR OF MADRAS.—We are glad to be able to state that after his arrival from Ooty Lord Hobart has done some good to our city. On Sunday last his Lordship wrote to Colonel Ritherdon, the President of the local Municipality, through Mr. J. C. Loch, Private Secretary, requesting the President to adopt some measures for the relief of the poor of Madras, who have become quite destitute in consequence of the recent heavy floods in Madras. Colonel Ritherdon upon this wrote to Mr. Bazley, the Secretary of the Civil Orphan Asylums, asking him for the building lately occupied by the inmates of the Asylum, for the accommodation of the poor of Madras, who suffered much during the late rain. Mr. Bazley in reply stated that the building was made over to Government, and that the Collector of Madras was the custodian of the property. This information having been communicated to Lord Hobart, his Lordship at once ordered that the poor be accommodated in the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings and the Mint stalls. A wealthy and respectable native gentleman, named Veeraperumall Pillay, also came forward and generously placed the late Lunatic Asylum building at the disposal of the Municipality for this purpose. A large number of poor families found their way into these buildings on Sunday night, and others again took refuge in them yesterday. Lord Hobart and the Honorable R. S. Ellis, accompanied by Colonel Ritherdon, Major Bowen, and Mr. Dalyell, went out in different directions in two parties on Sunday, and inspected some of the parishes that had suffered most severely. Money was distributed to the most destitute of the poor who had taken refuge in the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings and in the late Lunatic Asylum, and Messrs. Stephenson and Ross were appointed to look after them. Those that are very poor will be supplied with tats and bamboos for the re-construction of their huts. —*Athenæum*, Nov. 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 25. Str. Sumatra, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Courgon and infant, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Leitch. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Leithorpe, and Mr. Brooke. From VENICE.—Mr. Tweedie. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Partridge and two infants.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25. Str. Vibilia, —, Calcutta.—26. Str. Yorkshire, —, Calcutta; str. Oriental, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Vibilia.—Mr. Man, and Mr. and Mrs. Fox.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. M. Peile, and Mrs. Guthrie. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Helmer. For BOMBAY.—Rev. G. M. Rae. For VENICE.—Col. Hawks.
Per str. Oriental.—From MADRAS.—For RANGOON.—Miss Cox, Capt. H. E. Lockhart, Major gen. R. Hamilton, Capt. R. Callwell, and Capt. Hamilton. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Miss C. G. Macier and one child, Col. Saxton, Surveyor May, and Surveyor Adams. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Col. and Mrs. Steele. For COCONADA.—Mr. Metcalfe.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 30, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11 13-16 to 1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11 1/2 to 1 11 1/2
" " at 3 months	1 10 1/2
" " at sight	1 11 1/2

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	22 per cent. pm.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	...	11 1/2 per cent. pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	...	Nominal.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	8 1/2
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	1 p.ct. pm.
Ditto	1851-55
Ditto	1872	...	3 1/2 p.ct. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-12
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4.; Indigo and Skins, £4. 10s.

Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

THE VICEROY AT PUNA.—THE REVIEW.

PUNA, Nov. 25.—One of those great military displays which the gathering together of a considerable body of troops and the presence of some great dignitary alone brings forth, has just taken place in Puna, and I may safely say that since the days of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence a scene equal to that of this evening has not been presented to the public view on the grand parade ground of this large cantonment. The garrison of this place, together with that of the neighbouring artillery station of Kirkee, is at all times large, but on the present occasion Nuggur, Baroda, and other stations have been called on to add their quota to the assembled force, and the result has been the assemblage on parade of a body of highly disciplined soldiers of all arms, which any man, no matter how high his station, might have been gratified to review, and any general proud to command. Among the staff and in command were men whose breasts bore witness of their presence at many a well-fought field; and in the ranks the medalled veteran was not wanting. Side by side stood men white and of darker hue but with recollections in common of dangers boldly encountered and resolutely overcome.

The Governor-General arrived on the ground very punctually at the appointed hour, when a royal salute announced his presence on the scene. When the salute had been fired, the Commander-in-Chief advanced and exchanged courtesies with Lord Northbrook, after which they galloped to the right of the line, a brilliant cortège following. This was the order of march directed to be observed on the occasion:—

The Assistant Quarter-Master General, Puna Division.

Detachment Body Guard.

Governor-General's Led Horses.

Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army.

The Adjutant-General. The Military Secretary to the Governor. The Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Native Princes and Chiefs.

Politicals and others of the Governor-General's Suite.

General Officers off Duty.

Colonels on the Staff.

The Assistant-Adjutant-General. The Assistant Adjutant-General,

General, Head-quarters. Royal Arty. Head-quarters.

Personal Staff—General Officers off Duty.

Detachment Body Guard.

No other officers, unless specially invited, were permitted to ride down the line on this occasion.

The six infantry corps were then formed up in columns of brigades, and after the Artillery and Cavalry had passed the flag-staff they also moved on. Meanwhile the massed bands of the various corps present at the parade played a march. It was at this period of the review that I was particularly struck with the brilliance of the spectacle, and it was one that was constantly presenting fresh features of interest and combination of colour.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse gave a ball on Friday evening, the 22nd, at Gunness Khind, in honour of the Viceroy. It was one of the most brilliant that has taken place for many a day in Poona. All the residents of the Deccan capital were invited and the arrangement were perfect. On entering the drawing-room one was quite dazzled by the brilliancy of the light of the chandeliers. The gay uniform of the officers, the court dresses of the civilians, mingled with the various gorgeous and tasteful dresses of the ladies, was a sight that baffles description. "Fair women and brave men" truly, but amid all this gaiety the most pleasing sight was the many smiling genial faces. The Viceroy, on entering, was received by everyone rising as a mark of respect, which he in his position well deserves. He wore the light-blue ribbon with the G.C.S.I.-ship order of the Star of India. Though not so commanding in figure and height as our worthy Governor, his face beams with intellect, and one could see at once that her Gracious Majesty had entrusted her Indian Empire to the care of a wise, a firm, and enlarged mind. The ball was opened by his Excellency the Viceroy dancing a quadrille with the Honorable Mrs. Bonar Deane, Lady Louisa Hall and the Military Secretary to

the Viceroy being their *vis-a-vis*; the honorable H. B. Ellis with Mrs. Arthur completing the set with two others. His Excellency the Viceroy must have been highly pleased at the hearty and affectionate manner with which he was greeted by everyone present on Friday evening.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 25.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY, BART.

On his Excellency's return from the Parade Ground to Gunness Khind he paid a visit to the mansion-house of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee having invited his Lordship to honour the house which had belonged to his illustrious father with a visit. The following gentlemen were invited to meet the distinguished guest:—Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dinshaw and Nuseerwanjee Petit, Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Noshervanjee Jamasp, Dorabjee Pestonjee, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, Nanabhoj Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Dorabjee Puddomjee, &c. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Sir Philip Wodehouse, arrived at the Fountain Hall at a little before half-past six o'clock, and was received at the entrance by Sir Jamsetjee, who conducted him to a sofa prepared for his Lordship. Sir Philip Wodehouse was seated on the left and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on the right of his Excellency the Viceroy. After conversing a few minutes, bouquets of flowers, garlands, and rose-water were distributed, and then their Excellencies entered their carriage and drove off to Gunness Khind, his Excellency the Viceroy's body guard attending upon him as usual. The Fountain Hall was elegantly decorated and lighted up on the occasion. It will be remembered that H.R.H. Prince Alfred paid a special visit to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at Khandalla about two years ago.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. THE VICEROY FROM POONA.

His Excellency the Viceroy left the Kirkee Station yesterday morning punctually at seven o'clock (railway time). The difference between railway and local time perplexed the inhabitants, and especially the visitors from Bombay, where local time is invariably kept, so that very few were present on the platform except the railway officials who came from Poona with the train. Before its arrival we observed on the platform Colonel Hume Henderson, Superintendent of Police; Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate; Mr. A. H. Leith Fraser, B.C.S. and Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, &c., &c. His Excellency the Governor-General and suite, Mr. Aitchison Foreign Secretary, the Honourable B. H. Ellis, General Norman, and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and suite, arrived at the Kirkee station at 6.30 (local time), and were received on the platform by Mr. LeMessurier, Mr. Wilson Bell, Captain Babington, and others of the Railway staff who had come from Poona in charge of the special train which had been prepared for his Excellency the Viceroy. All the arrangements for the Viceroy's departure were completed before the arrival of Lord Northbrook from Gunness Khind, so that no time was wasted at the station. His Lordship merely shook hands with those on the platform who were waiting to receive him, stepped at once into the carriage, and then the train steamed off. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Kirkee Battery in honour of his lordship's departure.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 27.

THE VICEROY AT NAGPORE.

NAGPORE, Nov. 29.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, and the following is the order of the procession observed in escorting H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General from the Nagpore Railway Station to the Presidency:—

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, N. Force.

A Troop of Cavalry.

Nagpore Volunteer Rifles with their Band.

Procession of Gentlemen on horseback.

1st Carriage.—Under-Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department; Military Secretary, H. E. Bombay Government; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, C.P., P.W.D.

2nd Carriage.—Honourable Major General Norman; Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

3rd Carriage.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras; A.D.C. in waiting; Honourable Mr. Ellis; Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

4th Carriage.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; Private Secretary to H. E., A. D. C. in waiting; Commissioner Nagpore Division; A detachment of Chief Commissioner's escort.

5th Carriage.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General; Private Secretary to His Excellency; A. D. C. in waiting; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

ON HORSEBACK.

1. On the right of H. E. the Viceroy's carriage will be the Brigadier-General Commanding Nagpore Force, the Officer Commanding the station of Seetabuldee, and Officer in command of the escort.

2. On the left of the carriage will be the Inspector-General of Police, C.P., the Deputy Commissioner Nagpore, and Superintendent of Police, Nagpore District.

3. Behind the carriage will be the Adjutant-General and the Quarter-Master-General, Madras Army.

A detachment of Chief Commissioner's escort.

A troop of Cavalry.

Times of India Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

CAMP BARODA, Nov. 30.—A gloom has been cast over this little camp by the unexpected death of Dr. Miller, Residency Surgeon, from paralysis last evening. He was taken suddenly ill on last Sunday night, and, though everything was done that medical skill could suggest, he fell a victim to the disease. By the death of Dr. Miller, in the prime of life, the station has been deprived of a kind and generous-hearted gentleman. For the short time Dr. Miller has been here he has gained the good will of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This is the fourth death we have sustained within the short period of six months. This is sad indeed, Dr. Johnstone, of Broach, was in attendance on Dr. Miller for a day or two, when Surgeon Seward, from Bombay, was sent here to relieve him. But all their skill unfortunately proved of no avail. It is hoped that Dr. Johnstone may be appointed Civil Surgeon of Broach, to the vacant place, for Dr. Johnstone was here before with H.M.'s 26th Regiment, and his kind and willing attendance on all those who sought his advice and aid has elicited the praise of this community, and they would one and all rejoice to see him back again amongst them. The mornings and evenings are pleasant now, and fever is fast disappearing.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

PILGRIMS FROM TURKISTAN.—A number of pilgrims from Turkistan, in larger force than have ever collected in any previous year, are now passing through the Punjab on their way to Bombay with the intention of visiting Mecca. They report the arrival of a very few Russian caravans, and the consequently larger demand for English piece-goods and for the Indian hill teas which are now coming into great requisition in Central Asia.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP "CROCODILE."—H.M.'s troop-ship *Crocodile*, 4,013 tons, 700 H.P., Captain G. H. Parkin, arrived in Bombay on November 25, from England. She left Portsmouth on the 19th October, Queenstown on the 25th October, Malta on the 5th November, and Suez on the 10th November. During the voyage there were three deaths and one birth. She brings 38 officers, 13 ladies, and 7 children, and 1,009 men, 110 women and 40 children.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT POWER.—We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Gervoise Barker Power, of the Royal Artillery, which event occurred at Mhow on the night of the 25th inst., through his jumping down a well. The previous day he attempted to shoot himself, but the ball only grazed his forehead. No reason can be given for this rash act, unless it be that he received bad news from home by the mail which reached Mhow on Saturday evening last. The deceased was a promising young officer, and was attached to the 1st Battery, 6th Brigade.—*Times of India*, Dec. 2.

DELAYS IN THE MAILS.—It will be remembered that the *Surat* mail steamer with the mails of Oct. 4 reached Bombay four or five days after the proper time, and that a representation was made to the Director-General of Post-offices in India, signed by a number of the passengers. A reply has just been sent by the Director-General, from which we quote the following passage:—"The entire control of British packet service being in the hands of the British post-office, it is out of my power to take any direct action in the matter, but I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Secretary, General Post-office, London, in view to the subject being brought under the consideration of her Majesty's Postmaster General."

A PARSEE JOURNALIST'S OPINION OF THE AGE.—The orthodox *Jam-i-Jamshed* does not seem to appreciate the part taken by a Parsee lady the other day in Signor Marras's concert. It says:—"A Parsee lady, the wife of Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, contrary to the usages and etiquette of her caste, sang the other day at the concert of Signor Marras. The well-wishers of the Parsee community are much pained by her appearance, and say that she has not set any good example to her sisters. Parsee males and Parsee females thoughtlessly ape English manners, which we are sure will never end in any good. We trust the appearance of Mrs. Bomonjee will be her first and last, and no lady of respectable family will follow her example."—Our daily Guzerati contemporary, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, is in ecstasies at the so-called dignified conduct of H.H. the Begum of Bhopal in having put on a veil during the Durbar ceremonies. It says:—"Although the Begum appears in public with perfect freedom she sticks to her caste customs and etiquette, and thinks it dignified to go about with a veil on her face. Being an independent ruler she can very easily join in balls and concerts without a veil, if so disposed, but she appears too sensible to follow the disgusting practice of several ladies who ape English manners. There were people in Saturday's Durbar who were anxious to catch a glimpse of

her intellectual face, but to their great disappointment she appeared in a veil with perfect decorum. Those who saw this mannerly and well-behaved lady showered praises on her, and unanimously exclaimed that she had shown herself to better advantage with a veil than without it."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. H.M.S. Crocodile, Parkin, Portsmouth.—26. Romania, Thomas, Moulmein.—28. Sehuh Jehan, Freebody, Mauritius.—30. Str. Neera, Coburn, Voravul; str. Assyria, Howell, Calcutta; str. Cocanada, Cotton, London.—Dec. 1. H.M.s Lynn, Keats, Muscat; str. Rinald, Walker, London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25. Isabella, Reid, Calcutta; John and Mary, Padua, Chittagong; str. Australia, Murray, Aden and Suez, &c.; H.M.s Vulture, Cay, Muscat.—26. John O'Gaunt, Greig, Calcutta.—28. Str. Africa, Galilee, Calcutta.—30. Str. Kurrachee, Henderson, Kurrachee; str. Calcutta, McIssac, Coast and Calcutta; Alnwick Castle, Yelland, Colombo; East, Reid, Moulmein; Allendale, Chappel, Tuticorin; Chalmers, Helps, Rangoon.—Dec. 1. Str. India, Dodero, Genoa, &c.—2. Str. Khedive, Steward, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Chambers, Master Godfrey, Mr. A. Palles, Mrs. L. H. Jarvis, and Mr. J. Taylor. For BARNSIDE.—Dr. and Mrs. Heard, Mr. J. Freemantle, Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, Mr. H. G. Scott, and Capt. Peyton. For VENICE.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, Major M. W. Parker, Mr. H. B. Gibb, and Mr. R. H. Pye. For ANCONA.—Misses (2) Freer. For SUZ.—Capt. J. S. Black.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.
ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
ditto	...	...	1s. 11 13-16d. Debit.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	7800
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1960 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	2025
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Shipping and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 2800 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	...	...	Rs. 6400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 8250 xd. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	...	...	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	Rs. 1975 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	126 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2325 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	1300
Madras Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	830
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	...	...	Rs. 725
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 227½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 2725 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 2050 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 222
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 221½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	109
Gold Leaf 994 touch	...	...	per Tola. 16-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.	...	...	16-13-6 to 16-14
Ditto Pekin	...	...	6-0-19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 97½
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	96 13 to 96 14
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	...	101
" " " 1854-55	...	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	103
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	109½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £1. 15s. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Dec. 20.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods steady. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 4.13; 8½ ditto, Rs. 5.10; 3 lb. Madapollams, Rs. 2.3. Cotton firm; Fair Dhollera, Rs. 2.14; Omra, Rs. 2.45. Exchange on London, Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 7-16d. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 103½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 110½. Freight, 52s. to 67s.

THE OLD WRECKS IN THE BAY.—The heavy sea caused by the late rough weather in the Bay has disturbed several of the wrecks lying close to the shore, but whether these wrecks have been hereby brought nearer to the land we cannot say for certain, although it appears so. The road along the part of the beach continuous to the Fort and Black Town is still in a shocking state; and every heavy downpour of rain deepens the crevices which sear it.—*Athenæum*.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BENSON, T., asst. mag. and coll., to be an asst. settlement officer of the 3rd grade, and to be invested with powers for the trial of cases. Nov. 30.
BIRKBECK, M., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Raneeckhet Road div. on Nov. 5.
BOND, R. J., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey per Govt. of India, P.W.D., Notification No. 592, dated Oct. 31, was relieved of his duties on the Neemuch (State) Railway on Nov. 13.
BURNBY, R. T., offic. dep. comr. of Firozpur, is app. offic. dep. comr. of Rohtak on being relieved of the charge of the Firozpur dist. by Col. P. Maxwell. Nov. 30.
BYRNE, E. S., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Punjab, from Mr. F. de H. Larpent on Nov. 15.
CLARKE, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, Rajpootana, is transfd. to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey. Nov. 21.
DENNIS, Rev. G. T., whose services have been placed at the disp. of this Govt., to be chaplain of the civil station of Allahabad. Nov. 30.
DURHAM, Capt. W., is app. to act as Emigration Agent in Calcutta for the Netherlands Colony of Surinam. Nov. 25.
FALKNER, R. D., C.E., exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div., Special Military Works, made over charge of the Dugshai div., Military Works, to Capt. D. Oliver on Nov. 1.
FORMAN, W. S., to be supernum. asst. to the coll. of Thana. Nov. 30.
HILL, W. J., to be a temp. supervisor, 1st grade, appointment cancelled.
HYNES, C., exec. engr., 3rd grade, made over charge of the Sutlej Bridge div. to Mr. R. Heenan, exec. engr., 1st grade, on Nov. 1.
LEWIN, Rev. I. R., is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class; the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the municipality of Dalhousie. Nov. 30.
MACDONALD, Major J., dep. supt. of revenue survey, 1st grade, to do duty in the head-quarters' office at the Presy. from Nov. 2.
MCIPHERSON, J., overseer, 2nd grade, from the Shahabad to the Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Western Doon districts. Nov. 25.
MARTIN, W. T., asst. mag. and coll., to be an asst. settlement officer of the 2nd grade, and to be invested with powers for the trial of cases. Nov. 30.
MIDDLETON, C. J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Gya dist. on Nov. 14.
NIXON—MACKESON.—Lieut. col. J. P. Nixon and Lieut. col. F. L. Mackeson respectively made over and received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Meywar, on Oct. 10.
O'FLAHERTY, J. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed exec. charge of the Rajshahye and Pubna districts on Oct. 23.
OWEN.—The servs. of Mr. L. R. Owen, proby. sub engr., 3rd grade, Soano survey div., are dispensed with from Nov. 30.
PEARSE, Capt. C. J., dep. supt., 4th class, Mysore Commission, to be town and cantonment mag. at Bangalore. Nov. 8.
PETERSON, F. W., app. in financial Notification No. 3,529, dated Oct. 11, to offic. as dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint, assumed charge of that office on Nov. 30.
PEW, J. G., sub engr., 1st grade, Eastern Soano div., is placed on special duty to assist the settlement officer, Midnapore, in the survey dept. of this branch. Nov. 25.
PROBYN, L. C., received charge of the offices of acct. gen. Punjab, and dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. E. S. Byrne on Nov. 15.
RICHARDSON, Lieut. W. F., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the 2nd Chukratia div. on special duty on Nov. 1.
ROSSER, Capt. R. H., H.M.'s 37th regt., Dagshai, is invested with powers, to be exercised within the cantonment of Dagshai, to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations. Nov. 30.
TREVOR, A. C., c.s., 2nd asst. coll. of Khandeish, has been permitted by H.M.'s principal sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave. Nov. 30.
TURNER, G. G., app. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bombay estab., reported his arrival in Bombay on Nov. 22.
TYNDALL, A. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the 4th Calcutta div. to the Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Western Doon districts. Nov. 25.
VIVIAN, G. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, who has been relieved of his duties under the Calcutta Municipality, is posted to the 4th Calcutta div. Nov. 25.
WELLAND, Rev. J., A.A., is app. to be hony. chaplain, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, in the room of the Rev. J. Stephenson, m.a., who has proc. to England on m.c. Nov. 18.
WILLIAMS.—The servs. of the Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain of Dagshai, are placed at the disp. of the Govt., N.W.P.

WILLIAMS, F. T., asst. supt., Uaidarabad Assigned Districts Revenue Survey, was transf'd. to the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey from Nov. 1.

TEMPORARY DEPARTURE OF THE HON. SIR J. STRACHEY, K.C.S.I.

Viceroy's Camp, Parell, Nov. 16.—Under 24 and 25 Vid., cap. 67, section 26, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen., leave of absence, under m.c., from Nov. 19 to March 7 next.

Under the 27th section of the said statute, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. during the abs. of the Hon. Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Mr. H. L. Dampier is app. to offic. as Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Department during the abs. of Mr. E. C. Bayley.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Surveys, Fort William, Nov. 16.

Col. J. T. Walker, R.E., supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, having returned from furl., and resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 1, the undermentioned officers reverted to their permanent apps. on that date:—

Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., offic. supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to dep. supt., 1st grade.

Capt. J. Herschel, R.E., dep. supt., from 1st to 2nd grade.

Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.E., dep. supt., from 2nd to 3rd grade.

Lieut. M. W. Rogers, from dep. supt. 3rd grade, to asst. supt., 1st grade.

MAGISTERIAL.—N. W. PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Nov. 23.)

Mr. G. J. Billings, dep. mag., to offic. as supt. of central and district jails, Meerut, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prison Act, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Mr. C. W. Mellor.

Mr. W. C. Thomas to be dist. supt. of police, Meerut.

Mr. D. F. Addis, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be posted as an asst. to the Benares dist., and to be invested with the power of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll.

Mr. T. Stoker, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be posted as an asst. to the Goruckpore dist., and to be invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll.

Mr. H. Lushington, dist. and sess. judge, to Mynpoory.

Mr. T. F. Harkness, asst. mag. and coll., to Azimgurh.

Mr. J. T. H. Halliday, asst. mag. and coll., Muttra, in the same capacity to Benares.

Mr. H. G. Pearce, asst. mag. and coll., Benares, in the same capacity to Goruckpore.

MILITARY.

BARNES—STRONG.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 29, making the following officiating appointments in 10th Bengal cav., there being no other officers available:—Capt. O. Barnes, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties. Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

BLACK.—G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 3, directing Capt. J. S. Black, 11th hussars, to proceed to England for duty with the regtl. depot, is cancelled.

BURTON—DAWES.—Lieut. F. C. Burton, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Clementi, app. 3rd squad. officer; dated Oct. 24. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, 4th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav., on probation, v. Burton; dated Oct. 24.

BUSHBY.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., dated Sept. 28, app. Capt. C. M. Bushby, 11th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Bareilly, during the abs. of the brigade major on inspection duty.

CABELL—WORSELEY.—Major W. Cabell, staff corps, to officiate as wing officer 36th N.I. during the abs. of Major Griffin on furl.; dated Oct. 31. Capt. R. Worsley, late 15th N.I., to offic. as adjt. 36th N.I. during the abs. of Lieut. Thomson on furl.; dated Oct. 31.

CHESTER, Major C. W. R., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th Goorkha regt. during the abs. of Major Turton on furl.; dated Oct. 31.

COCKBURN, Capt. A., Bengal staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service on a special annuity of £160 per annum from Nov. 22.

HUMPHREYS, Qrmr. J., from the 85th regt., to be qrmr. 2nd batt. 24th regt., v. Hawkins, who exchanges, subject to approval by her Majesty; dated Oct. 29.

KEITH, Lieut. J. B., 2nd batt. 1st regt., to have the local rank of capt. from Oct. 12.

MADDEN—VENOUR.—Capt. T. D. Madden, adjt. 5th N.I., to offic. as wing officer during the abs. of Capt. Lewes on furl.; dated Oct. 31. Capt. E. Venour, attached to the 5th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Madden; dated Oct. 31.

MOLYNEUX, Capt. W. M., general list, inf., on furl. in Europe, to be 1st wing subalt. 39th N.I., v. Baylis.

RUSSELL, Capt. B. H., general list, infantry, on furlough in Europe, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav., v. Gordon; dated Oct. 31.

TENNANT, Lieut. col. J. F., R.E., is posted to the South-Western Circle on special duty for employment in the Cyclone Wave Investigation. Nov. 25.

WHITTALL—BLOOD.—Regtl. orders confd., dated Oct. 17, app. Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, 63rd foot, to be interpreter, with effect from Nov. 15. Dated Aug. 20, app. Lieut. H. Blood to offic. as comdt. of the sappers and miners, v. Major P. Murray, deceased.

WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 11, directing Capt. C. J. Walter, 8th N.I., to continue to perform the duties of adjt., with effect from Oct. 2, the date of his promotion, and until further orders.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Surg. J. J. Clarke, in med. charge, 3rd Bengal cav.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 5.

Lieut. cols. (brevet col.) C. Dumbleton, of cav., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., Punjab; G. M. Battye, Bengal S.C., postmr. gen., 1st grade, Bombay; and J. S. Rawlins, Bengal S.C., comdt., 1st Goorkha regt. L.C.—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 8.

Majors A. W. Montagu, Bengal S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; S. S. Boulderson, Bengal S.C.; and J. A. M. Briggs, Bengal S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class—date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 8.

Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, Bengal S.C., 1st wing sub., 7th N.I.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 11.

Capt. A. E. Downing, exec. engr., personal asst. to suptg. engr., Nee-much State Railway, reported his return from the priv. leave granted to him on Nov. 3.

Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, app. asst. engr., 1st grade, by Govt. of India, P.W.D., letter No. 1,267 E-G, dated Oct. 7, reported his arrival at Indore on Nov. 13.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his departure from the Dalhousie div., Special Military Works, on Oct. 18, and his arrival in the Dugshaie Division, Military Works, on Nov. 24.

Mr. Rossenrode, app. a temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, in P.W.D. notific. No. 589, dated Oct. 30, reported his arrival at Delhi on Nov. 4. Mr. Rossenrode is posted to the 3rd div. Delhi district, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Lieut. R. J. Morgan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival in the Dalhousie div., Special Military Works, on Oct. 23.

Mr. J. W. Brassington, asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Soojabad div., reported his return from the three months' priv. leave granted him on Aug. 10 on Nov. 6.

MEDICAL.

BOYD.—At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Rawalpindi circle, the services of Asst. surg. H. Boyd are replaced at the disposal of the military dept., with effect from Nov. 10. Asst. surg. Boyd, attached to 33rd P.P. at Rawalpindi, is directed to proceed at once to Murree, and resume tempy. charge of the civil medical duties at that station.

CAYLEY, Surg. H., offic. civil surg. of the 24-Pergunnahs, to have tempy. charge of the current duties of the office of superint. of the Royal Botanical Gardens, in addition to his own duties.

JOHNSON, Surg. major C., in med. charge of 1st Bengal cav., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from Dec. 1.

LYONS, Surg. R. T., offic. in 8th N.I., to have med. charge of 28th N.I., v. Williams, app. to 40th N.I. Dated Oct. 24.

PEMBERTON, Surg. major G. R., M.D., to offic. in med. charge of 45th N.I., during the absence of Surg. Farncombe on furlough. Dated Oct. 24.

SKEEN, Asst. surg., in med. charge at Murree, is app. to med. charge of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab's Camp. Nov. 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to cancel Rule 2 under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Rule 1 under Section 7 of supplement E to that Code, and the second sentence in Section 31 of the Acting Allowance Code; and to sanction the following addition to Chapter 1 of the Civil Leave Code:—

Section 3 B.—If an officer who is absent on leave obtain promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibility, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once; otherwise the promotion of an absent officer shall have effect only from the date of his return to duty.

This section applies to military officers in civil employ, and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the supplements to this code.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to Chapter 1 of the Civil Leave Code:—

Section 3 C.—An officer who is discharged from the public service, and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.

This section applies to officers who are subject to the rules in the supplements to this Code.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned members of H.M.'s Bengal C.S. reported their arrival at Allahabad on the dates specified opposite their names:—Messrs. E. Stack, Nov. 2; D. E. Addis, Nov. 14; T. Stocker, Nov. 14; H. M. Bird, Nov. 4; and J. Macpherson, Nov. 1.

The undermentioned members of H.M.'s Bengal C.S. reported their arrival at Lahore on the dates specified opposite their names:—Messrs. E. B. Francis, Nov. 5, and T. G. Walker, Nov. 4.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. N. Phillips, assistant commissioner of North Luckimpore, for two months, from January 15 next. Mr. R. Pereira, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, from Nov. 6, the day following the date of his return from England, to enable him to re-join his appointment at Dacca. Mr. H. Summers, accountant, 4th

grade, attached to the Peshawur division, availed himself of privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 11 of the Inspector-general of Military Works, of Oct. 19, 1872, on Nov. 9. The Rev. J. A. Mackay, B.D., chaplain of Meerut, three months' privilege leave. Two years' furlough granted to the Rev. E. Godfrey, M.A., chaplain of Landour, is hereby cancelled. Mr. T. Hart-Davies, supernumerary assistant collector, Sholapur, has leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs, from Jan. 20, 1873.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed, on Nov. 4, the tests specified agreeably to G.G.O. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindoe: Lieut. J. A. Barlow, 107th foot. Sanscrit, under clause 8: Brev. maj. H. A. Little, 13th N.I. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 56th foot; Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennett, 37th foot; Lieut. F. Bigg, R.A. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on Nov. 4:—Gunner H. McGregor, A baty. F. brig. R.H.A.; Hospital apprentice J. Gauge, 21st hussars. Private C. Campbell, 21st hussars; Private W. Drinkwater, 21st hussars; Lieut. T. Palmer, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Private W. Deane, 1st batt. 17th foot; Lance corp. R. Hannigan, 36th foot; Private J. Boyce, 62nd foot; Capt. L. Hornby, 70th foot; Lieut. F. H. Maturin, 70th foot; Lance corp. P. Leyden, 70th foot; Staff assist. surg. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., 106th foot; Lance corp. R. D. Ferns, 106th foot; Private J. Spencer, 106th foot; Sergt. L. Sharpe, comdt. dept.; Barrack sergt. T. Mace; Barrack sergt. W. Pinkman; Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, 72nd foot; Serg. G. Cowley, public works dept.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in November) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—G.O.C.C. directing Capt. J. S. Black, 11th hussars, to proceed to England, for duty with the regimental depot, is cancelled. Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, of A battery 16th brigade, R.A., will proceed to England this season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery, at Shoeburyness on the 1st January next. That part of G.O.C.C. directing the undermentioned officer to proceed to England to join the regimental depot is hereby cancelled:—Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd foot. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officer, detailed for duty at the regimental depot, will proceed to England during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Capt. R. S. Lemon, 1st battalion 14th foot. With reference to the General Orders issued by the Government of Bombay, Oct. 24, permitting Sub-Conductor William Willson, attached to the office of the Adjutant general, and Sub-conductor William Gransmore, attached to the office of the Deputy adjutant general of royal artillery, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, these warrant officers are granted furlough for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. C. J. Walter, Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 8th regt. N.I., for one year. Lieut. col. J. Emerson, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Dinapore, for two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BARLOW, R. W., to be coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput during the employment of Mr. Dalzell on other duty. Nov. 26.

CARMICHAEL, D. F., acting secy. to Govt. in the revenue dept., to be secy. to Govt. in the revenue dept. Nov. 26.

CONNINGHAM, Capt. W., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, will be considered to have joined the P.W. dep., on the 12th inst., and he will proceed to join the Madura dist. at the public expense. Nov. 26.

ELLIS, Hon. R. S., C.B., was this day (Nov. 26) sworn a member of Council for this Presidency, pursuant to his appt. by H.M.

HUBLESTON, Hon. W., officg. chief secy. to Govt., to be chief secy. to Government.

MASTER, C. G., to be coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam during the absence of Mr. Minchin on leave. Nov. 26.

MINCHIN, J. L., to be coll. and mag., and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam. Nov. 26.

MONTGOMERIE, Capt. P., officg. dist. engr. of Trichinopoly, to offic. as dist. engr. of Tanjore during the absence on special duty and priv. leave of Major R. F. Oakes, R.E. Nov. 26.

POPE, Rev. H., chap. of Coimbatore, to act as chap. of Cannanore during the absence of the Rev. J. M. Walker on leave. Nov. 26.

TENNANT, Major T. B. E., dep. inspir. gen. of police, Northern range, will be considered to have been on special duty at the Presy. from Oct. 28 to Nov. 14.

MILITARY.

CHAPLIN—LECKEY.—Lieuts. A. Chaplin, of the gen. list, inf., and G. Lecky, S.C., to be capt., by brevet, from Nov. 12.

COLLINS—Riding master L. Collins, 4th regt. light cav., is prom. to the rank of dep. assist. comsy. Nov. 26.

GUNNING—The servs. of Capt. O. G. Gunning, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Nov. 25.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. M. A., S.C., to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, during the absence of Capt. A. F. Loughton, on duty at the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdal. Nov. 25.

RETURN HOME OF A BATTERY R.H.A.

The head quarters and B battery D brigade R.H.A. are struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from Nov. 15, the date of their embarkation from Bombay.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Lieut. col. R. H. Bolton, staff corps, deputy asst. qrmr. gen., Ceded Districts; arrived at Bombay Nov. 8.
Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, staff corps; arrived at Madras Nov. 14.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) A. C. Williams, staff corps; arrived at Madras Nov. 16.

To Do DUTY.

Capt. H. G. Puckle, S.C., on prom. to major, to gen. duty, Kamptee.
Capt. J. Lampen, S.C., on prom. to major, to gen. duty, Madras.
Capt. S. H. Williams, S.C., on prom. to major, to continue to offic. as wing officer, 24th N.I., until arrival of Lieut. col. Neild.
Capt. H. E. A. Lawford, attached 32nd N.I., at Trichinopoly, until arrival of 32nd at that station, Madras.
Capt. K. F. Stevenson, from acting 2nd wing sub., 38th N.I., to 1st wing sub., 38th N.I., and Capt. E. H. Eyre from offic. 1st wing sub., 38th N.I., to acting 2nd wing sub., 38th N.I.—with effect from Dec. 9, v. Lidderdale, prom.
Lieut. (brevet capt.) A. C. Williams, attached 21st N.I., to qrmr., 21st N.I.—from Dec. 9, v. Puckle, prom.
Capt. T. Obbard, from actg. 2nd wing subalt. 17th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I.—from Dec. 20, v. Lampen, prom.
Capt. T. R. Tabuteau, from offic. 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I.—from Dec. 10, v. Cox, prom.
Capt. E. L. Armstrong, from offic. qrmr. 24th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 24th N.I.—from Dec. 12, v. Williams, promd. To continue to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his substantive app.
Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. E. Thorpe, offic. 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I.—from Dec. 13, v. Adamson, who vacates.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in November) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. (local major) G. F. Gildea, 2nd battalion 21st foot, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of Lord Napier of Magdala's approval. Capt. H. G. H. Grubbe, 48th foot, to England for six months from date of embarkation, in anticipation of his retirement from the service being sanctioned by the C. in C. in India. Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, 76th foot, for six months from Nov. 1, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in the Civil Engineering College, Madras. Asst. surg. J. W. Strong, in medical charge 32nd N.I., from Nov. 4, or date of departure—Bombay. Asst. apoth. G. H. Stiles till Nov. 15—Madras and Bangalore. Capt. C. E. Pritchard, R.A., brigade major, Nagpore force, from Nov. 12 or date of departure—Bombay.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. W. W., C.B., C.E., has been app. exec. engr., Aden, as an exec. engr., 1st grade, on return from furl. Nov. 28.

GRANT—STACE.—Mr. H. M. Grant and Lieut. E. V. Stace passed the prescribed examination in Guzerathi.

MARK, A. W. P., probat. asst. supt. in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, has been prom. to rank of asst. supt. from Oct. 29.

RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., to act as Chief Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, with charge of the Separate Department, during the abs. of the Hon. F. S. Chapman. Nov. 28.

REID—SINCLAIR.—Messrs. G. B. Reid and W. F. Sinclair respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 2nd asst. coll., Khandeish, and railway mag., Bhosawul, on Nov. 4.

SINCLAIR, W. F., an asst. coll. and a mag. full power in the Khandeish dist., is invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860 in that dist.

TREVOR, A. C., 2nd asst. coll. of Khandeish, has been permitted by H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave. Nov. 28.

TURNER, G. G., app. by H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on Nov. 22.

WILLIAMS, F. T., asst. supt., Hyderabad assigned dists., rev. survey, was transfd. to the Southern Maratha Country Rev. Survey from Nov. 1.

PERSIAN GULF RESIDENCY.

With reference to the notific. in this dept., dated July 25, it is hereby notified that Capt. C. Grant, Mr. J. Edwards, and Mr. G. Lucas have been app. substantive *pro tem* 1st asst. Political Resident, 2nd asst. Political Resident, and unconv. asst. Resident in the Persian Gulf, respectively, with effect from Oct. 27, 1871.

MILITARY.

BUSHE, Lieut. col. H. K., inf., is placed on gen. duty, Mhow.
GUNTER.—The following app. is made:—Lieut. and local capt. E. Gunter, 59th regt., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Capt. Hatchell, 3-60th Rifles, proc. to Europe with his regt.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Headqrs. Poona, Nov. 16.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of Stats for India, on the dates specified:—

Nov. 8.

Col. J. S. Kemball, staff corps, comdt. 24th N.I.
Lieut. col. T. T. Piers, staff corps.
Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D.
Major G. S. Hawthorn, staff corps, wing officer 24th N.I.

Nov. 11.

Major H. P. Sykes, 2nd squad. officer, 2nd cav.

POONA ARMY CORPS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Headqrs., Poona, Nov. 8.—Until further orders the C. in C. will assume the special command of the troops in Poona and Kirkee, with reference to all arrangements for the parading and movement of troops.

All matters connected with discipline and interior economy will be referred to the general officer commanding Poona division of the army, who will on all occasions of parade take command of the three brigades composing the infantry division.

REMOUNTS COMMITTEE.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 982 of 1869, the committee for the purchase of remounts this season will be composed as follows:—

Lieut. col. Reid, 18th brigade R.A.

Major Blundell, 3rd hussars.

Capt. Greig, 18th brigade R.A.

Vet. surg. Plunkett, 9th brigade R.A., to attend the committee.

SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT.—ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

No. 781.—The following G.O. by the Government of India, dated Nov. 5, No. 1,138, is published:—

No. 1,138.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following scale of establishment of Royal Artillery in India, is, with reference to G.O. by the C. in C. of Sept. 11, notified for general information:—

	Indian Establishment.				
	Garrison Brigades. 5th, 6th, 13th, and 23rd.	Field Brigades.			
		8th Brigade.	9th Brigade.	16th, 19th, and 20th Brigades.	18th Brigade.
Col. comdt.	1	...	1	...	1
Colonels ...	2	...	2	...	2
Lieut. colonels	4	...	4	...	4
Majors ...	7	...	7	...	7
Captains ...	7	...	7	...	7
Lieutenants	21	...	21	...	21
Vetnry. surgs.	—	...	4	...	4
Riding master	—	...	1	...	1
Adjutant ...	1	...	1	...	1
Quartermaster	1	...	1	...	1
Officers ...	44	...	49	...	49

Strength of a Brigade of Seven Batteries.

Rank.	Field.	Garrison.
Colonel commandant	...	1
Colonels	...	2
Lieutenant colonels	...	4
Majors or 1st captains	...	7
Captains	...	7
Lieutenants	...	21
Veterinary surgeons	...	2
Riding master	...	1
Adjutant	...	1
Quartermaster	...	1
Total	47	44
Sergeant major	...	1
Quartermaster sergeant	...	1
Field battery sergeant majors	...	7
Field battery quartermaster sergeants	...	7
Battery sergeant majors	...	7
Armourer sergeant	...	1
Hospital sergeant	...	1
Orderly-room clerk	...	1
Trumpet major	...	1
Sergeants	...	42
Farriers and carriage smiths	...	1
Trumpeters	...	14
Armstrong armourers	...	Nil.
Total	77	55

MEDICAL.

WADE, Staff surg. T. W., 60th foot, is directed to proceed to London, and report himself to the adjt. gen. Nov. 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The examination of officers attending garrison instruction will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 15, under detailed instructions, which will be communicated to the general officers commanding the Poona and Mhow divisions.

The boards of examination will be detailed as far as possible, in conformity with paragraph VII. Horse Guards G.O. No. 65 of 1870. The president should in all cases be a field officer of artillery, or an officer of similar rank who has passed the staff college.

Garrison instructors will report to the officer commanding the station the date on which the examination may conclude, in order that the officers composing the class may be directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

The next course of garrison instruction will commence on Nov. 1, and

general officers commanding divisions and districts will send to the adjt. gen. on Oct. 1 the names of the officers selected to go through the course, in conformity with rules laid down in paragraph 9 of G.O.C. No. 725 of 1871.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Oct. 2.—No. 3,282.—The Governor General in Council directs that Rule 4 of section 66, Civil Pension Code be cancelled, and that the following rules be added to the Code:—

Section 46, Rule 3.—If an officer has held more than one appointment, in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity or pension and gratuity, admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone.

The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the Rules 56 (b) and (c), limiting its amount to a certain maximum fixed with reference to length of service and average emoluments.

An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.

Section 96 A.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the financial department, receive a pension or gratuity in respect to one or more of such appointments, without retiring from the service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether: but, in such case, any pension or gratuity which may be admissible to him in respect to the office or offices of which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following is to be added as a note under Rule 1 of Section 53 of the Civil Pension Code:—

NOTE.—The Secretary of State wrote regarding this rule thus in Public Despatch No. 87, dated Aug. 8, 1872:—I trust that the various Governments and Administrations will always be disposed to extend to this rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may in no case be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient native officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension.

(Signed)

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Bombay Castle, Oct. 16.

Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Adjutant General's Office, head quarters, Poona, Nov. 27. The undermentioned officers are reported to have completed a course of instruction in army signalling, and have received certificates of qualification:—Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., Capt. G. M. Crickshank, R.E., Capt. H. T. Christie, general list, Capt. W. H. Nicolson, general list, Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, staff corps.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in November) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. P. de Teissier, F brigade R.H.A., to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. F. Chambers, Djbattery 18th brigade R.A., to England, overland, troop ship, from date of embarkation. Major J. Ritchie, C battery 9th brigade R.A., to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Major H. C. McDonald, 108th foot, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure. Asst. surg. E. Colson, for thirty days, from date of departure to Kurrachee, preparatory to Europe. Asst. surg. J. H. H. Tothill, to England, from date of departure. Mr. T. Taylor, acting first class third grade subordinate judge of Circi in the Canara district, two months from Dec. 15. Mr. J. W. Walker, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, two months from Dec. 2. Mr. J. Hart Dvais, supernumerary assistant collector, Sholapore, six months, on urgent private affairs, from Jan. 20, 1873.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Belgaum, on Nov. 4, 1872, No. 1,503, Private Walding George, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—That he, the said Private Walding George, on the 1st day of October, 1872, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army serving at Belgaum, a place in H.M.'s dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did, at Belgaum aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide, amounting to murder, by doing an act, that is to say, by striking repeatedly with a stick on the head No. 1,285, Private Joseph Thomas, of H.M.'s 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, with the intention of causing the death of the said Private Joseph Thomas, and thereby having caused hurt to him, the said act being then and there done by the said Walding George whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel, and the said Joseph Thomas not taking the risk of death with his own consent. Finding: The Court find that the prisoner, No. 1,503, Private Walding George, 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 1,503, Private Walding George, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, to suffer penal servitude for life, and do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—(Signed) R. RICHARDS, Colonel, 6th Regt. N.I., President. Approved and confirmed, with the exception of the discharge with ignominy, which, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Court was not com-

potent to award.—(Signed) A. SPENCER, Lieutenant general, Commander in Chief, Bombay. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the Bombay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in November) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Riding master H. B. Germany, 21st hussars, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Colonel W. McDonald, 5th foot (1st battalion), to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. H. C. Cowell, 36th foot, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Sub lieutenant G. Dunsmure, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Lieutenant (local captain) and adjutant N. Huskisson, 70th foot, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Capt. R. C. Richardson, 106th foot, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. J. J. Mallandaine, to England, per first troopship, from date of departure. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Kynsey (B battery 9th brigade), R.A., from Oct. 8 to Dec. 7. Paymaster (major) F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. H. C. M. Turnbull, 6th foot (1st battalion), to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. A. D. Eden, 26th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. col. A. J. Fitzgerald, 60th foot (2nd battalion), to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Capt. E. A. Illingworth, 85th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Assistant surgeon C. F. Richards, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Staff assistant surgeon Toughton, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Conductor P. Leahy, of the Bengal Army Commissariat Department, for two years. Sub conductor A. Ashford, of the Barrack Department, for fifteen months. Lieut. colonel C. W. Miles, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Major M. W. Parker, staff corps, for two years. Capt. J. R. Yule, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Capt. C. E. Pritchard, royal (Madras) art., brigade major, Nagpur force, for eighteen months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 20.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. C. O. Gould, from the 8th hussars, to be lieut., v. B. D. Harrison, who exchanges; G. H. T. v. N. Pole, gent., to be sub-lieut., v. I. MacIvor, transfd. to the 3rd hussars; Dec. 21.
54th Foot.—Lieut. H. Skey retires upon temp. half pay; Dec. 21.
65th Foot.—A. G. A. Durand, India cadet, to be sub-lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Price, retired; Dec. 21.
83rd Foot.—R. C. G. Mayne, India cadet, to be sub-lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. W. S. Burnet, retired; Dec. 21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. T. K. Birnie, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of Art. 342 of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Nov. 23.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—At Tirhoot, Nov. 24, wife of H. E. Abbott, Tewarrah Factory, daughter.
BAIRD—Nov. 28, wife of Lieut. Baird, R.E., son.
BARRETT—At Mazagon, Nov. 24, wife of T. Barrett, chief engr. s.s. *Sir Bartle Frere*, son.
BRYDEN—At Simla, Nov. 19, wife of Dr. Bryden, son.
CARTER—Nov. 21, wife of Capt. C. S. Carter, dep. paymr., Punjab, son.
COCHRANE—Nov. 22, wife of Major Cochrane, 8th (the King's) regt., son.
COLELLO—At Mazagon, Nov. 25, wife of W. Colello, inspr. of police, son.
DOBBIN—At Meerut, Nov. 19, wife of Major G. M. Dobbin, R.H.A., son, prematurely.
DRAKE—At Bareilly, Nov. 22, wife of F. Drake, qrmr., 5th fusiliers, son.
EWING—At Madras, Nov. 25, wife of Capt. J. Ewing, M.S.C., son.
GARWOOD—At Meerut, Nov. 21, wife of Lieut. J. F. Garwood, R.E., son.
GREENE—At Cocanada, Nov. 13, wife of J. Greene, son.
GUINNESS—At Kidderpore, Nov. 22, wife of A. R. Guinness, daughter.
GUTHRIE—At Lucknow, Nov. 22, wife of Surg. Guthrie, R.A., daughter.
HADDON—At Darjeeling, Nov. 19, wife of Serg. major W. Haddon, Convalescent depot, son.
HAYGARTH—At Agra, Nov. 25, wife of C. S. Haygarth, inspr. of Post-Jones—At Sarun, Nov. 14, wife of G. V. Jones, of Gonatia, Beerboom, son.
LAUGHTON—At Bangalore, Nov. 21, wife of Capt. A. T. Laughton, Madras staff corps, daughter.
MARTYR—At Secunderabad, Nov. 17, wife of Lieut. col. Martyr, 5th regt. M.N.I., daughter.
ORTON—At Darjeeling, Nov. 13, wife of Rev. F. Orton, chaplain, son.
PRIDEAUX—At Rajkote, Kattiawar, Nov. 24, wife of Capt. R. A. Prideaux, comdg. H.H. the Gaskwar's Dharee batt., son.
RALPH—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of J. Ralph, B.P.S., daughter.
SINCLAIR—At Chukrata, Nov. 16, wife of Apory. W. Sinclair, son.
STATHAM—At Agra, Nov. 7, wife of J. Statham, son.
STEWART—At the Custom-house, Fort, Nov. 26, wife of C. Stewart, son.
TWISS—At Byculia, Nov. 23, wife of J. Twiss, G.I.P. Railway, son.
VANRENEN—At Moradabad, Nov. 21, wife of Major A. D. Vanrenen, B.S.C., daughter, stillborn.

WALKER—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of J. G. Walker, Bengal Coal Company, son, prematurely.
WARNEFORD—At Port Blair, Nov. 9, wife of Rev. T. Warneford, chaplain, son, still-born. [N.I., son.
WATSON—At Bareilly, Nov. 18, wife of Col. E. D. Watson, 11th regt., son.
WELLS—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, wife of Capt. T. W. Wells, of the I.G.S.N. Company, daughter.
WHITTEN—At Barrackpore, Nov. 23, wife of Arthur Whitten, son.

MARRIAGES.

BELLEW—ALLSOPP.—At Barrackpore, Nov. 23, F. D. Bellw, to Mary, second daughter of the late W. Allsopp, Barrackpore.
EVANS—NICHOLS.—At Bombay, Nov. 25, A. I. Evans, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. B. Nichols, Newport Mows.
FALLON—FALLON.—At Bombay, Nov. 27, P. K. Fallon, Capt. H. H. the Nizam's army, to Ellen, second daughter of A. D. Fallon, late of Bombay.
GOTT—MASKELL.—At Vepory, Nov. 23, J. A. Gott, Kendal, Westmoreland, Submarine Telegraph Company, Madras, to Laura H., eldest daughter of the late J. Maskell, barrister-at-law, Madras.
INGRAM—SKINNER.—At Mussoorie, Nov. 21, T. L. Ingram, barrister-at-law, to Victoria H. G., only daughter of the late G. Skinner.
TONKIN—BRYSON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, J. Tonkin, to Isabella Bryson.
UNWIN—NORMAN.—At Abbottabad, Nov. 16, Capt. W. H. Unwin, Bengal staff corps, to Annie G., youngest daughter of the late J. Norman.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, T. H. H., inf. son of J. Anderson, M.D.
CALWELL—At sea, Nov. 22, on board the steamer *Othello*, Jane, wife of Capt. R. J. Calwell, H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters.
DAVIS—At Mooltan, Nov. 14, Anne B., child of C. G. C. Davis, aged 1.
D'ABREU—At Lahore, F. P. D'Abreu, aged 43.
DEVERE—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, Margaret, wife of G. De Vere.
FALLE—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, G. N. Falle, aged 34.
FRERICKS—At Vellore, Nov. 20, Louisa A., wife of A. G. Frericks.
GORMAN—At Calcutta, Nov. 19, Caroline J., daughter of J. H. Gorman, of Kidderpore, aged 17. [aged 2.
HARRISON—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, A. L., youngest son of L. Harrison.
HART—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, Mrs. Mary Hart, aged 70.
HEATH—At Rangoon, Nov. 20, Catherine, wife of J. Heath.
INCE—At Rawul Pindi, Nov. 21, Amy M., infant child of J. Ince.
ROBERTSON—At Kingston, Canada, Oct. 8, R. H. Robertson, late capt. R.A., aged 33.
STEVENSON—At Tranquebar, Nov. 18, Major E. B. Stevenson, late 46th regt. Madras N.I., aged 63.
WALKER—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, Eliza S. L., wife of J. G. Walker, Bengal Coal Company, aged 39.
WEBSTER—At Kidderpore, Nov. 21, J. A. H., infant son of F. Webster.
WILLIAMS—At Dugshai, Nov. 20, Bertha A., child of the Rev. D. P. Williams, senior chaplain, aged 6.

Official Papers.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S REPLY TO THE MADRAS MEMORIAL.

The following is a despatch from the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India to H.E. the Right hon. the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, October 16, 1872, No. 113 (Financial):—

I have considered in Council your public letter, dated July 12 last, No. 18, forwarding a memorial for certain European and East Indian inhabitants of the Madras Presidency praying for a definition of the term "Natives of India," as used in the official correspondence of the Government of India referred to by the memorialists.

2. That correspondence related to the grant of leave of absence to members of the uncovenanted service, and to the necessity which existed for laying down rules to meet the cases of educational officers and some other uncovenanted servants, with special qualifications, whose services had been obtained in this country, as well as the general body of uncovenanted servants, including natives of India and some Europeans.

3. In dealing with this subject I deemed it necessary to guard against the application of the benefits of the rules which were framed to meet the cases of Europeans specially qualified and appointed from England to other Europeans who entered the service under entirely different conditions, and I, therefore, in a financial despatch dated the 6th December, 1871, No. 451, desired that it might be regarded as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from, that Europeans "appointed in India to offices should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough, of course, included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices."

4. The Act 33 Vic. cap. 3, referred to by the memorialists, had been previously passed (on March 25, 1870), and, in reference to the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service in India, it provided that the words "the Natives of India" should "include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

5. It was not my intention to modify in any way the definition of the term "Natives of India," as contained in that Act; and it is obvious, from the correspondence, that it was my desire to secure to them increased employment in the service of Government.

6. You will acquaint the memorialists accordingly.

Home.

THE DEATH OF SIR DONALD M'LEOD.—OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

The investigation ordered by the Board of Trade with regard to the circumstances of the accident that led to the death of Sir Donald M'Leod at the Gloucester-road Station of the Metropolitan District Railway, was resumed on Saturday at the Offices of the Board. Captain Tyler, with the assistance of Mr. Cumberland, barrister, conducted the inquiry.

Dr. Lankester, Coroner for Central Middlesex, tendered evidence in regard to the general character of such accidents as that which happened to Sir D. M'Leod. He thought the practice of trying to enter or leave a carriage while it was in motion was very much fostered by the example of porters and guards, who seemed as if they were desirous of demonstrating the facility with which it might be done. He was convinced, since his attention had been turned to the subject, that something might be effected in the way of preventing the result of this carelessness and inattention on the part of the public, by placing a prolonged footboard from one end of the carriages to the other. He did not say that it would altogether prevent accidents, because people were occasionally knocked down by the doors and steps of the carriages, and he had a case then under investigation in which a man had died from injuries inflicted in that way. He thought the prolonged footboard should be above the platform, as, if placed below, old and infirm persons might get their feet caught by the edge of the platform in stepping upon the footboard, and that it should project three or four inches over it. He had seen a railway in the Channel Islands, in Guernsey, constructed in that way, and though the traffic was immense no accident had ever happened. He had gone into the question whether accidents occurred most frequently at high or low platforms, and on which lines they occurred most frequently, but he thought they were the least frequent on the North London, considering their traffic. He would suggest that trains should never start till the platform was clear, and that the public should be impressed with the fact that the farther they were from a moving carriage the better.

Mr. G. Twynan, who stated that he was a frequent traveller on the Metropolitan District Railway, complained that sufficient time was not allowed to get into carriages safely.

Mr. Neele, General Passenger Superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway Company, announced that his company had decided to adopt the suggestion of a continuous footboard.

After a long conversation, 3ft. 1½ in. was accepted as a standard height for the platforms on the lines connected with the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District systems, and 2ft. 4½ in. as the standard distance of the platform from the rails. The question whether the continuous footboards should be above or below the edge of the platform was then discussed. Captain Tyler and the majority of the professional gentlemen favoured its being above, but Mr. Fowler, C.E., rather preferred its being below, and expressed a strong opinion against its being used as a step in any case. As to a footboard level with the platform, and as near to the edge as possible, he insisted that it would throw every one down who happened to step partly upon it and partly upon the platform if there was the slightest movement of the train. Finally, it was decided that the continuous footboard should be fixed at 3ft. 4½ in. high when the carriages are unloaded, bringing it, with the springs down, about one inch above the level of the highest platform on the Metropolitan system. In the interests of the public Mr. Fowler desired it should be made known that there was peculiar danger in getting into or leaving a carriage while in motion on the Metropolitan Railway, because the engines, being made especially powerful for the traffic, a train, immediately on starting, acquired rapid motion as compared with an ordinary train; and, in the same way, it was going rapidly on reaching a station, there being exceedingly powerful breaks to stop it in a shorter space than on an ordinary railway.

Captain Tyler said the rule as to starting trains on the Metropolitan Railway, for which he had asked at the last meeting, had been furnished him, and he found that "all drivers when on a journey will be under the control of the guard in charge of the train, and must receive instructions only from him as to starting. The guard must be especially careful not to give the signal until he is quite certain the station signal is at caution, and that all the passengers are in the carriages and the doors all closed." This, said Captain Tyler, was an excellent rule, but it was not so much obeyed as it ought to be, since he had seen guards start the trains when he was getting in, and when doors were not shut. He thought it would be wise that a little more supervision should be exercised over the guards in this matter.

Colonel Innes, relative of Sir Donald M'Leod, said he had been watching the Gloucester-road Station ever since the accident, and declared that the presence of three trains at once was a matter of constant occurrence. Although he believed that it was true, as had been stated, that the accident to Sir Donald M'Leod was his own fault, so much had been said about the conduct of passengers in getting in and out of trains in motion, that he wished to point out they were not

altogether to blame. There was a rule that a train should not start until it was ready; but he was able to say, from his own observation, that that rule was habitually violated, and that the short time of stopping at the platform obliged people often to get in and out while the train was in motion.

Captain Tyler said that the only thing which remained was to draw the attention of the other companies using the Metropolitan lines, namely, the Midland, the Great Northern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover, to what they had just agreed to do as regarded continuous footboards, and to ascertain whether they would consent to add them to their carriages. He thought there would be no difficulty in their doing so now that a standard height and distance had been agreed upon.

The proceedings then terminated.

Miscellaneous.

THE ASSAM COMPANY.—The directors of the Assam Company have resolved to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent., being £1 per share.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traffic return, for the week ending the 26th October, exhibits a decrease of £2,824.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company have declared a further interim dividend of 6s. per share on account of the profits for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's screw troop-relief steamship *Jumna*, Captain Richards, arrived on Dec. 19 at Portsmouth Harbour from Bombay. The deaths on board since leaving Bombay have been only one invalided soldier and three children. The 20th Hussars were sent by railway to Colchester, the D Battery of Royal Horse Artillery to Exeter, and the garrison artillery to Woolwich. The invalided soldiers were sent by ambulance railway cars to the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Netley.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £650,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £315,700; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £114,300. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 14 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 24 per cent. Above on all the Presidencies in full. The average rate on Calcutta and Bombay was 1s. 10-65d., and on Madras 1s. 10-68d.

THE NETHERLANDS CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR THE EAST INDIES.—We are informed that by the new Indian Tariff which has lately passed the States General of Holland, and which will come into operation on the 1st of January, 1874, changes are made which will favourably affect British industry and commerce. Differential duties are abolished, and the scale of duties on imports is reduced. Silk, cotton, linens, ribbons, &c., of British manufacture, which now pay a duty of 20 per cent., will, after the 1st of January, 1874, pay only 6 per cent.; and similar advantages will be extended to other British exports.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The report of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, to be submitted to the meeting on December 23, states that the net revenue for the half-year ending June last amounted to £59,850, or 22-44 per cent. of the receipts, against £24,571, or 10-52 per cent. at the corresponding period of 1871. The working expenses have been high, owing chiefly to the floods on the Punjab and Delhi section of the line. It is added that the loss which the company had sustained in the death of Sir Donald M'Leod, the deputy chairman, cannot be repaired.

A VICEREGAL DESERT SERVICE.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting an elegant and artistic work in Art-pottery last week, on exhibition at Messrs. Pellatt and Wood's show-rooms, Baker-street. The collection consists of a rich and costly desert service, large enough to accommodate eighty persons at table, every article of crockery, &c., painted with the Order of the Star of India, and designed and manufactured by Messrs. Pellatt and Wood for Lord Northbrook, Governor-General of India. The exquisite workmanship and splendid emblazonry of this collection entitles it to range in Art with the paintings on pottery of Coleman, Minton, or Ludovici.

INDIA-OFFICE AUTHORS.—We notice with satisfaction that the younger members of the Home Establishment are anxious to win their spurs in the field of letters, in which their elder colleagues, Sir John Kaye, Messrs. William Thornton, Herman Merivale, Juliaud Danvers, Clements Markham, &c., have already earned fame, and in which the Messrs. James and John Stuart Mill, Peacock, Chas. Lamb, and others of the old Company's worthies were renowned. Mr. F. C. Danvers, Associate Institution C.E., of the Public Works Department, has published a work on coal economy, and M. J. M. Wigner, B.A., of the Store Department, has issued a treatise on telegraphy. We learn that the last addition to the permanent Home Establishment will shortly have a book in the press.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—A competitive examination, it is announced, will be held in July next, for the selection of fifty candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey. For further particulars we refer to the official notice in our advertising columns.

THE EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From Southampton, per *Pera*, Dec. 5, 1872: Gold—Bombay, £17,800; per *Mongolia*, Dec. 12, 1872: Gold—Bombay, £820. Silver, £29,000; per *Delhi*, Dec. 19, 1872: Silver—Bombay, £4,500; Gold—Ceylon, £1,860; Madras, £498. Export of bullion by the Steamers of the Messageries Impériales. From Marseilles, per *Moeris*, Nov. 28, 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £55,065; per *Alphee*, Dec. 5, 1872: Gold—Alexandria, £52,854; per *Pei-ho*, Dec. 8, 1872: Gold—Pondicherry, £150; Silver—Madras, £500; Calcutta, £3,292. Subjoined were the prices of silver: Bar, 5s. 0½d. per oz. Standard. Mexican dollars, old die 5s. per oz.; new die, 4s. 10½d. per oz.; 5 Francs, 4s. 11d. per oz.

THE ACCIDENT TO SIR DONALD McLEOD.—Pursuant to the notice given by Captain Tyler at the inquiry on Friday week concerning the death of Sir Donald McLeod, on the Metropolitan District Railway, an official inspection was on Friday last made by that gentleman of the whole of the stations between Broad-street and the Mansion House, with a view to ascertain how far it would be possible to improve the footpaths of the carriages with reference to the construction of the various platforms. Captain Tyler was accompanied by Mr. Cumberland, the legal assessor appointed by the Board of Trade to assist in the inquiry, and by the principal officers of the Great Western, the London and North-Western, the Metropolitan, and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies. Among those present were Mr. Grierson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Broyles, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Denne, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Tomlinson, and there were also present Colonel Pollock and Mr. Henry Pollock, friends of the late Sir Donald McLeod.

A JOB.—The Bombay Press is loud in its censure of an appointment just made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, by which Sir Augustus Spencer's nephew, a young officer with no qualifications other than his relationship to the military chief of the Presidency, becomes a brigade-major on the establishment, to the detriment of numerous deserving officers, both of the British and Indian forces. Our views on the subject of Indian Staff selections we expressed so recently that it is scarcely necessary to pass comment on this last breach of faith. Suffice it to say, we consider Sir Augustus Spencer's act an exceedingly foolish one. Whatever be the position a man may hold, it is always desirable he should possess the confidence of those serving about him. This confidence General Spencer, in making this last selection, at once forfeits. But we trust he may see his error now that it has been pointed out to him, and make search for a more fitting man. It is evident he will not have to look long.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday at the London Tavern; Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. French, the chairman, presided. The report was taken as read. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the improved position of their affairs. Not only did the line pay for the first time the full guaranteed interest, but a small amount beyond it, so that the dividend would be received, as it were, free of income-tax. Before two more half-years were over the state of the company would be that they would always be able to pay the Government guaranteed interest and something more. Mr. Hartridge seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, which was agreed to without discussion. Resolutions were passed, authorising the distribution for the past half-year of a dividend at the rate of 1s. 8d. per cent. per annum on the paid-up stock and share capital, and authorising all the "H" and extension shares of the company fully paid up on the 31st inst. to be converted into capital stock of the company.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The *Times* Malta correspondent writes under date of December 13:—The following mercantile steamers have called here to coal:—The *Odesa*, 819 tons, on the 8th inst., forty days from Penang, and fourteen from Jedda, with a general cargo, for London; the *Dhoolia*, 1,726 tons, on the 9th, twenty days from London, and nine from Spithead, with a general cargo, for Madras and Calcutta; the *Craigforth*, 862 tons, on the 11th, twelve days from London, and nine from Plymouth, with a general cargo, for China; the *Excelsior*, 898 tons, on the 12th, twenty days from Calcutta, and nine from Port Said, with a general cargo, for London; the *Malaga*, 622 tons, on the same day, eleven days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, for Bombay; the *Creighton*, 308 tons, also on the 12th, twenty-one days, from Newcastle, with coal, for Aden; the *Serapis*, Indian troopship, on the 11th inst., nineteen days from Bombay, with troops, for Portsmouth. The following have passed in sight of this island:—The *Timoir*, on the 10th, from Newcastle, for Suez; the *Hutton*, on the evening of the following day, thirteen days from Cardiff, for Aden, all well on board.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.—On Friday evening, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, under the presidency of Hodgson Pratt, Esq., an admirable lecture was delivered by I. T. Prichard,

Esq., followed by an interesting discussion in which several Indian and Anglo-Indian gentlemen took part. The audience was not large but intelligent; several ladies being present. The subject of language as the medium of conveying European ideas and feelings to the mind of India came to the front, and several valuable remarks were made on the comparative value of English or one of the vernacular tongues for the purpose of education, and for rearing up a class of men for the administrative service of the Government. The importance, and even necessity, for all natives holding high office of completing their preparation for it in this country was unanimously conceded by all the speakers, but the injustice of the present competitive system, especially in limiting the age of candidates to twenty-one, was forcibly pleaded, and the preferable plan of conducting the examination in India before the visit to England was recommended. The important aid which such an Association as that before which the lecture was delivered in bringing English and Indians together can render, by promoting a better mutual knowledge of both countries and people, is apparent from such meetings, and deserves more active encouragement.

LEGAL EDUCATION.—A scheme, it may be remembered, for the education of students for the Bar, or for practice under the Bar, and for their examination, was issued last summer by the Council of Legal Education. At a meeting of the Council of Legal Education at the Council Chamber, Lincoln's-inn, on the 10th of December, it was ordered that the following clauses be added to the scheme:—
"1. That having regard to the wishes expressed by the two societies of the Temple, a professor be appointed for one year from the 1st of January, 1873, to continue the lectures and classes on Hindu and Mahomedan law and the laws in force in British India on the same terms as at present, with power to the Council from time to time to continue the professorship for a longer period on such terms as they shall think fit. 2. That all students who have entered, before the 1st of January, 1873, shall be entitled to compete for the studentships mentioned in Rule 32, provided they shall not have kept more than eleven terms at the time of examination. 3. That Rule 32 shall not come into operation until the 1st of January, 1874, and that the examination for honours, held pursuant to Rule 30, shall be held before Trinity and Michaelmas Terms in the year 1873, instead of before Hilary and Trinity Terms, and that Studentships and Exhibitions of the same amounts, and tenable for the same periods as provided by Rule 47 of the Consolidated Regulations of 1869, shall be conferred as provided by such rules."

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the Oude and Rohilkund Company (Limited) was held on Dec. 18, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. William Dent, chairman of the board, presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was happy to inform the proprietors that everything was going as satisfactorily as they could wish. There was no doubt of their paying five per cent. on the cost of construction, so that anything beyond would give them an additional return. The company had a regular supply of fuel at Byramghat. General Beadle, the company's agent, stated he could speak in the highest terms of the heads of departments, and they in turn praised their officers, and they all felt much interest in the undertakings of the company. They were therefore most fortunate in the choice of their officials. Mr. M. Gladstone, a director, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report. Mr. Franklin said he had made a calculation that by means of the present traffic on the lines opened more than five per cent. would be earned. In reply to a question, it was stated that 295 miles were now open, and that 411 miles more would be opened early next year, making altogether 706 miles. The Government would find any capital that might be required beyond the capital of £4,000,000 at present authorised. Where the cost of the large bridges was added, the average cost would be about £9,509 per mile of standard gauge—5½ feet. The report was then unanimously adopted.

INDIAN APPEAL.—GRIJA KANT LAHORY V. HURRISH CHUNDER CHOWDRY.—JUDGMENT.—Their Lordships in giving judgment expressed a hope that the litigation, which in the present suit was commenced in the year 1859, would now be terminated. Mr. Leith, Q.C., Mr. Cowie, and Mr. Mazumdar were for the appellant; Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondent. The litigation was in respect of a considerable tract of alluvial land. In 1852 there was a decree as to some land in which the parties were concerned, and in 1859 the appellant alleged that the respondent had possessed himself of a portion of his land, and the respondent alleged that he had been in possession of it before the decree. The Principal Sudder Ameen found in favour of the appellant, which decision the High Court of Calcutta reversed, and the case came before their Lordships. The judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen was given on the 18th July, 1864, and the decree of the High Court made on the 4th Dec., 1865. Sir Montagu Smith, in giving the judgment of the committee, traced the origin of the litigation, and dissected the evidence given. There were considerable difficulties in the case, and their lordships could not rely on the maps which had been produced in support of the appellant's case. There had been long litigation, which it was to be hoped would now cease, and establish the title to the land in question. It was for the appellant to prove his case, and as it was opened by Mr. Leith it seemed simple enough, but the evidence given on the part of the respondent was

much stronger than that given by the appellant, and showed that it was not the identical land which was decreed in 1852. His lordship reviewed the evidence given on both sides, with the description of the land given. There was much difficulty as to the landmarks and its position on the maps. Their lordships did not concur in all the reasons given by the High Court. In their opinion the respondent had established his title, and they would humbly advise her Majesty that the judgment of the High Court be affirmed, with costs. The appeal will accordingly be dismissed.

BETTS AND OTHERS v. ARBUTHNOT AND CO.—This case, which has just been decided, is noteworthy from the comparative rapidity with which the proceedings have progressed. The original plaint was filed on the 5th of February, 1869, and the decree of the Court of First Instance made on the 31st of December following. The appeal to the High Court was filed on the 26th of March, 1870. The petition of appeal to her Majesty was dated the 22nd of December, and the appeal heard and decided within two years. Formerly cases were pending for a number of years. The appeal was from a decision of the Calcutta High Court, dated the 26th of July, 1870, by which the decree of the judge of the Lower Court of the 31st of December, 1869, was reversed, and the claim of the respondents (the plaintiffs below) decreed in full. The principal question of fact in the suit was as to whether the appellants were justified in refusing to take the delivery of and pay for a quantity of indigo seed on the ground of its being of a quality inferior to that which they had ordered. A question of law was also raised as to whether the plaintiffs, who had by their plaints sued expressly as vendors of the seed, and had deposed in the suit that they were not vendors, but agents, could in a suit so framed recover as agents. The judge of the Court of the First Instance held it to be at variance, and dismissed the suit. The High Court, admitting the variance, held it was not fatal, and gave the respondents a decree for the original cost of the seed, with commission and expenses. Messrs. Arbuthnot are merchants and agents at Madras, and sued Mr. Betts and his partners, who are indigo-growers in Bengal. Sir Barnes Peacock, in delivering judgment, referred to the circumstances of the case and the decision of the Court below. Three of the judges of the High Court were unanimous in coming to the conclusion that Messrs. Arbuthnot had properly and honestly fulfilled the commission with which they had been entrusted. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the judgment of the High Court, and would therefore humbly advise her Majesty that the decision of the Court be affirmed with costs. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Dec. 17, at the London Tavern; Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., the chairman, presided. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was held as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that at the last meeting he had to call their attention to a proposition for the union of the three companies—the Carnatic, the Great Southern, and the Madras Railway Companies—and after some discussion the proprietors came to the conclusion that it was not to the interest of the Madras Company to unite with the other two companies. There had since been no negotiation on the subject, nothing more had been done, and he presumed there was an end of the matter. Some allusion as to making both their lines more productive had been made so as to pay the guaranteed interest on the capital. His view was a judicious system of branches so as to enable the company to accommodate a wider area of the country with a light and suitable system of permanent way and rolling stock constructed on the present standard gauge, so as in some cases to join neighbouring lines for an interchange of traffic. The Great Southern of India line would be thus enabled to accommodate the traffic south of their line to the extent of 20,000 or more square miles of country. There was a project for running a trunk line from Madras to Trichinopoly and on to Tuticorin, but he thought that this would be rather an injurious line to the company. They were about to lose the valuable services of Mr. Elwin, their agent in India, and they feared, although the salary was liberal, that it would be very difficult to replace him. He had acted throughout to the entire satisfaction of the board and of the Government authorities. They still hoped to have an extension of their line from Beypoor to Calicut and to Cochin. The Chamber of Commerce in Madras had reported in favour of a line from the company's Bellary branch to Gudduck, a cotton district. The length of line was as 90 miles to 180 miles by another proposed route. The Madras central station would be opened to the public in January next. Mr. Arbuthnot, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. He stated that the traffic was increasing, and he trusted that it would continue to increase. The resolution was carried unanimously.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Colonel J. Holland in the chair. The report, of which the following is an abstract, was taken as read. The report of the directors states that the receipts on capital account amounted to £23,956,382, including £229,602 premiums on stock and shares not bearing interest, and £22,867,766 expended, including stores on hand, leaving a balance of £1,088,616. The amount of premium on shares deposited with the Government as "capital not bearing

interest" was increased in the course of the half-year by £15,125. The gross receipts for traffic amounted to £1,066,638, and the expenditure (including Indian income-tax and amounts charged to special funds) to £607,737, leaving the net profit £458,901. This showed a falling off in the net profit to the extent of £18,972, compared with the corresponding period of 1871. The directors trusted that, now attention had been again forcibly called to the necessity of proper roads leading to the railway-stations, earnest measure would be speedily taken by the Government for their constructions. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that in the last half year the receipts for cotton amounted to 35 per cent. of the whole, while the percentage in the corresponding half amounted to 45 per cent. The total decrease under the head of cotton had been £128,348, but that had been made up by other items, so that the total deficiency in the receipts was not much more than £18,000 as compared with the corresponding period. The result of the whole operations was that the net return was equal to £4. 16s. 8d. per cent. on the capital expended; but taking into account the advantage of interest at lower rates on the borrowed capital the net revenue would pay equal to 5 per cent. on the share capital. The decrease in the number of passengers carried during the past half-year was 72,790, which did not arise from raising the fares, but from passengers travelling a greater number of miles than formerly. The report was unanimously adopted, the number of the directors was reduced to eight, and on the motion of Mr. M'Ewen, seconded by Mr. Billings, the remuneration of the directors was increased from £1,000 to £2,000 a year, and the payment of the managing director from £1,200 to £1,500 a year. The difference, £1,300 a year, was to be deducted from the interest on £37,000 capital belonging to the shareholders, as the Government had refused to allow more than £1,000 a year for the Board and £1,200 a year for the managing director.

India Office.

Dec. 21, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Inf.; Lieut. E. S. Neave, Staff Corps; Capt. F. S. Carr, Inf.; Capt. F. A. Bertie, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Blair, Inf.; Major G. C. Rowcroft, Staff Corps; Capt. W. O. Ramsden, Inf.; Sub Conductor W. Willson.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. H. Scott, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. W. Sandes, Staff Corps; Col. L. H. H. Holland, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. W. Strong.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. T. Spens, Staff Corps; Capt. J. P. Nixon, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Heath, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Philips, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. C. Huxham, 6 mo.; Capt. C. E. Benthall, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. Cannon, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. E. Naylor, 6 mo.; Capt. C. L. Hulbert, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. C. Barker, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham; Capt. H. W. Shoubridge; Capt. J. Liston; Surg. E. J. Gayer; Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson; Capt. R. H. Palmer; Capt. M. A. Alves.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Dawson; Lieut. col. W. Ramsay.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

FITZPATRICK.—The wife of D. Fitzpatrick, Bengal C.S., of a son, at South Kensington, Dec. 19.
SUTHERLAND.—The wife of H. H. Sutherland, of Calcutta, of a son, at 7, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, Dec. 18.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—BETHUNE.—Capt. John R. Campbell, 2nd Regiment Punjab Cavalry, to Louisa S., daughter of W. A. Bethune, at Kensington, Dec. 17.
HOLDICH—MORLAND.—John P. Holdich, R.N.R., to Bella, daughter of Lieut. col. H. Morland, Madras Army, at Bedford, Dec. 12.
HORSBROUGH—DORWARD.—Boyd Horsbrough, Madras C.S., to Helen R., daughter of J. Dorward, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, at Haddington, Dec. 18.
JOHNSON—LOCH.—Lieut. J. W. D. H. Johnson, to Louisa C., daughter of Thomas C. Loch, Bengal C.S., at South Kensington, Dec. 12.
JACKSON—COOPER.—Capt. Freeman H. Jackson, Bombay Army, to Mary E., daughter of Bransby H. Cooper, Bengal C.S., at St. Michael's, Cornhill, Dec. 17.
RABY—BENNETT.—John Raby, M.B.C.S., L.M., L.R.C.P., Indian Army, to Grace I., daughter of Richard F. Bennett, at Brighton, Dec. 14.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—John Allan, E.I.C.M. Service, and for thirty years of Calcutta, at Notting-hill, Dec. 15, aged 77.
 DANIELL—The Rev. L. H. Daniell, Curate of St. Jude's, son of Capt. Edward M. Daniell, H.E.I.C.S., at Swansea, Dec. 13, aged 39.
 GLASS—Edward B. Glass, Madras C.S., at Plymouth, Dec. 17.
 HALY—Amelia A., daughter of Col. G. T. Haly, at Shepherd's-bush, Dec. 6.
 MARTIN—Capt. Henry Martin, 26th Regt. N.I., on his passage home from Bombay, Nov. 26.
 ROBERTSON—Vincent S. Robertson, Bengal Police, at sea, on board the *Windsor Castle*, on his passage from India, Dec. 3, aged 29.
 TURNBULL—Emily F. M., daughter of G. D. Turnbull, B.S.C., at Brighton, Dec. 13, aged 17.
 VENOUR—Anne, widow of the late Walter Askell Venour, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., at Teddington, Middlesex, Dec. 17, aged 67.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. William Woodbury, Bombay.—14. Str. Windsor Castle, Calcutta; Kenyon, Rangoon.—15. Burnah, Maulmain.—16. Edwin Fox, Madras; Isaac, Rangoon; Scatho D., Rangoon; str. Hildalgo, Kurrachee; Magdala, Bombay.—17. Cospatrick, Tuticorin; Jane Porter, Calcutta; Seafeld, Ceylon; Countess Russell, Madras; Vera Cruz, Akyab.—18. Arbutus, Cocanada; Vermont, Calcutta; River Lane, Calcutta; American, Maulmain; Corra Linn, Akyab; America, Rangoon; Shackamaxon, Rangoon; The Royal Family, Rangoon.—19. Kingdom of Italy, Shimlipatan; H.M.S. Junata, Portsmouth; Mio, Rangoon; Marchesina, Rangoon; Her Majesty, Madras.—20. Scotland, Mauritius; Ida, Pondicherry; Derbyshire, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11. Ivanhoe, Calcutta.—12. Str. Bengalese, Bombay; Totavat, Akyab.—13. Str. Whitburn, Aden; Khimjee Odolowjee, Galle; str. Japan, Calcutta.—14. Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; Malowdale, Calcutta; Lord Canning, Calcutta; Limerick Lass, Bombay; Ferona, Bombay.—15. Arabio Mattutino, Trincomalee; Wellama, Rangoon.—16. Dundee, Calcutta.—18. Anubama, Bombay; Atlantic, Bombay; Sir Henry Lawrence, Calcutta; Kingston, Bombay.—20. City of Madrid, Calcutta; Stirling, Bombay; Bertha, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Good Hope, Dec. 20.—From London.—Mr. Duncan, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Ryves, Col. Chambers, Major De Kuntzow, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Myers, and Miss Mills.
 Per str. Japan, Dec. 13.—From Gravesend.—Mr. Paul, Messrs. Payase (three), Mr. Leecher, Mrs. Kera, and Capt. Grant.
 Per str. Agra, Dec. 12.—From PLYMOUTH.—For SUEZ.—Col. Jopp. For MADRAS.—Dr. Cleveland, Mr. Duffield, Lieut. and Mrs. Coaker, R.E., and Major and Mrs. Standen. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Vaughan, Dr. Logg, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Sherer, Miss Sherer, Miss M. Sherer, Miss Dove, Miss Varden, Mr. Gooldeen, Mrs. Wallace, son and daughter, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Scott, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, Miss Cooper, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Geddes.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delhi, Dec. 19.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. R. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. Sandiford, Miss Sandiford, and Major and Mrs. Smith. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Grove, and Miss Gerrard. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mosley, Mrs. Bruce and infant, Dr. Ryan, Dr. Coulter, and Mr. Haliburton. For CEYLON.—Mr. L. Anstruther, and Mr. Jamieson. For KURACHEE.—Mr. S. Summers. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. F. M. Jones, and Mr. H. Smithage. For ADEN.—Capt. J. R. Robson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. H. Cammell, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Sanderson. For MALTA.—Miss Dixon.
 Per str. Nubia, Dec. 30.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. B. Peile, Rev. J. and Mrs. Thomson, and Col. Weldon. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Stanes, and Rev. S. Organe. For YOKOHAMA.—Dr. Hilgendorf, and Dr. Cochins. For HONG KONG.—Mr. C. V. Creagh. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dibbs.
 Per str. Nubia, Dec. 27.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Major Lambert, Col. Gill, Capt. J. A. Roberts, and Mr. P. Benn. For MADRAS.—Capt. E. Persse. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Kingsland, Miss Cooper, Miss Coghill, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Mr. A. J. and Mrs. Aspinwall and two children and niece, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Miss B. Reid, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Renwick, Miss M. Breck, Mr. Renwick, Dr. D. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Redpath, Mr. and Mrs. A. Huth, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. R. H. Huth.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ella, for Mauritius, Oct. 20.
 Labrador, for Calcutta, Nov. 7, 6 N., 85 E.
 Empress of India, Singapore to Rangoon, Oct. 27, in Malacca Straits.
 Il Trovatore, Vizagapatam to London, Sept. 29, 3 N., 90 E.
 Marseilles, Maulmain to the Clyde, Oct. 1, 1 N., 92 E.
 Haddon Hall, Reid, Calcutta to New York, Oct. 20, 1 S., 90 E.
 Lord Strathairn, from Calcutta, Oct. 20, 5 S., 87 E.
 Carolina, Buenos Ayres to Rangoon, Sept. 14, 38 S., 34 E.
 John Buyers, Cardiff to Bombay, Oct. 14, 37 S., 26 E.
 Victoria Cross, Bombay to Martaban, Nov. 13, 5 N., 80 E.
 Southairn (?), Sunderland to Bombay, Oct. 25, 16 S., 31 W.
 Culzean, Calcutta to Dundee, Oct. 24, 3 S., 88 E.
 Durham, Rangoon to Queenstown, Oct. 24, 10 S., 82 E.
 Shooting Star, from Colombo, Oct. 12, 35 S., 33 E.
 Countess Russell, from Madras, Nov. 26, 33 N., 33 W.
 British Princess, for Calcutta, Oct. 17, 6 S., 26 W.
 Prince Leopold, for Rangoon, Nov. 4, 8 N., 26 W.
 Lady Russell, from Madras, Dec. 11, 41 N., 11 W.
 Europa, for Rangoon, Nov. 10, 25 S., 26 W.
 Heros, Hamburg to Akyab, Nov. 13, 17 S., 29 W.
 Mirzapore, from Calcutta, Dec. 2, 34 N., 38 W.
 Shackamaxon, from Rangoon, Dec. 16.
 Kilkerran, for Bombay, Oct. 26, 24 S., 33 W.
 Industry, Shields to Bombay, Nov. 2, 24 N., 25 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Iron Cross, McClellan, for Bombay, encountered a gale on Dec. 8 in late 49 N., lon. 6 W., and was struck by a sea, which shifted cargo, carried away bulwarks and stanchions, and filled her middle compartments with water. She put back to Portland Roads on the 10th.
 The Golden City, Jones, for Bombay, with coals, has put into Falmouth leaky, and with the crew refusing duty.
 The Ivanhoe, for Calcutta, which put back to Liverpool, sailed again on Dec. 11.
 The Kenyon, arrived at Liverpool from Rangoon, reports that, on Dec. 18, she experienced a very severe gale from S.W. to W. and N.W., and was on her beam ends for eighteen hours; on the 13th lost lower topsail and a good deal of topgallant bulwarks, besides a great quantity of articles from the deck.
 The Blazer (tug) was off the Lizard on December 17 with the dismantled ship Chrysolite in tow, for Liverpool. The Chrysolite arrived at Falmouth from Akyab on Dec. 3.
 The Malowdale, for Calcutta, put back to Deal on the 18th.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hobart, Mr. Stoney, Mr. W. Cooke Collis, Mrs. and Mrs. and two Misses Brownlow.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Moore, Capt. Dowler, Mrs. Bernon, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Capt. and Mr. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Mr. W. Farren, and Mr. Fischer.
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Babbage, Mrs. Hayne, Miss Malpas, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Malcolm, Admiral Inglefield's two sons, and the Rev. H. Wickham.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Morritt.
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Broadbent, Professor Owen, Mr. Merewether, Q.C., Mr. Kilgour, and Dr. Letheby.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. O. Williams, Col. Clifton, and Dr. Stanley Stevens.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. W. Parry.

JANUARY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gillani, Capt. Tottenham, and Mr. Dougall.
 BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Woodman.
 VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Major Briggs.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Swinley, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Boevey, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Shaw, Miss Simoon, Mr. and Miss Viccajee, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hornby, and Lieut. Fuller.
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. Daniell, Col. and Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Waddington, and Miss Cundy.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Lawford, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Durand, and Col. and Mrs. James.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Hon. A. C. Littleton, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Haselwood.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Craig, Mr. Sheldrick, Major C. J. Godfrey, Mr. Leigh, and Col. Hare.
 BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Rowlandson, Mr. Bowstead, and Mr. Fawkes.
 VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. Chambers.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Miss Powell.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Hay.
 VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Waite, Messrs. J. C. and T. W. Richardson, and Mr. Fellows.
 SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Hinder.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lieut. Bayley.

JANUARY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Wemyss Smith, two Misses Smith, Mrs. Hutchins and child, and Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Chambers.
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Sells.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben and child.
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, and Messrs. A. J. and J. L. Watkins.
 VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Dowager Countess of Winchelsea, and Lady Hatton.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child.

JANUARY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fraser.
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, and Mr. H. Carrick.
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. W. A. Park.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Peacock, and Mrs. Macrae.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Boyle.
 VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Cornish.
 BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Short.
 VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Ogden.
 VENICE to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Shaeffer.
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Leo, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Wells.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.

The *Saturday Review* observes that Lord Northbrook is far too sensible a man not to realise the true character of his office, and he seems to have taken care that it should be known that the continuity of Indian policy neither can nor will suffer any breach under his Viceroyalty. It is only by keeping in mind that the Viceroy has a limited range of power and freedom, and by attaching the true amount of value and no more to the pageantry which attends his progress, that an accurate conception can be formed of the real extent of that field of usefulness which lies open to him as his stately procession rolls on from one centre of Indian life to another. On one point we notice Lord Northbrook's views with great satisfaction. An Act was passed not long ago permitting the Indian Government to appoint to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service natives not members of that service; and it was provided that the mode and terms of admission of such native to the Civil Service should be in accordance with regulations to be made by the Indian and approved of by the Home Government. Lord Northbrook was reminded of this at Bombay, and a plan was recommended to him by which a certain number of admissions to the Civil Service would be opened to public competition by examinations to be held in India. Lord Northbrook expressed a very decided disagreement with this proposal. He is not very well pleased with the extension of competition into every department of the English public service; but he is overwhelmed with the difficulty, which seems to baffle every English statesman, of knowing what to substitute for it here. In India, the reasons which may be urged in its defence when applied to England are altogether wanting, and, bad as are many of the results of the system in England, they would be a hundredfold worse in India. It is to be deplored that all appointments to the Indian Civil Service are made by competition under the present system. The public servants thus obtained are good but they are not the best that could be obtained. There is a sameness about them; they are all crammed in the same way; they come from much the same class of people, with very few exceptions. If it were possible to think only of how to get the best body of civil servants for India, it would be a great improvement if a portion—half, perhaps, or three-fifths—were appointed by competition, and the remainder by

honest nomination. That we cannot think only of what is best for India in this respect is the consequence of our living under Parliamentary government. The pressure on a Minister to do jobs in return for political services and assistance is so strong as to be found irresistible, or, if resisted, is strong enough to destroy the peace and happiness of the Minister. The primary reason why competition has been established in England is not that anyone thinks this the best mode of appointing public servants, but that Ministers have insisted on being relieved at any cost from the nuisance of being perpetually badgered or betrayed into jobs. In India those who have to appoint to high posts are free from any pressure of the sort, and they can choose the best men as freely as they please and as their wits serve them. Perhaps there never was a Government which in making an appointment could look so exclusively to the benefit of the public as the Government of India. Competition, again, which is a very feeble guide to excellence in England, would be no guide at all in India. The clever, verbose, shallow, imitative native, who knows English and can write reams full of answers to any possible paper of questions, is exactly the man who ought to be carefully excluded from access to any office which demands the instinctive perception of the arts of government. To put him to govern millions of his countrymen, and to influence the security and prosperity of vast districts would simply make our rule in India ridiculous. Fortunately no one can be more alive to the absurdity than Lord Northbrook has shown himself to be.

SIMLA IN 1872.—It has been well described as a ridge or backbone with twelve ribs, elevated some 8,000 feet above the sea. The main line—the Mall—is nearly straight for three miles east and west; that is, from Boileaugunge, its western terminus, to its eastward, centering at Burra Simla Bazaar. This ridge road is paralleled on its southern side by the Government cart-road. It also sweeps off two miles to the south-east from the bazaar to Strawberry-hill. The preferred dwellings and best houses of the station thickly stud this Strawberry branch of the Mall, best known as the South Jake-road. Studying with some care in the club reading-room and at the library an excellent topographical map of Simla and its neighbourhood, you see half-a-dozen spurs stretching northwards, and as many running southwards from the Mall. Nothing is easier than to keep in mind these natural side streets or "closes," for they halt after a stretch of two or three miles, with an almost abrupt descent on all sides into very deep valleys, or *khuds*, one or two thousand feet down, to what appears as a river on the maps. There are, however, so few perennial springs, and the water-lines of the *khuis* and valleys descend so sharply into other chasms, that, in a brief period after "the rains," all the water runs off. This rapid escape of the waters, let me say, is most damaging to hopes of colonisation hereabout by European emigrants. I am aware of the importance of this statement, in view of the lately revived efforts to plant an English colony in the Himalayas, and should not make the affirmation except on a basis of facts which are irrefragable. Year by year, on present arrangements, there begins to be a dearth of water in Simla within a month from the closing of the rains. Nor does it answer—the thing has been tried—to detain the water in reservoirs, where "it soon becomes unfit to drink." At this very time natives have to wait at the "bowlies," or fountains—the few that continue to run—from half an hour to an hour to get a ghurraful of water. And should Simla continue to enlarge its population, the difficulty could only be met by the doubtful experiment of damming up the Combermere gorge at a most inconvenient distance down, perhaps two or three miles below "The Bridge," the chief point of supply, at which it now trickles so feebly from under Jako through three small wooden spouts. Kussowlie, the porch of Simla, or its lodge or doorway, is even worse off for water than Simla itself. A large number of men and mules are incessantly on the move, like migrating ants, to and from the barracks, down and up from "the spring."—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 2.
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 27.

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Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz., 1s.
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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	94½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	94½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	94½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	94½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	94½
4½ per Cent. of 1870	100
4½ per Cent. of 1873	97½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	93½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	104½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	4s. 11½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	...	204 to 206
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	108
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	103½ to 104
	India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	95½ to 96½
	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872 ...	...	97½ to 98½
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	105 to 106
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...
	" " " 1859 ...	...	...
	" " " 1863 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	100 to 101
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	100½ to 102½
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	103½ to 103½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	103½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., Oct., 1889 ...	...	104
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	100½ to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	15s. to 20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	107 to 109
20	Do. 12 per cent. Preference ...	2,800	par to 10½ pm.
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ...	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto (4 per cent. debent.) ...	all	83 to 95
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	88
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
20	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	2	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	5	par to 10½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	8	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.)	100	107 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	23½ to 24½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	89 to 91
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	British Australian ...	all	9½ to 10
10	British Indian Extension (Lim.) ...	all	14½ to 14½
10	China Submarine (Limited) ...	all	10½ to 10½
10	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta (Limited) ...	all	...
10	Great Northern, China and Japan Extension	all	10½ to 11½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	14 to 16
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	6½ to 7
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	11½ to 12½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	34 to 36
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	1 to 1 pm.
5	Do. New ...	4	12 to 14
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	88	1 to 1 dis.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	all	53
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	10	1 dis. to par
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	...
25	National of India Land ...	12½	...

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INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-Office, 21st December, 1872.

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For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the
Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row,
Westminster; to the Secretary, Public Works Department,
India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Staines.

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For further information apply to Major T. H. G.
Besant, late Bengal Native Infantry (Compiler and
Translator of the Persian and Hindustani Letter
Writer), Dorchester, Dorset; and to Lieut.-col. CHAMBERS, M.A., University Teacher of Hindustani, 10,
Holywell, Oxford.

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.

Copy of a Report on the Qualifications of Lieut. T. H. G. Besant, 21st Regt. N.I., as Interpreter.

1. Has a good grammatical knowledge.
2. Colloquial knowledge very good indeed.
3. Read and translated the Eigh or Bahār with great facility.
4. Read and translated the Preme Saugor with great ease.
5. Wrote with facility the Persian and Devanāgrī characters, and gave a good translation of a General Order.
6. Read and translated well the Gulistān and Anwārī Sohīlī; and read with ease a Persian note in the Shikūstah hand.
7. Acquainted with the ordinary Forms used by the Natives of India in their intercourse and correspondence towards Superiors, Inferiors, and Equals.

OPINION.

The Committee are of opinion that Lieut. Besant, 21st Regt. N.I., having gone through the prescribed examination most satisfactorily, is fully qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter.

H. JOHNSON, Lt. Interp., 26th Regt. N.I., President.

J. DYSON, Lt. Interp., 21st Regt. N.I., Member.

W. INNES, 12th Regt. N.I. Interp., Member.

Nasserabad, July 16, 1830.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Oliver, formerly Commanding 21st Regt. N.I.

Bareilly, December 19, 1837.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., calling on me for a Testimonial of conduct while serving under my command in the 21st Regt. N.I., from 1827 to 1831. In complying with your request, I have great pleasure in stating that, during the whole of that period, I found you unremitting in zeal and attention to your professional duties as a Staff Officer, and in command or charge of a Company, and that as an Interpreter I have seldom known your equal.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

T. S. OLIVER, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 8th Regt. N.I.,
Late of the 21st Regt. N.I.

To Lieut. Besant, Interpreter and Qr. Master,
21st Regt. N.I.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Palmer, Commanding 21st Regt. N.I.

SIR,—In consequence of your having informed me that you conceive your interests may be advanced by the expression of my opinion of your abilities as an Interpreter, I cannot, in justice to your qualifications as a Linguist, refrain from stating that I entertain a very high opinion of your requirements, and that I conceive them of so superior a grade, as to enable you to discharge with credit the duties of any situation requiring a perfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. I have the pleasure to add that, during the period I have commanded the 21st Regiment N.I., since August, 1835, you have performed the duties of your situation much to my satisfaction.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

T. PALMER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 21st Regt. N.I.

To Lieut. Besant, Interpreter and Qr. Master,
21st Regt. N.I.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Skinner, C.B., Commanding at Hamsie.

Hamsie, December 29, 1857.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, requiring a Testimonial of conduct, I have much pleasure in stating that during the time you were under my command, you evinced great zeal and ability in the discharge of your duties as Station Staff, and the manner in which you conducted the epistolary correspondence, in Persian, connected with the troops of her Highness the late Begum Sumroo, then stationed in Hurreannah, was highly creditable to you, and afforded me the most entire satisfaction.

I have also much pleasure in adding that, in conversing with the Natives you displayed a very superior knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and that I have rarely met an officer of your standing in the service possessing so great a knowledge of the native character as yourself. Before concluding, I think it but justice to you to certify that I conceive your requirements as a Linguist to be such, as to enable you to perform, with facility and credit, the duties of any situation wherein a knowledge of the Oriental languages is necessary, and it will be highly gratifying to me to hear of your exertions having been rewarded.—I have the honour, &c.,

J. SKINNER, Colonel,
Commanding at Hamsie.

To Lieut. Besant, Interpreter and Qr. Master, 21st regt. N.I.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. W. G. Osborne, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

Camp, January 1, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., and in reply to inform you that I have not failed to lay the Testimonials before the Governor-General, by whom I am instructed to state that your name will be inserted in his Lordship's list of candidates for staff situations.—I have the honour, &c.,

W. G. OSBORNE, M.S.G.G.

To Lieut. Besant.

Extract from the Englishman Newspaper, published in Calcutta, December 18, 1838.

Letters from Mountain state that Major Parsons had been misinformed respecting the resources of that place. To remedy the difficulty, Lieut. Besant, the Interpreter and Quarter-master of the 21st N.I., who has attracted the notice of Government by his great success in the acquisition of languages, was yesterday appointed to the Commissariat, and despatched to Mittenkote, escorted by eighty of the Maharajah's sowars, &c.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Major T. H. G. Besant, Retired List Indian Army, for thirty-seven years. He was Interpreter of the Native Regiment, to which we both belonged, in India, for several years, and was well known and esteemed as an excellent Persian, Urdu, and Hindi scholar. He spoke Hindustanee with such perfect idiom and pronunciation, that in Asiatic costume he has passed for a Native, with Natives as well as Europeans. In consequence of his superior knowledge of the languages, he was selected in 1838 to officiate in the Commissariat Department in the Kabul war. J. CHAMBERS, Lieut.-col., M.A.,
University Teacher of Hindustanee.

Oxford, August 18, 1872.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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administration of this country, and especially that the policy which is to be pursued toward them is finally and firmly fixed, so that they can rely upon the British Government treating them with confidence, with cordiality, and with sympathy."

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE for his part trusted that the meeting at Barwai was not the last occurrence of that kind which might take place during his term of office. He would gladly believe that "we have entered upon the age of reunions of this sort," reunions which seemed to have been foreshadowed by the dinner party at Sir H. Rawlinson's, when he himself, Lord Hobart, and the present Viceroy were "all sitting together side by side, after the ladies had left the table," only a few days before Lord Northbrook's departure. Holkar, like a good Hindu, did not share in the feast itself, but came in after dinner and sat down, behind the Viceroy and beside his new Dewán, Sir Mádhava Rao. His gratification at the manner in which his health was toasted expressed itself not in a set speech, but in any number of polite *salaams* to the assembled company.

HIS HIGHNESS seems to have been equally gratified and less silent at the previous ceremony of laying the first stone of the Narbadda Bridge. When the stone had been duly laid, and the result announced by a royal salute, three cheers were given by the party with a heartiness which affected Holkar himself. Turning with a bright smile to the Viceroy, he said, "Your Excellency, this work will be a welcome to her Majesty as well as her Viceroy."

MAHARAJAH SINDHIA returned to his capital on the 28th November, and was preparing by latest accounts to assemble his troops in a camp of exercise at Autri. He too is said to have been highly pleased with the result of his interview with Lord Northbrook at Bombay. Not only has his Highness got leave to adopt another heir in the stead of him who has lately been deposed for plotting against the Maharajah; but if all reports be true, he has persuaded the Viceroy to gratify his love of military display by rescinding the rule which forbade him from massing all his troops in one great encampment. The dearest wish of his heart however, as the *Friend of India* terms his desire to recover for himself the rock-fortress of Gwalior, is one which Lord Northbrook will do well to leave ungratified. Sindhia himself may be a very loyal ally, but can we trust his army or his successors, or even an untoward change in the present circumstances?

THE Rajah of Patiala has offered a scholarship of Rs. 2,000 a-year besides Rs. 3,000 for passage-money, to any selected candidate from the Punjab who may wish to compete for the Civil Service Examination in England. The fund set apart for this purpose will enable one student to visit England every three years. Preference will be given, we observe, to students of good birth.

A LARGE native meeting held at Calcutta has voted an address to Mr. Fawcett in gratitude for his services on the Indian Finance Committee. At the same meeting the electors of Brighton were thanked for their disinterested conduct in sending to Parliament a member for India in the person of Mr. Fawcett.

THE coming events of next year's Indian policy are already casting long shadows before them, if recent telegrams from Calcutta may be deemed trustworthy. From one of these it

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 9; Agra and Madras, December 7; Calcutta, December 6.

FROM Nagpúr, in the Central Provinces, the Viceroy started on the 1st December for Barwai, the appointed meeting-place of himself and Maharajah Holkar. Here on the 3rd his Lordship held a grand Darbar, at which some eighty native Chiefs were duly presented to him, amidst the pomp and pageantry of which their class is always fond. After the Darbar Lord Northbrook proceeded, in company with Holkar, to lay the first stone of the great Narbadda Bridge, the most important work on the Indore State Railway. This bridge will be 2,780 feet long and 110 feet high, so that the Narbadda in flood time may always find its way through the broad arches. It will be fortunate in having solid foundations—an advantage not always securable in India. The day's proceedings ended with a grand banquet, given by Holkar to his Viceroyal guest. The great speech at the banquet seems to have been that of Sir Madhava Rao, who discoursed eloquently of "the vast iron zigzag," which enables the Viceroy to "visit, vivify, and invigorate, with ease an expedition, equally the heart and extremities of what would otherwise have been an unwieldy empire." The work that day begun he described as "the foundation of a more intimate, a more affectionate connection between paramount and protected sovereignties. . . . Bound to the fortunes of British India by ties of iron, the peace, the happiness, and the stability of her Majesty's Asiatic Empire will more than ever be the peace, the happiness, and the stability of the Native Principalities." The Viceroy, whom one correspondent describes as a painful speaker, whose thoughts "seem to come limply as well as reluctantly," managed however, not only to compliment his Agent, General Daly, and to praise Holkar for taking a lively interest in the progress of the Indore Railway, but to express a politic hope that the courtesies everywhere shown him were "not simply formal tokens of allegiance to the British Crown, but are founded upon a deeper feeling—a feeling that these princes and chiefs now understand fully the principles of the British

appears that Lord Northbrook will probably abolish the Income-tax and the Export Duty on Indian Wheat, and that he may "possibly" put an end to the Trade Tax in the Central Provinces. We only hope that the author of the telegram will prove a true prophet with regard to the first-named impost. There may be something to say for retaining the export duty on wheat in a country which must largely depend on itself for the due supply of that necessary article; but there is absolutely nothing to say for an income-tax which yields no profit worth setting for a moment against the evils involved in its collection. Another piece of news brought by the same telegram might seem at first glance to imply a contradiction of the previous statement. Sir R. Temple, we are told, is "likely to remain another year"—in his present post, we presume; and no one has seemed to be so enamoured of the income-tax as Sir R. Temple himself. But perhaps the prospect of a handsome surplus for this year will assuage the sorrow he might otherwise feel at having to part with the particular impost in defence of which he has lost so much of his former popularity; and a year of office without an income-tax may enable him to leave the scene of his recent labours with more satisfaction both to himself and the Indian public at large.

FROM the same source we learn that the Indian Government contemplate the reduction and reorganisation of the Madras and Bombay Armies. Had the announcement been put forth a little less nakedly, we might know what to say about it. As it is, we cannot tell whether it refers to the Native Armies alone, or to the whole system administered by the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras. That some reduction in the Madras Native Army has long been talked of, we know, and the need of reorganising the Native Armies not only in those two Presidencies, but in Bengal also has long been widely felt. The present system of officering these armies on the "irregular" principle, which answered so well under different conditions, has certainly proved a regular mistake; and it is high time to attempt the reforming of it; not perhaps by increasing the number of English officers, but rather by employing native officers of the old "irregular" type, young men of rank and substance fit to command soldiers in the field, instead of old sepoys promoted from the ranks. We should have thought too that the Bombay Army was already reduced enough; and the proposed reduction of the Madras Army has so often been denounced as both unjust and inexpedient, that the Viceroy will do well to think twice before he commits himself to a measure which would seriously weaken the only reserve army we have in India. His Lordship has already learned the advantage of seeing things with his own eyes, and discussing local questions on the spot. Cannot he manage to run over to Madras in company with Lord Napier, but not with Major-General Norman? He might learn something at any rate from a visit to the least troublesome and most neglected of Indian Presidencies.

IN his answer to the Madras memorial praying for a definition of the term "Natives of India," as employed in a former despatch from the India Office, the Duke of Argyll defines the term in accordance with the Act of 1870, which includes among "Natives of India" anyone "born and domiciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only." All who come under this definition may take comfort from his Grace's avowed desire to secure to natives of India increased employment in the service of the Government. But the poor "uncovenanted" Europeans are not so fortunate. His Grace, in the clearest terms, desires that it may be regarded "as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from," that Europeans appointed in India to offices shall receive "no greater advantages of any kind, furlough of course included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices." This may look like equal measure to all; but we fail to see the justice of a principle which allows an Englishman in the uncovenanted service exactly the same amount of furlough and no more than his native comrade, whose home can never at the outside be more than a few hundred miles away from his office-room. If a householder in London has a number of servants, most of whom come from the neighbourhood, while one or two have their homes in Scotland, would he think it fair to enforce upon these latter the same rules regarding leave of absence which might answer well enough with their fellow-servants, who can reach their homes in half-an-hour? Would not the "one after-

noon in the week out," which might satisfy the one, prove a mournful mockery to the other?

A *Times* telegram of December 26 from Berlin seems to confirm the truth of the latest reports from India regarding the Russian reverses in the Khánat of Khiva. Not only have the Khivans driven back the Russian column sent out from the Caspian, but they have even carried their arms into Russian territory. Nine thousand of them are described as besieging the Russian forts of Old and New Amba. Two thousand more are said to be raiding along the lower course of the Amba River, while other troops are marching to attack the Russian posts of Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, and Fort Irghis on the road from Orenburg to Turkistan. All this looks as if the men of Khiva were receiving strong support from their Turki neighbours in the Steppes of Central Asia. Meanwhile Russian reinforcements have been sent with all speed from Orenburg and Irghis to the Amba Forts. Altogether Russia is likely to have her hands full of work, before a sufficient force shall have been collected next spring for the intended conquest of Khiva.

FROM the same telegram we learn that "according to rumours current at St. Petersburg," Lord Augustus Loftus has formally acquainted Prince Gortshakoff with the resolution of the English Government to refrain from interfering with Russian progress along the Oxus and the Jaxartes, provided that no movement is made against Afghanistan or the principalities on the Upper Oxus, or on any country between Khiva and Afghanistan over which the Amír of the latter kingdom claims sovereignty. This important piece of news, if it were only true, would stop the mouths of those restless politicians who see a new danger to India in every movement of Russian troops against the Turki Khanats or the Tartars of the Steppes. It would show at any rate that England had a definite policy which Russia could only attempt to thwart at her peril; and it would satisfy those who seek to draw a distinct line between the protected States on our North-Western frontier and the country which Russia may annex or overawe at her pleasure. An arrangement of this sort would at least give Russia due warning of the danger involved in any rash advance towards Balkh and Herat, if she has ever meditated such an advance. Unluckily however a later telegram denies the truth of the statement above quoted, and the croakers who believe in the Russian Bogie may still continue to bewail the blindness of their lighter-hearted neighbours.

To the admiring spectator of the Viceroy's public appearances in Bombay, everything doubtless seemed to have gone off in the most successful manner. Lord Northbrook himself performed his part in the show with all the courtesy and tact of his high position. But the spirit of red-tape was not altogether wanting at such a time. If we are to believe the statement of an Indian journal, some official wisacre at the last moment issued an order forbidding the retainers of the native chiefs to wear red uniform, because the Viceroy's followers were clothed in red. The consequence was that a good deal of livery of the forbidden colour, which the Rajahs and Nawábs had prepared for their followers at no small expense had to be laid aside at short notice, and replaced by any old finery which their boxes or the neighbouring shops might furnish. "How beautifully," remarks the *Indian Mirror*, "do our authorities know how to please and conciliate our feudatories!" But red-tape is inexorable as Pluto himself, and what matters a little annoyance to a few proud nobles in comparison with the sacred claims of etiquette? We would at least suggest that on the next occasion our native feudatories should be warned a little sooner against similar breaches of ceremonial propriety.

THE threat of compulsory removal from the service, which was uttered some months ago from Westminster, is already being enforced against certain officers of the Indian army. It appears that several of these unfortunates who are now at home will at once be called upon to apply, before the 1st March next, for leave to retire from a service for which they have been pronounced no longer fit by the local authorities. Every officer entitled to full-pay will receive the next higher pension to that of his actual standing, in consideration of his previous services. To a captain who would otherwise receive no more than the half-pay of his rank, a special pension of £160 a year will be awarded. If any of the officers concerned should fail to apply

in time for the proffered boon, his hesitation to take the good the Gods provide him will be out short at the proper moment by his compulsory removal to the retired list. That such an arrangement will entirely satisfy those for whom it is designed, we dare not undertake to predict: the world is so full of unreasonable people who put their own value on the services they may have rendered the State. We can only hope that they will not grumble overmuch at the blessing in disguise which their masters have so kindly prepared for them, but will learn to see the beauty of sacrificing themselves for the good of the Indian taxpayer.

THE *Englishman* has some sensible arguments in defence of the new official or scientific system of spelling Indian names. The system itself is as old as Sir W. Jones, but it has only now received official sanction. Its great merit consists in the rendering of every Hindustani vowel and consonant by its nearest equivalent in some European language. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* complains of this system as introducing endless confusion in the spelling of Indian names. But the confusion we already have from the utter want of system which has hitherto prevailed, a confusion aggravated by the marvellous irregularity of our own language in respect of pronunciation. When the new system shall have once established itself, there ought to be no confusion. As the *Englishman* points out, "we are to use for Indian words the Indian pronunciation of vowels, instead of the English." In short we are to transcribe Indian words in the Roman character, and for that end uniformity is essential. If the uneducated reader will make a hash of Mianmir or Jabalpur, he already makes a hash of Oude, Cabul, Oodeypore, Jeypore, and so on, pronouncing them as *Ood*, *Cabool*, *Oodipore*, *Jaypore*; just as he blunders over *Fraulein*, *ennui*, *distingué*, *Badajoz*, and other foreign words. We have heard gentlemen talk of "Dehli" and the "Sikhs," as if these words were pronounced *Delhei* and *Sykes*. But any uniform system, be it that of Jones or Gilchrist, or any other, would equally mislead the uneducated reader, neither more nor less than the present haphazard system already does. Any educated reader on the other hand would be at no loss to pronounce correctly such words as Ambála, Audh, Jaipur, Mozafarnagar, &c.

OFFICIAL TOUR.—The following observations of the *Pioneer* convey no exaggerated picture of the oppression exercised on the villagers by the servants and chuprassies of officials on tour:—"There is, we fear much injustice occasioned to the poor of this country at this season of the year through their being in many instances not paid for provisions supplied in the camps of officers travelling about. It is undoubtedly difficult in India to secure payments being rightly distributed; we know that in the particular cases to which we now refer a small amount of personal attention by each individual officer has a most salutary effect. Domestic servants are, we are convinced, the chief offenders in the matter; the sahib's purchases are as a rule paid for; but his servants, unless looked after, consider themselves privileged to leave at what they call the public expense, but at what really is the expense of that part of the community which can least afford to bear it. Even in cases where the expense consequent on an official visit is borne in the first instance by the landholder, he takes care to relieve his mind of any scruple of generosity by apportioning the amount under the head of "village expenses" among his poorer neighbours. The remedy is, occasional inquiry as to whether what is brought for sale at an encampment has been paid for or not, and punishment of the offender where non-payment is proved. An official who, either from not personally interesting himself or from refusing to listen to complaints, does not do his best to check the oppression is, in our opinion, more to blame than the servants who oppress in his name.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. S. G. Boon, Officiating Master Attendant, Government Dockyard, at Calcutta, Dec. 3, aged 53. Mr. G. W. Honner, Superintendent of Ootri, at Lucknow, Dec. 2, aged 42. Mr. J. G. Watson, Government Dockyard, Dec. 4, aged 63. Surg. W. Erskine, H.E.I.C.S., at 33, Craven-hill-gardens, Dec. 23, aged 75.

BOMBAY.—Dr. A. H. Miller, Residency Surgeon, at Baroda, Dec. 6.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Pera*, Dec. 25.—From **BOMBAY**.—Major Monckton, Capt. Mayne, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, Mr. W. Douglass, Col. Thornhill, Major Close, and Capt. Lewis. From **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Brooke. From **YOKOHAMA**.—Signor Pini.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. *Pera*, Dec. 27.—From **YOKOHAMA**.—Signor Gattimoni, Signor Ghorardotta, Signor Vignano, and Signor Sala. From **ALEXANDRIA**.—Signors Bryana, Marrara, and Pisoni.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From **BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. K. Neale, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Hearn and infant, Capt. Beamish, Mr. and Miss Heller, Mr. G. Dobb, Mr. G. Fowler, and Mr. G. H. R. Stebbing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 30, 1872.

NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the paper which Mr. Prichard read the other day before the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, he discussed among other things the important question of opening the Indian Civil Service to the natives in the sense lately indicated by the Bombay Association. The question indeed is one which every day brings into greater prominence; and any one who has aught new or suggestive to say on the subject deserves a respectful hearing from all who are interested in India's welfare. In theory of course the free admission of native Indians to the public service of their own country has been for some time an accepted principle of our rule. We are accustomed in public places to boast of the extent to which that principle has already been carried out; and the presence of two or three Indian names in recent lists of successful candidates for civil employ, and of a single native judge on the bench of the Calcutta High Court has often been quoted in proof of our readiness to give native talent free play in every possible direction. The local governments have also been empowered to employ natives in the higher ranks of the Civil Service without subjecting them to a regular examination in England. But all this notwithstanding, it cannot be said that we have gone very far in applying the principle we are so ready to proclaim. The admission of a few natives to high office has somehow failed to satisfy the hopes which their countrymen founded on our frequent professions of sympathy with native yearnings. They have little faith—strange as some may think it—in the practical fruits of a change which leaves them pretty much as they were before. They complain in fact that we offer them with one hand what we take away with the other. In practice no native need aspire to high office who cannot pass a competitive examination in this country, however qualified he may be by birth, talents, and training, to rise in the service of his own Presidency or province. If he can get a certain number of marks in a stiff competition with a crowd of English youths, he may hope in due time to distinguish himself as a Commissioner or a Judge. But, in order to secure that opening, he must come to England—a condition which implies the spending of much money, and in many cases the far more serious loss of caste. Few natives therefore have the means or the courage to attempt a rivalry with the young men of England in a field where the latter have everything in their favour from the first; and those who do attempt it are not always of

the class best suited for that particular field. Mr. Prichard therefore hits the right nail on the head when he talks of the natives of India as fully impressed with the belief that competition for the Civil Service, under existing conditions, means virtual exclusion for themselves from that service.

It certainly means an unfair handicapping of the natives in a race where they ought to start on something like equal terms with their English rivals. It would not of course be desirable to let too many natives of India into a field hitherto reserved for men of the ruling race. Some kind of restriction must still for obvious reasons be placed on the number of posts thrown open to all competitors dark or white. No sane person would think of apportioning these posts to either race according to its relative numbers. It is England's business to govern the empire she has won in the East. But it must strike any impartial observer as a positive hardship, that young men born and bred in India should find a way into the higher civil service of their own country only through the strait and narrow gate of public competition in England. Such an arrangement clearly places the native Indian at a two-fold disadvantage as compared with his English rival. If open competition be the one needful test of fitness, why should the examinations be held in London alone? It would be quite practicable, and far more just, to hold like examinations at the great Indian Presidency towns. But, argues Mr. Prichard, it is "very doubtful how far the natives could qualify themselves for office without shaking themselves free from the prejudices, traditions, and associations inseparable from an exclusively Indian education." Perhaps it is, but what then? Would the completion of their education in this country make up for the injustice of hampering them in their reasonable efforts to win honourable employment in their own? Are there no Englishmen or English-teaching schools and colleges in India? Is it our first business to turn natives into sham Englishmen before we entrust them with any important office in the State? Were Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Salar Jang educated in England? To us all arguments of this sort appear to be so many hollow excuses for retaining the monopoly of Indian government in the hands of a few hundred privileged Englishmen; and the natives would be blind indeed or preternaturally trustful, if they accepted in good faith the reasons alleged for their continued exclusion from a field of usefulness for which experience shows them to be well fitted, and on which their right to enter has already been conceded both in form and fact.

Mr. Prichard would smooth the way for Indian candidates by establishing in London a college affiliated to the Indian Universities, "with increased facilities and inducements to Indians to resort to Europe for the completion of their education." That might be all very well for a few enterprising Parsees and ambitious Sudras; but while caste reigns and prolonged visits to England cost money, a vast residue of available talent will continue to lie unemployed, or seek other channels of advancement in India itself. Bengali Baboos are well enough in their way, but we do not want to see all India governed by Bengali Baboos. What is really wanted is an honest enforcement of the powers nominally entrusted to the Indian Government for the special appointment of promising natives to civil posts without reference to the ordinary process of open competition. In India at any rate the competitive system, however tolerable at home, must often fail to search out the fittest men for particular offices. There are not a few educated Indian gentlemen who would not perhaps reach in certain respects the standard of a well-crammed Baboo, but whose social breeding and general endowments would recommend them as capable district-officers or efficient heads of State-departments in their own province. Why should such men be driven to employ their energies in administering Native States, when the British-Indian Governments could retain their services for themselves by dispensing in their favour with the laws of strict routine, or by an honest exercise of the powers they already possess? How many Natives should be admitted to the higher offices of State is a question of policy which the rulers of India are bound of course to consider from the English point of view; but

our Indian Empire will not break up a whit the sooner, because natives are allowed to play a more prominent part than hitherto in the government of their own country.

Correspondence.

THE HINDUSTANI ABROAD.—VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In second place—the more I am living here, the more am being impressed at strange way to govern India!

In India one word I am everlasting hearing as Alpha and Omega, in speeches of Governor General, Members of Council, and in orders in *Government Gazette*. Word is "Economy." At first did not quite understand meaning of word. Now understand. It means "take much as can get and give as little as can manage." This is real No. 1 secret of Anglo-Indian politician. This is reason that squeeze income tax out of natives of India, never mind natives kicking very hard, because always from darkest ages dislike this sort of tax, and inquisition of domestic privacy, same reason that when get from Income-tax money surplus, then invest black man's cash to build magnificent official pile for great Wuzeer and clerks, because never no more now can give back natives money. Then when Sultan of Roum is coming to London, then spend little more income money to give gorgeous entertainment; but forget to give invitation to poor Indian who has to pay.

Because myself am helping with widow's mite to build imposing edifice, one day Mahmoud Shah and I are walking to see. But first order must get. Then delighted with what was beholding. All looked wonderful as Palace of Aladdin,—pillars of beautiful coloured marbles are interspersed, and the interior is gorgeous. As was passing upper galleries many doors are open, and snug and cosy rooms with Persian carpets and luncheons smoking, and gentlemen seated feet on chimney munching, we are seeing. Mahmoud Shah and I are wishing we were clerks to live in this pandemonium of economy.

Just were leaving building when meet English gentleman clerk who recognised. "Come in my room," he was saying, "very glad to see." So we went in, but then he was recollecting that must first go out for minute, so gave me the *Times* newspaper to read. What was first thing I saw? "Grand meeting at Mansion-house under presidency of Lord Mayor to petition Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal Income-tax!" Ho! Ho! I was thinking inside me, if repeal income-tax for own countrymen, then must repeal for poor natives. "Sauce for goose is sauce for gander," as you are saying in your vernacular. When clerk returned was telling me that "Old England most heavily taxed. Middle-class can hardly pay his bills. Money is only half proper value, and food risen to fabulous extravagance. Yet all same time Mr. Lowe is spending seventy millions of people's money!" "If complaining like this," I was telling in reply, "what would say if was inhabitant of Hindostan? Here you have thunderer of Printing-house-square, and other powerful organs of press to expose abuse. In India not got. Nothing of sort. Voice of people cannot penetrate. No House of Commons, no House of Lords, and if native Member of Council should dare open mouth to complain of acts of Government, then in a jiffy kick him down stairs! If should speak like Sir C. Dilke or Mr. Herbert, then would be transported in man-of-war to Andaman Island!"

English people very fond of rubbing hands, saying, "India very contented, very prosperous, education rapidly civilising, become daily more attached to English rule;" but, in the name of God and Prophet, how is knowing all this, if native's mouth is tied up and he cannot speak?

If crores of natives under presidency of great Nawab should assemble on Meidaun in India, to protest against income-tax, then soldiers you are sending, and many persons shooting if do not disperse? Then what can do? Can only sulk with grumbling, and wait opportunity to raise the head of rebellion.

Only, if little real ventilation of public opinion you are giving, by means of independent representation of dense masses, then steam blowing off, no danger of bursting! Then the vessel of state goes more safely.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Conway's Boarding-house,

FAIZ ALI KHAN.

Dec. 23, 1872.

UNAUTHENTICATED "RUMOURS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a little space for the consideration of a subject brought to my notice in the following extract from a paper recently received from India:—

Rumour has it that the Ruler of Cabul and the Ruler of Kashmir are on the most friendly terms. They are constantly interchanging letters, and they exhibit a brotherly interest in all that concerns the military organisation of each other's political system. Little matters of general interest are touched upon in this correspondence, and we have heard that among other such topics the advance of the Russians in Asia has not been overlooked.

It is very charming to see neighbouring sovereigns behaving in so amiable a manner. It is the interchange of such international courtesies that welds nations together, and enables them, at any moment, to turn the sum of their strength in any required direction. In the case in question the arrangement is most politic, for the Maharajah is very rich, and not very strong, while the Ameer is very strong, and not very rich. It is the union of wealth and warlike force, all that is required for successful war, save fortune.

A very pretty union truly among the romantic mountains of the North! Our observation regarding it is *watch*; and again we say *watch*.

The "rumour" here alluded to originated in the columns of the paper published at Lahore, and though it would attract some attention there, would not be likely, as a mere rumour, to obtain that consideration it is sure to obtain when brought forward more prominently by a journal of such influence as the *Delhi Gazette* (now, as formerly, standing high in public estimation for the accuracy and authenticity of its sources of information). In the shape now given it the matter assumes a very different aspect, and I consider it desirable, in the interests of truth, to endeavour to show how altogether improbable it is that there should be any foundation not only for the amplification of the "rumour," but for the "rumour" itself.

Taking a simply common-sense view of the whole imputation, I would ask, in the first place, whether it is at all likely that a ruling Prince in the position of the Maharajah of Kashmir, a Hindoo, under the protection of the British Government, to whom he has, ever since his accession to power, shown himself a loyal feudatory on all occasions, complying with all demands made upon him and his purse (several of them of a most unreasonable character) would commit himself to the carrying on of a correspondence of any kind with the Mahommedan ruler of Afghanistan, with whom, and whose peoples, he has and can have no sympathy whatever? And whether, of all other subjects, such correspondence would be likely to bear on warlike preparations directed, it is implied, though not said, against his suzerain, whose power to crush him, on the appearance of any treacherous design, he knows full well?

And, secondly, supposing, for argument's sake, that the Maharajah were prepared to meet any advances from Kabul, is it at all likely that the Ameer Shere Ali, who also knows full well that his safety and his life depend on the political and material support he receives at the hands of the British Government, would commit himself to an all but certainty of forfeiting that support, by placing himself in a position calculated seriously to imperil the same, and risk all he possesses for a vain phantom, seeing that that all is not worth a farthing rushlight either against domestic or foreign foes, the moment British countenance might be withdrawn?

Here are two cogent reasons for altogether disbelieving the existence of any foundation for the original "rumour." But when we come to the minute details of the alleged correspondence said to be carried on between those two Princes (who have nothing whatever in common with each other, and are too astute, each for special reasons, to hazard their loss of the good will of the British Government), grafted on to the "rumour" by the *Delhi Gazette*, is it not most reasonable to enquire how the actual contents of the letters, supposed to have passed between Kabul and Jumoo, came to obtain the publicity vouchsafed to them by the *Agra Journal*?

I should imagine that two persons, bent on the mischief imputed to them, would take the most careful precautions against the contents of their several letters becoming known either to the public or the Government of India, especially as the choice of channels of communication is so limited. Yet with all this care it is most unlikely that all emissaries bearing it would escape the watchful eye of such a man as Mr. Donald McNabb, and I venture to say if he has had any insight into any such correspondence he is not the officer to allow secrets of that kind to ooze into the columns of a newspaper. If the "postmen" have evaded him, and it is not through any official chan-

nel that information in support of the "rumour" has been obtained (and in no other way is it possible the thing, if it existed, could become known), then I have no alternative but to express my belief that the *Delhi Gazette*, otherwise so accurate, has, in this instance, laid itself open to the inference that it has lent too ready an ear to one of the numerous detractors of the Maharajah of Kashmir for a purpose. Such are constantly on the look-out for occasions to accuse him of doing evil of some kind or other, whether it be the murder of Englishmen (I could adduce two notable instances that have however failed so signally that it is not worth while bringing them up again), the oppression of his subjects in all manner of ways, or the letting them die of starvation rather than unlock his supposed hoards of grain or money.

Of all Princes of India, the Maharajah of Kashmir is the one against whom the shafts of malevolence are most persistently aimed; and yet, I will venture to say, that few, if any, of them, are so ready to lend themselves to improve the condition of their people in every respect. It is because there are so many visitors to Kashmir, who consider it all fair to throw dirt at their host, and write, for writing's sake, about matters they do not understand, while the States of other Princes are unvisited and unnoticed except by officials.

As regards the advance of Russia into Asia, said to have attracted the attention of the two "distinguished correspondents," I venture to say that the view of that subject taken by a correspondent of your own, dating from Biarritz, is the most sensible view of it I have seen for a long while. I am entirely of his opinion that the appearance of Russian traders with Russian piece goods in the Peshawar and other bazaars, as *avant couriers* of more solid movements eastward, is, unless the British Government adopt a very different policy to that now prevailing, a mere matter of time.

All the durbars of all the Viceroy's of India, conducted on the most gorgeous scale, and attended by all the Princes of the land, will not stem the strong under-current of dislike to our rule that has set in during the last few years, fed as it is by taxation of a most unpalatable character, by high-pressure legislation half-a-century in advance of the times, followed up by rules, regulations, and circulars issued by every imaginable authority, in such bewildering rapidity, that the poor unfortunate people do not know whether they may not be doing the right thing by standing on their heads instead of their heels. I add with sorrow that the conduct of the majority of the European army—officers and men, and of the increasing number of railway employés, is not calculated to diminish that dislike. Lord Lawrence was not far wrong in basing a latent dislike to the introduction of railways on his opinion that the introduction of an army of subordinate Europeans of low degree was not calculated to improve the *morale* of the country.

Can it, therefore, be wondered at that the people should at times dwell on the possibility of a change of rulers? Be that as it may, I venture to pronounce the correspondence between the rulers of Kashmir and Kabul the undoubted offspring of a lively imagination, fanned from smoke to flame by base, designing people, who should be ashamed of their trade.

* * * * *

P.S.—Since writing the above I learn that dire offence was given to the princely visitors in Bombay, on the occasion of the recent Viceregal Durbar, by the issue of an order prohibiting the use of scarlet or red in the dress of their native attendants and servants, although it was well known that many chiefs had attendants thus attired, and there was clearly no time to provide other dresses of any more suitable character.

DEATH OF DR. ELMSLIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The ink with which I alluded to the foul accusations of murder, formerly brought against the Maharajah of Kashmeer, and successfully rebutted, was hardly dry when I saw the following paragraph in a Lahore paper recently received:—

Dr. Elmslie was taken ill just on leaving Sreenuggur. The illness was sudden, and no certain cause has been assigned for it, though we have heard whispers of *foul play*. The illness, &c.

To those accustomed to this style of inuendo this paragraph simply but clearly insinuates that Dr. Elmslie had been poisoned before he left Sreenuggur, and that he died in consequence.

Dr. Elmslie, while in Kashmeer for four successive seasons, enjoyed, on the whole, excellent health. But during his vaca-

tion in Great Britain, and while in Edinburgh, he was attacked by a most severe illness, which so completely undermined his constitution that he never after looked or felt the same man.

He returned to India, and friends there remarked on his altered appearance. From Kashmeer he wrote to the very paper that now gives currency to those disgraceful "whispers of foul play" that his health might prevent his continuing his exertions in attending the cholera-stricken population of Sreenuggur, and it is well known to all those who took an interest in this most estimable man, and their number is legion, that he caught cold, the effects of which were increased by his crossing the 8,000 feet high pass between Barramoola and Poonah, probably snow-covered, and that the result was inflammation of the lungs, under which he unfortunately sank at Goojrat, some fourteen days' march from Sreenuggur.

The opportunity was, however, too good to be passed over. Dr. Elmslie *might* be in possession of matter which the Maharajah, or his Government, would rather not have published, and his Highness is forthwith once more dragged into the light of day as instigating, or conniving, at the death of a third European gentleman!

Were such an atrocious series of accusations brought against any person residing within the limits of British India, he might, and doubtless would, have brought any editor guilty of writing such libels before a competent tribunal, and secured his punishment accordingly. But as the victim of his insinuations cannot seek redress in British Courts, the writer seems to consider himself safe to say that which he must know to be totally unfounded, while adding insult to injury with impunity.—Yours sincerely,

Dec. 26, 1872.

P.S.—I have since noted that other papers (the *Times of India* especially) consider the insinuation as totally unfounded; but that does not remove the sting of what the Lahore editor too readily committed to paper.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"I think with you that Russia is a great danger to Europe. I think so more strongly, because I have had peculiar opportunities of studying the real sources of her power, and because I believe these sources to be permanent, and entirely beyond the reach of foreign attack."

"It appears that during the last five years, Russia, profiting by the Chinese disturbances, has seized, not only the mouth of the Amoor, but a large territory in Mongolia, and has also gained a considerable portion of the tribes which inhabit it. You know that these tribes once overran all Asia, and have twice conquered China. The means has always been the same, some accident which, for an instant, has united these tribes in submission to the will of one man. Now, says the writer very plausibly, the Czar may bring this about, and do what has been done by Genghis Khan, and indeed by others. All Upper Asia is at the mercy of a man, who, though the seat of his power be in Europe, can unite and close on one point the Mongols."—De Tocqueville's Letter to Senior, dated the 16th of September, 1855.

SIR,—A telegram from Calcutta of yesterday's date (December 25) announces that a reduction of the Madras and Bombay Armies is contemplated.

Twenty years ago the English public was enthusiastic for a reduction of the English army. Fortunately the outbreak of the Russian war disturbed our false visions of peace.

Seventeen years ago, when De Tocqueville, who had a sincere admiration for the English, warned us against despising the power of Russia (we were then elated because our allies the French had just captured Sebastopol), our armies were in magnificent condition, and apparently fit for anything.

Then came the Indian Mutiny, and our native regiments dissolved.

Since that time we have never succeeded in displaying great power on land, our strength as usual being chiefly on the water. Neither in China nor in New Zealand were our land forces large. In the Umbeyla Pass campaign we could collect 9,000 men only by denuding the Punjab of troops, and we had to depend on diplomacy for success. In Abyssinia we had a first-rate general to make the most of a small army.

But we cannot always depend on having a diplomatist equal in sagacity to Major James, nor on having a general equal to Lord Napier. In order to protect India effectually we must have the means of concentrating at one month's notice thirty thousand British troops and sixty thousand good native soldiers at Peshawur or at Dera Ghazee Khan or at Shikarpoor.

We cannot do this under present circumstances, and at the

same time maintain internal tranquillity in spite of the agitation among our Mahomedan subjects at the idea of the restoration of the Great Moghul on the throne of India.

It would not be necessary for Russia to move a finger. She has only to select a Chief, and to let loose the hordes of Tartar cavalry.

The latter must be met on the West of the Indus, and not allowed to cross that river. We must rub up our knowledge of war rockets, which did such good service on the 18th of October, 1813. Officers must not be allowed to plead for their disuse in India on the ground that the composition dries up, and that then rockets become dangerous to those who use them. Woolwich contains, I believe, formidable war rockets of the latest inventions, and no expense should be spared in accustoming our artillery soldiers to their use. They may be made as valuable in defending the line of the Indus against cavalry as torpedoes are likely to be in defending our harbours and the mouths of our rivers.

The Viceroy of India has just ordered the construction of fortifications at Ferozepore and Mooltan, but we shall not be prepared for war until we have railroads from Hyderabad to Mooltan, and from Attock to Mooltan and to Lahore, and until we have bridges across the Indus at Attock and at Dera Ghazee Khan, and across the Chenab at Moozuffurgurh.—Your obedient servant, T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

WHY DID THE SAUGOR BARRACKS TUMBLE DOWN?

The *Delhi Gazette* holds that there was no lack of men of high professional standing to build them, there were no unusual natural obstacles to contend with. The work itself was not adventurous in dimensions or plan—no Albert Hall, but a plain brick house of two or three storeys. Government has no hesitation in answering the question. They say it was because Mr. So-and-So did not sufficiently inspect the work, because Captain This or That exhibited an unlooked-for want of engineering talent, and so on. They blame their servants—they punish them, and then smirk complacently to all the world, seeming to say "What a just and righteous Administration we are!" But they are not to be let off so easily. Men are not dolls to be stuffed with such official saw-dust. The servants on whose broad shoulders all blame is so readily thrust have an opinion on the subject, and it is this: the Saugor barracks, and other barracks costing unheard of sums of money, fell because they, in common with most public buildings, and only uncommon in being more unlucky, were built on an entirely rotten system, for which Government, in the persons of various Secretary people, is entirely responsible. The system is the great shifting system. One man digs a foundation, but before it is completed he is succeeded by another, who finishes it and commences the bricklaying, but ere he, in his turn, has erected half a storey some one else is sent down to relieve him of it, and so on, till some one finds himself building the chimneys who never heard of the bygone generations who reared the walls. The consequence, naturally to be expected, is that no one considers himself in the least responsible for anything. No one had the opportunity of carrying out his original design, and no one is supposed to be acquainted with the designs of his successors. Why are these perpetual changes made, then, it will be asked, in defiance of the obvious result? "They are made," says Government, "owing to promotions." When a man is promoted he is removed. Why is he removed? "Owing to the exigencies of the service." Owing rather to Mumbo Jumbo Bumbledom and red tape-worm on the brain.

MOHAMEDAN EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

The *Madras Times* observes that up to this time the Mohamedans have not yet been allowed to be examined in their own language. They have been examined in the vernacular of the district in which they lived. Thus a Mohamedan living in a Tamil district would have to be examined in Tamil, while another living in a Telugu district would have to undergo the Test in Telugu. This the candidates looked upon as a great hardship. They said their language was the only one in India that was ignored by the Government, and they did not understand why this should be. The Matriculation Examination was the lowest in which Hindustani was given, and very few were able to enter through that door into the Uncovenanted Civil Service. So that the door, as they said, was practically shut against them. But why, it may be asked, did not the Mohamedans try and pass in the vernaculars? They could have read them, and had a good chance of passing an examination in them. To this it may be replied that the Mohamedans find it very difficult to pass in a vernacular. They may be able to speak the language, perhaps well, but still they always fail to pass. We have not been able to account for this. We

know that the Mohamedans do not like the vernaculars of the country but when they knew that they must master one of these languages before they could get a situation they would no doubt do their best. Still they very rarely succeeded. Some young Mohamedans have made very fair progress in English, but they do not make the same progress in the vernaculars. They are able as a rule to speak the language well enough to be able to transact the business that is required of them. They speak the vernaculars much better as a rule than Englishmen do, and the latter have to transact all sorts of business in the languages that the natives of this country speak. This order of the Government will remove a real grievance, and will tend to conciliate the Mohamedans. They think that they have been neglected, and that the interests of other classes of the community have always been placed before theirs. Their pride has been a good deal wounded by the treatment they have received, and which they suppose that they have received. They have fancied for a long time past that the Government did not wish to employ them, and therefore threw obstacles in their way. We know that this was not the case, that they would have been employed if they could have passed the required examinations; but they did not view the subject in the same light. They imagined that the Government wished to keep them out of employment. Thus they looked upon themselves as ill-used people, and it is a very dangerous thing for any class of the community to think this. The resolution of Government which was published sometime back, and the present order of Government allowing Hindustani to be considered a vernacular, will prove great blessings to the Mohamedan population of the Presidency, and if they are really anxious to rise in the social scale they can now do so. They have only to exert themselves, and they will be certain to get on. If they fail now, it will be said that they are an inferior race, and that they had better be left to themselves. This is their time of trial, so far as this Presidency is concerned, and it is to be hoped that they will not be found wanting. There is energy enough among the people if only it is properly directed, and probably they will now see the necessity of bestirring themselves.

The *Madras Mail* thinks that it can hardly be expected that the Director of Public Instruction should think it advisable to make arrangements for separate Mahomedan classes in the Presidency College, so long as schools for Mahomedans exclusively are badly attended. A schoolmaster can only arrange his classes according to the boys actually in his school. He cannot create material; and until the Mahomedans express a wish to enter classes in the Presidency College, or show their desire for education by filling the schools already reserved for their use, it appears unadvisable to form separate classes for a few boys, who perhaps have come to the school with the very idea of becoming acquainted with a vernacular in order to qualify themselves for Government situations. With regard to the Mahomedans in the Mofussil, the scheme may not have been fully tried, but its necessity seems so very obvious to any educationalist, that it is hardly possible to imagine a good school, in which it has not been carried out, where the Mahomedans have shown a sufficient desire for education. We believe that it is not so much the want of schools, or classes, as the want of suitable persons to take an interest in the Mahomedan population, to gain their confidence, and to encourage them to send their children to school. It is a well-known fact that there are but few of any race, who value education for its own sake. It is because an educational standard is made the entrance into Government employ, that Hindoos are so anxious to read in our schools; and it is because by doing so a Mahomedan is not qualified, unless he knows a vernacular also, that he does not show the same eagerness after an English education, or hasten with similar alacrity into our schools. For mere education in Hindustani and Persian, there is full provision amongst the Mahomedans themselves, and in the majority of cases that is all they require. If it be thought desirable that more Mahomedans should be in our schools, then some inducements must be held out. We think it would have been well if Government, before drawing up their order, had enquired into the state of education in Hyderabad. It would then, if we mistake not, have been seen that Mahomedans are not backward to read in schools, when that is the road to Government employment.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

The *Indian Daily News* will be disagreeably surprised if Sir Richard Temple's next budget does not show another handsome surplus. It was framed indeed to result in what the Finance Member chose to consider "an equilibrium secured by a small surplus;" but the year has passed with improved prospects in the crops, with no demands for remissions of the land revenue, with an average trade, and with opium prices well in advance of Sir Richard's limit. If this year there be deplorable distress in Khandeish, there was last year but a scanty harvest in Southern Orissa and the neighbouring Madras districts. It is again a matter of fact that the Public Works Department has been kept well in hand. We ought also during the current year to receive the benefit of the reductions in army expenditure of the past two years. All this being so, there is every reason for the conclusion that a surplus will be the distinguishing feature of the new budget. Sir Richard Temple will probably go down to the Council, proud to say, and satisfied to say, that deficit has been slain. He will exhibit the head of the Jabberwock

of the Indian Government, and "chortle in his joy;" but as no one knows what sort of a process chortling is, his joy will be the solitary happiness of a man who, having made up his mind to pay any price for a certain object, has paid a fancy price and secured his end. But there is this great consideration behind Sir Richard's undoubted achievement of a surplus at all hazards. If experience during four years has shown that expenditure on public works can be controlled, and that a surplus can be secured, a surplus in one case many times over the amount of the income-tax, does not that same experience show that an "equilibrium secured by a small surplus" can be attained without the aid of an income-tax? In fact, the real result of Sir Richard's management of the finances has been to demonstrate the truth of the description of the income-tax as the only financial reserve of the Government. That reserve has been used by the Finance Member of Council to swell his surpluses and enlarge his cash balances.

THE POST OFFICE.—The observations of the Governor-General in Council on the Director-General's Report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1871-72 must be gratifying to all officers in positions of responsibility, more especially to Mr. Monteath, to whom appears to be due the chief credit for the rapid improvement which is in progress in a department which not many years since was one of the worst conducted in India. The increase of accommodation to the public is great and varied. The Brindisi postage to and from England has been reduced to the level shilling. Additional steam services have been accorded to the Tenasserim coast and the Bay of Bengal. A special detective service has been organised with the best results, and its further extension is promised. The Dead Letter Department, which advertises in the *Government Gazette* (a periodical read by few of the outside public) letters in its custody for persons whose addresses are well known everywhere except in Postal circles, is to be strengthened. The overland money-order system has been introduced, and is working very satisfactorily. Economy has been largely effected, especially in this Presidency and the Punjab, by very simple measures, which in no way affect the efficiency of the service. The increase of business and the financial working of the department are very satisfactory, and the Government of India has every reason to be proud of this branch of its business, which has increased 350 per cent. in seventeen years, with abundance of room for further increase as the lower or popular education of the people has its area enlarged. It is seldom we can have the pleasure of reading so thoroughly commendatory a Government resolution in favour of any great department, and we heartily congratulate Messrs. Monteath and F. R. Hogg, and concur gratefully in the thanks awarded to those officers by the Government of India.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE LATE SIR DONALD M'LEOD.—The brief telegram which we issued on Saturday afternoon reporting, in hard pitiless terms, the grievous fate of Sir Donald M'Leod is one that will carry sorrow into every province of India. It is just over two years since he sailed from Bombay, taking final leave of this country, where he had spent a life-time of earnest and successful labour. An experienced contributor of ours, when making reference to his departure, spoke of him as nearly the foremost, "if not the first man in India at that moment," adding—"I have for long years had an eye on M'Leod as one of the best types of an Indian statesman." Then followed comparisons between Sir Donald and more prominent, because more self-asserting men; but these, however just, we need not follow out in connection with the present sad event, which, while it must fall as a severe personal grief on all who ever came into intimate acquaintance with the former ruler at Lahore, is also a heavy loss to India. Though not in the Indian Council, he was a counsellor pre-eminently trustworthy and trusted. In personal intercourse and by correspondence his influence has been quietly, but, we believe, effectively exerted on those more actively engaged in Indian affairs. In the numerous peculiar difficulties that beset our day, and which are more distinctly observed in the Punjab than elsewhere, his sober experience, enlightened discrimination, just feeling, and truthful courageous spirit has been, and—but for this pitiless catastrophe of a moment—would long have been of infinite service to this country and its rulers. Yet it is vain to raise complaint. Short-sighted man must bow humbly to the decree of one who "sitteth on the circle of the earth." Sir Donald M'Leod's service covers the period of a whole generation. When the mutiny came it did not find him unprepared, and he contributed most essential assistance to Sir John Lawrence and others, whom the tide brought more fully to the surface. He took a large part in the work of settling the Punjab after the overthrow of the Sikh power; and in that province, where his earnest desire to maintain the rights of the loyal, and to defend the interest of the dependent classes, are so well known, his loss will be deeply mourned. Though not a writer of learned books, Sir Donald was no mean philologist, and his zeal on behalf of Oriental literature has borne good fruit. Yet, notwithstanding all the high qualities of this statesman thus snatched away, he was to the British public only—a retired Indian official. Amongst the millions of the English population but a handful knew his name; and the publishers do not even reckon him as one of the "Men of the Time."—*Times of India*, Dec. 2.

Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

THE VICEROY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

BARWAI, Dec. 5.—The Viceroy has come, and gone, and the remembrance of his visit to Central India will not speedily be effaced from the minds of those who, as actors or spectators, took part in it. To say that the festivities and ceremonies at Barwai equalled in brilliancy and splendour those which last month turned the heads of Duckland's citizens giddy with excitement, would be an unpardonable exaggeration. The materials here were not, in the nature of things, so vast and various. At Barwai there were many Chiefs, but only one great Maharajah; many spectators, but nearly all were military and political officers; much display, but of an intensely barbaric kind, and without symmetry of proportion and harmony of design; while of European ladies not one graced the scene with her presence. And yet I do not think I am mistaken in believing that most Englishmen would have preferred, as a mere spectacle, Barwai to Bombay. It was purely Oriental, and altogether unlike anything ever seen in your civilised capital. There were the elephants and the camels, and the led horses, and the rich trappings, and the wild, barbaric music, and the myriads of armed followers, which we see in pictures and dreams, but which none can fully realise without actual personal observation; and when that is once accomplished, especially at a Durbar like this on the extensive plain of Barwai, it cannot easily, I think, be forgotten. This is the first State visit to Central India of a Viceroy and Governor-General, and nothing was left undone by Major-General Daly and his Assistants to carry out the arrangements in a manner commensurate with its vast political importance.

But before I begin to narrate the incidents of the Viceroy's visit I must say a word about the locality which the events that have just now transpired will hereafter render memorable. The traveller proceeding to Barwai from Bombay leaves the G.I.P. Railway at Khandwa—a large town distinguished, when I passed through it, by some elegant triumphal arches, and perhaps the ugliest clock-tower in India—after which a ride of forty miles by mail cart or bullock dak along the Mhow road will bring him to Mortukka, a small village on the left bank of the Nerbudda, the head-quarters of the contractors for the Indore State Railway, from which the gleaming tents on the other side of the river are plainly visible. It befel me that I had to traverse the forty miles by bullock dak, and a pleasant eighteen hours' jolting had my companions and I. The country through which we passed, but for the burnt-up appearance of the ground, reminds one almost of English park scenery. The road was in splendid order, and for nearly the whole distance winds through a succession of hills and dales, covered with trees and brushwood, and intersected by numerous streams in which the natives of those parts were washing their clothes, filling their drinking and cooking utensils, and performing their morning ablutions. The air was cool and pleasant—not muggy as in Bombay, nor biting as at the Deccan capital, but bracing and invigorating like a sunny morning at home.

The Viceroy was to arrive at the camp on the following morning (Monday), so, after an early breakfast, I crossed the Nerbudda, and made my way to the scene of action. And here let me pause to describe the aspect of the spot. The vast plateau, extending from the right bank of the river to the Vindhya mountains, eight or ten miles away, was covered as far as the eye could reach with tents of various shape and hue. First came the large encampment for the Viceroy and those who accompanied him, the Durbar and breakfast tents, and a host of others of smaller dimensions. Opposite these, on the other side of the road, all along which Holkar had placed rows of oil lamps, were the tents of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Regiment, of the D-9 R. A., of the Bhopal Battalion, and of the Central India Horse, while far beyond these, until lost in the distance, stretched the camps of the eighty native Chiefs and their immense retinues, who had assembled to honour the Viceroy. Scattered here and there were the booths of enterprising Parsees from Mhow and elsewhere, where everything for man and beast could be had on terms more or less reasonable, and the houses of the villages peeped out here and there from among thick clusters of heavy-foliaged trees. The road was crowded, of course; mahouts and camel-drivers were gesticulating furiously; mounted sowars were galloping hither and thither with orders; carpets were being laid; troops forming into line; and Thakore Lal, Holkar's engineer, architect, and decorator in general, with a host of workmen, was putting up the last coating of gold-foil on the triumphal arch through which the Viceroy was soon to pass. Everybody was in a state of intense activity, putting the finishing touches on the preparations, and betokening the nearness of the coming event. It is now eleven o'clock, the roads have been swept and watered, and the troops are taking up their respective positions. Eighty men of the Malwa Bheel Corps, under Major Kincaid, the Bheel Agent; 200 men of the Bhopal Battalion, under Col. Forbes; and 500 men of the Central India Horse, under Col. Watson, V.C., C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, formed a street from the river to the camp. Two companies and a half of the 49th, with band and colours, under Lieut.-Colonel Goetling, were stationed near the tent as a guard of honour; and Major Hall's battery of field artillery

stood by its guns in readiness to fire the royal salute as soon as his Excellency had dismounted. The Central India Horse is a splendid corps, and appears to thoroughly deserve its reputation as the finest body of irregular cavalry in India. All the horses were in beautiful condition, and many of them were pure Arabs. The men, too, seemed proud of the animals they bestrode, and of the regiment to which they belonged.

But all this time his Excellency the Viceroy, driven by Major-General Daly, has been tearing along the road from Khundwah at full gallop, the horses being changed every six miles, and he is now on the left bank of the Nerbudda, crossing over the narrow P.W.D. bridge. His Excellency is met on reaching the right bank by the Maharajah Holkar, who gives to her Majesty's representative a cordial welcome, enters the carriage, and accompanies the Viceroy and General Daly to the encampment. Before they reach the spot, however, all the minor Chiefs, Rajpoots, and Bheels, with long trains of followers, have arrived, and taken their places in the Durbar tent. They are not a very handsome set of men, these same Chiefs, but what they lack in personal beauty they strive to make up by gorgeous raiment and profuse jewellery. Amongst them were the Rajah of Dhar, the senior and junior Rajahs of Dewas, the Nawab of Jowrah, the Rajah of Seetamow, the Rajah of Sillana, the Rajah of Jabooa, the Rajah of Ali Rajpoot, the Rana of Burwanea, the Rajah of Parone (better known as Maun Sing, the same who betrayed Tantia Topce), and the Rajah of Bhadowra. Inside the tent were also Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., commanding the Mhow division of the army, and staff; Captain J. C. Berkely, the First Assistant to General Daly at Indore; Major Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon at Indore; and many politicals and officers off duty. With his unvarying punctuality, the Viceroy drove up at the appointed time, the troops and the guard of honour presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem, and the battery firing a royal salute. The vast concourse of natives did not particularly distinguish themselves by cheering; that seems foreign to their nature, and is a faculty they have yet to acquire. But this circumstance has not the most remote bearing on their loyalty; it arises solely from their taking everything as a matter of course. Their enthusiasm is developed only in their religion, and when worked up to boiling point, is a fearful power, as we all know by sad experience. His Excellency was dressed in ordinary travelling costume, and was only to be distinguished from any private gentleman by intuition and by the fact that General Daly was his coachman and the Maharajah Holkar his companion. On alighting, the several Chiefs met his Excellency at the door of the tent, and were introduced to him by General Daly. The salaaming and hand-shaking here was soon over, and the Chiefs and their variegated followers rode off to their quarters. Then came two other carriages, the first containing H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Lee-Warner, his Private Secretary; and Mr. J. H. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and the second, Mr. H. P. LeMessurier, Agent G.I.P. Railway. Captain Reynardson, Aide de Camp to the Viceroy; and Mr. Muir, Private Secretary to Mr. Morris. And now the rainclouds, which had been hanging about all the forenoon, burst in a perfect deluge; and in five minutes the roof of the tent became useless as a protection from the volume of water, and couches, chairs, and carpets were saturated. The storm departed as suddenly as it came; within a quarter of an hour the sky was as serenely blue as ever, and during the remainder of his stay the Viceroy was favoured with proverbial "Queen's weather." The afternoon was spent by the Viceroy in receiving visits and tributary offerings from the Chiefs, and at night General Daly entertained his Excellency at a private dinner, about which nothing need be said beyond the fact that it was a very pleasant dinner, that the band of the 49th discoursed some most exquisite music, and that there was no speech-making.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

HOLKAR'S BANQUET.

BARWAI, Dec. 5.—I do not suppose that in the whole course of its existence Barwai ever looked so gay as she did on last Tuesday night, when his Highness the Maharajah Holkar gave the banquet to Lord Northbrook. Looking from the Mortakka side of the Nerbudda at about six o'clock in the evening, the whole of the opposite bank could be seen illuminated and defined by myriads of lights which twinkled in the evening breeze, and made dancing reflections on the dark rolling river beneath. Crossing to the Barwai side the sight abated not a whit of its attractiveness. The road swarmed with a crowd as numerous as that which turned out earlier in the day to see the magnificence of Holkar and Dhar, and the glitter of lesser lights like Jowrah, and the young and elder chiefs of Dewas, and the noise they made was to the full as great. Little brown saucers, filled with wick and oil, adorned each side of the road as far as the eye could reach, and at the end of the range of vision a road of fire could be seen striking off to the right, and terminating among a battalion of lamps that clustered round Holkar's palatial tents. But it was in the grounds which held the Viceroy's camp that the greatest efforts at display had been made, and although the whole illumination was not so grand as many similar scenes which we have witnessed, yet there could be no doubt that it was startling and novel in such an out-of-the-way place as Barwai. The triumphal arch, though pretty enough-looking during the day, now seemed vulgar and garish, the gilt paper in some cases peeling off and flapping about quite miserably. There was a stand

erected in front of the Durbar tent, and the piles of coloured lights upon it attracted considerable attention; but of the whole display it may be said that particular designs could not bear close inspection, although the general effect was wonderfully good. On the eminence to the left lights flickered and spluttered; to the right they did likewise to within a short distance of the Nerbudda, dotting every one of the little eminences that stand upon the bank and bear their silent testimony that once upon a time the great river hewed them out when it enjoyed a different channel. In front were the lines of "butties" which I have alluded to as doing duty by the roadside; the "Welcome Lord Northbrook" at one side of the triumphal arch would insist upon showing, according to the whims of the wind, only one-half of "Welcome" and a fraction of the name; and "God save the Queen" on the opposite side of the erection was badly used in a similar manner, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of numerous half-naked and swarthy brown imps to keep the full expression of loyalty properly emblazoned. The durbar tent was used as a reception tent for the gentlemen who had received invitations to his Highness the Maharajah's banquet, and at half-past seven the area was well filled with black, red, and blue-coated gentlemen, representative of the various services, who beguiled away the few ante-prandial minutes of waiting by gathering in groups and talking "shop" politics, or about things in general, or by turning over the pages of a handsome album that, along with other books, had been considerably placed on tables for the amusement of the guests. At eight o'clock the company filed into a long tent which had been erected behind the durbar tent, and when all had taken their places, there could not have been fewer gentlemen present than six score and ten. The Viceroy and General Daly, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Mr. Morris (Commissioner of the Central Provinces), General Norman, all sat together, and the ornaments of the Viceroy and gubernatorial staffs were seated not far off from the luminaries round which they are accustomed to revolve. Candelabra clustered on the table, and there was a perfect blaze of light that glittered among the glasses, and showed off the numerous epergnes that were piled with fruit or flowers—posies which had a beautiful effect—

These choicely culled and elegantly arranged
Shall form a garland for Narcissa's tomb.

To give the quotation any force, we must suppose the viands to be Narcissa, and their excellence was such that they speedily found a tomb. The speech-making was not particularly brilliant—the nearest approach to the quality of brilliance being made by Sir Madava Row, the newly-appointed Dewan to Holkar (and on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, too! fancy that, ye toiling gentlemen, who write to please!). He spoke without the slightest accent, and in a slow impressive manner, which was admired by all his listeners. His sentences were polished and rounded to the last degree, and if the sentiments were a little bombastic and pedantically expressed, I forgive him for the charm of his utterance.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

STATION TALK.

NAGPORE, Dec. 1.—On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by his staff, went into Kamptee; where, after holding a levee in the Public Rooms, he inspected the Kanhan Bridge and some of the European barracks, expressing himself perfectly satisfied with all he saw, and returned to Nagpore at 6 P.M. the same night. His Lordship, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and other gentlemen, on elephants, went to see the illuminations in the principal streets and city, where there was also a grand display of fireworks. This day, the 1st December, his Excellency attended divine service in All Saint's Church, Seetabuldee, at 11 A.M., when a most impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Carruthers, our much-esteemed chaplain. The church was unusually crowded on this occasion. The Nagpore Volunteer Rifles also marched to church, accompanied by their excellent band. The day being very cool and pleasant, it is said his Lordship walked to and from the church, the distance being about half a mile from the Residency. After lunch his Lordship left Nagpore about 2.30 P.M., by express train, for Khundwa. The triumphal arches, which had the word "Welcome" on them on his Lordship's arrival, were now changed to "Farewell." Grand preparations, I am told, are being made at Khundwa for the Viceroy's reception. The troops that came in from Kamptee to Nagpore have returned, and Nagpore has once more settled down to its usual quiet and every-day manner of life. Lord Northbrook, I am glad to say, has made a most favourable impression on everyone in Nagpore and Kamptee who has had the pleasure of seeing him; and he leaves us with the hearty good wishes of each and all.

POONA, Dec. 2.—A parade of the force assembled here for exercise took place this morning at Hurripsur. It had been conjectured that the state of the ground would prevent the assemblage of the force, for rain fell somewhat heavily during the afternoon of yesterday, and as I now write (4 P.M. of Monday) there are the plainest indications overhead that more is likely to fall, and speedily. These forebodings, however, proved the merest moonshine, for although the roads were muddy, the state of the ground was all that could be desired. I shall not enter into a detailed account of the morning's movements, for I noticed nothing that was particularly new or out of the common way. The Artillery, with its accustomed celerity and precision, and "the thin red line" of infantry was as steady, and I have no doubt

if it came to the pinch as formidable, as that composed of the men who covered themselves with glory on the banks of the Alma. At the conclusion of the morning's manoeuvres, the Artillery returned to their encampment and the infantry to their barracks in the cantonment. For Wednesday morning food of a more solid description is in preparation—for under orders from army head-quarters, a force to be commanded by Brigadier Barrow is directed to encamp on ground in rear of Hurripsur. The troops are to leave camp at 4.30 to-morrow, and arrangements have been ordered to be made so that they may get their day's rations at the new encampment. But the crowning glory is intended to be achieved on the morning of Wednesday. On that day the position of Hurripsur is to be attacked at daybreak. I have an inward conviction that General Grant will hold the position entrusted to him with the utmost tenacity; that everything that skill can effect or valour command will be tried by him on this interesting occasion, but if his Excellency be the assailant, I cannot help surmising his most deeply-laid plans will be frustrated, and that honourable defeat alone is the fate in store for the General.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Colonel Jenkins, 19th Hussars, is reported as about to exchange with Colonel Baker, of the 10th Hussars.

LOSS OF THE "WELLESLEY."—The B. S. *Wellesley* was totally lost in the Hooghly on the 30th Nov., whilst proceeding to sea. All hands were saved with the exception of one lascar.

SALT IN KULU.—Indications of salt deposits have been discovered near a hot spring in the Saisai Kothi of Waziri Rupi. This makes the third locality where salt is known to exist in Kulu.

THE LADAKH.—The Yarkand kafilas has arrived at last in Ladakh. The snow has been very heavy on the higher ranges, and there is scarcely a chance of any traders being able to come down through Lahoul and Kulu.

WADHWAN EXHIBITION.—The exhibition at Wadhwan was opened on the 2nd Dec. It contains agricultural substances, animals, fruits, vegetable, corn, and other miscellaneous goods. Rs. 1,000 have been set apart for prizes.

A NEW SCHOLARSHIP.—The Maharajah of Patiala has offered a scholarship in perpetuity of Rs. 2,000 annually, besides passage-money, amounting to Rs. 3,000, to cover the expenses of the journey to and from England, to any one of candidates from the Punjab who may be desirous of competing in the Civil Service examination in England.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CIVIL FUNDS.—The question of receiving subscriptions on account of the Civil Fund from the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who have recently entered the service has been referred to and disposed of by the Home Government. It appears that the Government of Bengal declined to permit the Native Civil Servants to subscribe to the fund, or, in other words, declined to extend the benefit of the Family Pension of their widows and children as provided for by Article 1st of the Civil Fund Rules, on the ground of the difficulty of identifying Native females. The officers concerned hereupon made a representation to the Government of India, who acquiesced in the views of the Local Government. A memorial was subsequently forwarded to the Secretary of State, who seems to be of opinion that no alteration of the existing rules of the service should be made at present, so far as the Native Civil Servants, who have already entered the service, are concerned. They have entered into a covenant with the Home Government on the same conditions as other European officers, and these conditions are equally binding on them, as well as on the State Secretary. It would be, therefore, a breach of faith on the part of Government; if any one of the conditions of the covenant is now altered. His Grace is also said to have observed that if the Government of India so recommend, he would modify the terms of the Government with native Civil Servants in future, and thereby withdraw the privilege of subscribing to the Civil Fund.

STATE OF WEATHER AND CROPS IN BENGAL.—From the official reports of the state of the weather and the crops during the week ending on the 30th Nov., it appears that, although no favourable change is reported from the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts, where the fever is decreasing very slightly, the winter crops are progressing satisfactorily in the other districts of the Burdwan Division; and in Midnapore a splendid outturn is expected, thanks to the heavy rain at the end of October, and prices show a decided tendency to fall. Fever, however, is unusually prevalent in some parts of the town of Howrah. In the Presidency Division the amun crop is being gathered in, and the cold weather crops are progressing "pretty well;" but fever and cholera continue to prevail in several places in the 24-Pergunnahs District, and the latter is bad in the head quarters, the Barrackpore and the Diamond Harbour Sub-divisions. No reports were received this week from Nuddea, but our readers will remember that the crops were previously reported as progressing favourably. From the Rajshahye Division the reports are very hopeful, and a very high outturn (varying from 12 to 16 annas) is expected generally. In the Cooch Behar Division, although the Deputy Commissioner of

Darjeeling was informed, while on tour, that the harvest in the hills had been very poor, the cold weather rice sowings are getting on very well in all the districts, and tobacco planting is going on in Julpigoree. Every thing promises well in the districts of the Dacca Division, and in Sylhet a better crop than even that of last year is expected; but there is some cholera at Baroni in the Dacca District. From the districts of the Chittagong Division also the returns are favourable, and about half the cotton crop in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong has been gathered in. The returns from the Patna Division are more hopeful than in the previous week, though rain is said to be wanted in Gya and Sarun. In the latter district irrigation has been resorted to for the rubber crops. "Everything promises most favourably for the rubber crops" in Monghyr, and the reports from the other districts of the Bhaugulpore Division are slight variations on the report from Monghyr. From Rajmehal the health report shows some improvement. In the Orissa Division, the crop prospects are generally favourable, though some injury is anticipated from the heavy rain which fell in Cuttack during the previous week. From the Chota Nagpore Division the reports speak of expectations of a fair crop, though rain is required to bring out the rubber crop in Palamou. In the districts of the Assam Division the crop prospects are generally promising, but cholera is still prevalent in Sebsaugor.—*Indian Daily News.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Reine Pomare, Kerner, Bourbon; str. Godavery, Vaikhen, Hong Kong; Fazaranby, Nacoda, Jeddah.—30. Vibilia, Baker, London; Glencorse, Stevenson, Liverpool.—Dec. 1. Str. Yorkshire, Kennedy, London; Indus, Adam, London; Hindostan, O'Brien, Mauritius.—2. Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; David Malcolmson, Humphrey, Liverpool; Gauge, Bondon, Monte Video.—3. Str. Queen Victoria, Joy, Liverpool; Assaye, McRitchie, Liverpool; Glenroy, Bews, Mauritius; Futeh Reymann, Mahomed Bengaboon, Jeddah; Melbourne, Burns, Capetown.—4. Str. Cathay, Dundas, Suez; Geraldine Paget, Ogilvie, Bombay; Mare Antoine, Le-moine, Reunion.—5. Grand Duke, Mathias, Liverpool; Robert Lees, Rose, Liverpool; Sikh, Andrew, Bombay; Prince Regent, Clague, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Godavery.—Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock and two infants, Mr. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Mr. Nowerill, Mr. Domestique, Mr. Fairweather, Mr. Bennick, and Mr. and Mrs. Compagnons.
Per Vibilia.—Messrs. McNeil and Ferguson.
Per Hindostan.—Mrs. O'Brien.
Per Allum Ghier.—Mrs. Williams and three children, Mrs. and Miss Jones, and Mr. Fontenoy.
Per Glenroy.—Mrs. Bews.
Per Geraldine Paget.—Mr. T. Smith.
Per Robert Lees.—Miss Rose.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1. Str. Agria, Wellesley, City of Oxford, and Chinsurah.—2. Strs. Scotia and Arcurus; White Star, and Rajah.—3. Punjaub.—4. Str. Ethiopia, Brockham.—5. Strs. Madras, Mahratta, and Penang; Stewart Lane, and Mary Stenhouse.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From Rangoon.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. G. W. Jewell, Mrs. Dover and two children, Mr. Manook, Mr. J. Agabeg, Mr. T. T. Cooper and the Panthay Embassy, Mr. J. G. Gregory, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. M. E. Mathew.

Per str. Penang.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. L. Gresen, Mr. J. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Dickie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie and infant, Capt. Forman, Mrs. Macalpine, Mr. Milner, Mr. H. B. Beames, Mr. G. Dobson, and Mr. MacLellan.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. Walker.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 5, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 101 4 to 101 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ..	Sa. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 91	101 8 to 101 10
4½ per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 114	110 4 to 110 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ..	Gov. Rs. 104	103 6 to 103 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	89 to 90
Assam Tea Company ...	200	400 to 410
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	129 to 130
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 555
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	270 to 280
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	Nominal.
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	40 to 41
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	108 to 110
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	Fr. 650 to 660
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	185 to 190
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	30 to 32
East India Railway Company ...	220 or 218	260 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	77 to 78
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	220 or 218	248 to 250
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	126 to 127½
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	195 to 200x.d.
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	380 to 395
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	850 to 855x.d.
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	105 to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	77 to 78

Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	440 to 450
Punjab Bank ...	100	92 to 94x.d.
Sinla Bank ...	500	575 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	135 to 136
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 130
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 26

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 2 6 to £20 0 0	£1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 3 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

STATION TALK.

BELLARY, Nov. 20.—The great event of the past week has been the visit of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to this dull spot. He arrived here on Sunday, the 10th inst., and was met at the railway station by General Woods, his staff, and heads of departments, together with commanding officers, and was escorted to the house of General Woods, by a detachment of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, under the command of a native officer. I hear that the Chief was highly pleased with the appearance and soldierlike bearing of his escort. The next morning H.M.'s 48th Foot paraded for inspection, and went through all it was called upon to do, with credit to itself. On Tuesday the Light Field Battery was put through its facings, and acquitted itself well. It was a subject of general remark that the guns were exceedingly well-horsed. On Wednesday the 2nd Light Cavalry was brought on the field to be scrutinised, and went through its work in a very creditable manner, so much so, that his Excellency more than once expressed himself highly pleased with all that he had seen. From what I hear his Excellency remarked that although the regiment in strength had fallen below what he should like to see, yet in efficiency and appearance it upheld the good name which the Madras Cavalry had always preserved as its right. On Thursday, the 4th and 16th N.I. were brigaded together under the command of Colonel Jones of the former corps, and I hear that his Excellency was not altogether satisfied with the display. On Friday morning the Grand Review took place, and long before daylight crowds of natives of all sorts and descriptions, some on nondescript conveyances, but most on foot, were wending their way towards the Race Course, where the tumasha was to take place. The troops were drawn up in line on the ground close by the European Infantry Barracks facing the east, the Madras Cavalry on the right, then the Field Battery, the 48th Foot, 4th and 16th N. I. On the arrival of the Chief, accompanied by a brilliant staff (as the penny-a-liners phrase it), a salute was fired, and the Brigade presented arms, when the Line was minutely inspected and the Brigade marched past, which I believe gave every satisfaction. After this was concluded, the great business of the day commenced. It would occupy too long a time to describe the tactics, even if I were able to do so, but suffice to say, that the most fastidious could hardly have found fault with any of the proceedings or manoeuvres, and his Excellency, I believe, expressed himself highly gratified with all he had seen, and especially mentioned that he was agreeably surprised to see the N.I. Brigade do so well after the fiasco of the previous morning. It would be invidious to criticise where all did so well, and General Woods is to be congratulated on having so efficient a force under him, as well as on the able manner in which he commanded it. On Saturday the Commander-in-Chief left by the afternoon train, escorted from General Woods' house to the railway station by a troop of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and was met on the platform by a large number of officers, civil and military, who assembled to bid him farewell, thus testifying to the popularity he had achieved during the short period he had remained in the place. There would have been a much larger amount of gaiety during his stay had the health of his Excellency admitted of his accepting the invitations that were given to him. As the train left the railway station the guns of the Field Battery belched forth a salute, and thus ended the Book of the Chronicles of Sir Frederick Haines.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

TRAMWAYS.—The proposals of a tramway company represented in Madras by Messrs. Dymes and Co. have been sanctioned by the Madras Government, and the plan for making the tramways is now probably in course of shipment at an English port, so that before long we shall have tramways in the streets and roads of Madras.

THE CHEMBRUMBAUKUM TANK.—Great apprehensions were entertained during the last heavy rains with regard to the Chembumbaikum Tank. The water of the tank rose very high, and there was great danger of an overflow. All the precautions that were necessary were taken, and Lord Hobart, on the afternoon of Friday last, visited and inspected the tank.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 9.

GENERAL MACKENZIE.—Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., of the Mysore Division, will, it is stated, go home shortly.

MILITARY.—The 2-21st Fusiliers have left Madras. The left wing left for Bombay on their way to England on the 1st of this month, while the right wing left on the 3rd. Colonel Lyster proceeded in charge of the right wing. The bands of the first and second battalions of the 21st Fusiliers, and the band of the Madras Volunteer Guards played some lively airs while the soldiers marched from the Fort to the Railway Terminus at Royapooram. The officers of the regiment were entertained at a public ball in the Banqueting Hall on the 29th of last month.

DEATH OF MRS. COOPER.—We are sure that many of our readers will be sorry to hear of the death at Bangalore, from jungle fever, of Mrs. G. C. Cooper. This lady's talents as an actress were of a very high order, and the admiration of all who have had the pleasure of witnessing her performances at our little private theatre at College Hall. Ever willing to aid in increasing our rather small stock of amusements, she had promised to come down to Madras to take part in some of the performances of the present season. But she preferred first—and let those who malign Anglo-Indian wives take a note of it—to accompany her husband, Captain Cooper, of the police, on a tour of duty through the jungle districts of Salem. It was here that she caught the fever that has unhappily proved her death.—*Madras Mail*.

THE CARNATIC RAILWAY.—The Carnatic Railway is not progressing very rapidly. It appears that the tracings of the designs of structures, detailed schedules and estimates for the lines from Madras to Cuddalore have been completed and sent forward to Government as well as to the Board of Revenue, the surveys and sections having been previously submitted. The Chief Engineer's office staff has also been engaged in the preparation of indents, supplementary estimates, and in completing some additional plans and information asked for by the Consulting Engineer, as well as such of the working drawings as could be proceeded with. The field-work of the survey for the Southern Extension of Cuddalore to the river Coleroon, via Chedumbrum, has been commenced within the last three months.—*Madras Times*.

FUEL FOR RAILWAYS.—One of the chief features in the working expenses of all Indian Railways is the cost of the fuel burned in the locomotives, and in order to reduce this to a minimum, the effect of the construction and use of all the railways and other means of communication leading from the sources of fuel supply to the depot, where the fuel has to be stored for consumption, has to be considered. On the railways in the Madras Presidency the fuel now used appears to be wood, and imported English or Australian coal and patent fuel, so that the collieries of India have not yet been drawn upon for the supply required. Whether this could, under possible arrangement, be done with advantage is a matter on which the Government of India would be glad to receive the opinion of the Government of Madras and their advisers. The Consulting Engineer has accordingly been instructed to enter into a calculation of the probable result of getting coal from the Lower Godavery fields by inland water carriage to Madras, after the completion of the East Coast Canal, and of using it wholly or in part on the railways under the control of the Government of Madras. The Government of India will be glad also to receive any other information or calculations on other modes of obtaining and using coal.

THE LATE LORD HARRIS.—The telegraph brings us the news of the death of Lord Harris, formerly Governor of Madras, and grandson of the hero of Seringapatam. Lord Harris was born in 1810, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1831. The first post that he held under Government was that of Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which island he was afterwards made Governor and Commander-in-Chief. In 1854 he was made Governor of Madras, and he held the post until 1861, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Trevelyan. Lord Harris was never a very popular Governor, neither was he a very brilliant one. Perhaps the apprenticeship that he served in Trinidad was not the best preparation for the Government of a large country like the Madras Presidency. He was considered a very able Governor when he was in Trinidad, but he was considered a second or third rate Governor in Madras. He was Governor during the period of the mutiny, and he did one good thing during that time. He sent off without orders from the Supreme Government that splendid regiment the 1st Madras Fusiliers with the gallant Neill in command of them. How they accomplished their work, and how they fought is told in history, and ought never to be forgotten. On the parade ground at Benares they struck a blow which was followed up till the mutiny was trodden out. There was no mutiny in the Madras Presidency, but we cannot say that this was owing to the skill and foresight of Lord Harris. The native army was thoroughly loyal, and some of the sepoys were sent up to put down the mutiny in Bengal. It was whispered at the time that Lord Harris personally showed a little too much fear, and he certainly took care to be well guarded when there was a panic in Madras. He was right probably, but there were some curious remarks made about the care he took of himself. He was thanked by Parliament when the mutiny was over for what he did, but that was not much. There were no signs of rebellion in this Presidency, and therefore there was little to be done. But in one respect Lord Harris took great precaution, that was with reference to the press. He put the Gagging Act in force in this Presidency with a high hand. This

Act was a monstrous absurdity. It was thought that through the means of the English press the natives might get hold of information which might lead them to rebel. The absurdity lay in this, that the natives knew a great deal better what was going on than the Government did. Then to make the absurdity greater, the native press throughout the country said whatever it thought proper, while it was impossible to stop the mouths of the natives in the bazaars and in the mosques. But Lord Harris loved not the English press, and perhaps the reason was that it sometimes spoke the truth a little too plainly for his taste. The Act was found to be useless, and its authors lived to be heartily ashamed of it.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 29. Str. Cathay, —, Suez; str. Viceroy, —, Calcutta; str. Chaldea, —, Calcutta.—30. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta; str. Abyssinia, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Chaldea.—Hon. H. J. Weymen, Capt. Franklin, Messrs. A. Thompson, A. A. Setty, F. G. Burne, and A. J. Ingratius.
Per Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Moulounguet. For GALLE.—Mr. Degmer. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Day, Miss Condon, and Mr. Warner.
Per Cathay.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Vertue, two Misses Orr, Mrs. W. Vizard, Mr. Grows, Viscountess of Pangema, Dr. and Mrs. Beach, and Mr. Evans. From VENICE.—Lieut.-col. Mullins. From GALLE.—Messrs. Blyth and Maccartie. From VENICE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Burnett. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Sankey. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Ayres, Dr. Graham, Mr. Blagomono, Miss McLeod, Mr. F. Newton, Miss Roe, Messrs. F. McKinnon and Rose, Mrs. Willes and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Millie, Mrs. Wilder, Messrs. Forrest, Lawson, Gosling, Caven, Brown, Wandsworth, Cheer, Percy, Jenkins, and G. Collier. From GALLE.—Messrs. Quesnel, Burchell, and Nesmith, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Mitchell, and H. G. Wyatt.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 30. Str. Meinam, —, Galle.—Dec. 2. Str. Abyssinia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERY.—Mr. J. Tardivel and child, Miss Lippmann, Mrs. Vaughan, Messrs. Steven and L. Ribout.
Per Viceroy.—From MADRAS.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Hudleston and three children, Mrs. Faunce and four children, Lieut.-col. H. L. Christie, Major J. Hudleston, and Capt. B. B. Faunce.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

POONA, Nov. 30.—There was another great parade of all arms this morning at Hurrispur. The troops were formed up about half an hour before gun-fire, in accordance with orders issued on a former day, and the different positions were advanced about half-a-mile beyond the point described in my last letter. The Cavalry Brigade furnished pickets, which were posted on the previous evening. A small number of tents was issued to the 3rd Hussars for the occasion, and the amount of ammunition supplied was equal to that granted on a former day. At the conclusion of the morning's work, in which, I regret to say, a man was rather severely hurt, the Artillery returned to their encampment, which is now contiguous to Hurrispur, and the Infantry marched back to barracks. It would be difficult to find a more animated scene than the great plain near Hurrispur presented this morning. It is admirably suited to the purpose, being of great extent, nearly level, and, for the most part, free from nullahs. Imagine to yourself then this great plain backed up by heights of very considerable elevation, some in shade and others gradually lighting up with the rays of the fast rising sun: and, in the foreground, a steady and compact force of some eight thousand men. I speak without book, and there may have been more on the ground—with a well-horsed and admirably appointed artillery, and such troopers as follow Colonel Vyse and Captain Stack to keep them in countenance. I have heard much lamentation expressed over the cost of the present gathering, but setting apart the consideration that this large body of men was collected together for the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect to the Governor-General of India, if, in the day of need we are to utilise to the utmost the admirable materials we undoubtedly possess, opportunity must be given to Generals of division and others in high command to display the result of thought and study in the cabinet upon the field, and this opinion is held by all soldiers of standing and experience. The movements were of a varied character, embracing a charge of cavalry, this latter being one of those things which, in the wars of the future, we may possibly read about, but very seldom see. Few, very few, of the finest regiment of cavalry in the world could hope to reach the face of the infantry square from a distance of a thousands yards, supposing the foot soldier to be armed with the Snider or some other weapon of equal or even greater powers. I hear that Sir Augustus Spencer will be on the ground and in command to-morrow morning. His Excellency's tactical skill and power of combination are well known, and the morrow should be full of suggestion to both young and old soldiers.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. W. G. Pedder's appointment as Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay appears in Thursday's *Government Gazette*. He was to be in Bombay at the beginning of

the present week; but the passage of the Viceroy of India through the Central Provinces kept him there. He is now in Bombay, and assumed charge of his new office on Friday.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 9.

DEATH OF DR. MILLER.—We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. A. H. Miller, Residency Surgeon at Baroda, from paralysis, on Friday evening. Though of short service he was well known for his professional skill and high talent, which, had he lived, would doubtless have won him a great name. He is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, who appreciated his kindly manner and generous disposition.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 9.

CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* contradicts the assertion made in some native papers that the sums given away by the Chiefs of Kattywar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to this city were realised by them from their respective ryots by the imposition of a special tax. He says that he is a ryot of one of the Kattywar Chiefs, and vouches for the truth of his assertion that none of the Rajahs of this province have imposed a new tax for the above purpose.

LITERATURE.—During the quarter ending 30th September last, 77 books, 2 pamphlets, and 15 periodicals were published in the Bombay Presidency. Of the works, 27 were in Guzerathee, 5 in Sanscrit and Marathee, 6 in Canarese, 3 in English and Marathee, 3 in English and Guzerathee, 21 in Marathee, 3 in Arabic, 4 in Sanscrit, 1 in Guzerathee and English, 11 in English, 2 in Sanscrit and English, 2 in Hindustani, 1 in Marathee and Sanscrit, 1 in Hindustani and English, 1 in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, 2 in Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, and English, and 1 in Pehlvi and Zend (in Guzerathee character).

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by the officiating cotton commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending Nov. 16 and 23 10,888 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 1,812½ cwts. by the B.B. and C.I. Railway, 7,073½ cwts. by the G.I.P. Railway, 1,509 cwts. by the East India Railway, and 493 cwts. by the Madras Railway. From another statement we see that during the weeks ending Nov. 24 and 30 29,154 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 1,150 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 37 cwts. from the Red Sea, 916 cwts. from the province of Sind, 983 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 8,273 cwts. from Cutch, 9,211 cwts. from British Concan, and 8,584 cwts. from British Goojerat.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.—The heavy fall of rain in Khandeish at the commencement of this week has injured the cotton crop considerably, though it has been very beneficial to the grain crop. A large quantity of cotton has been left in the fields unpicked, and this must be very much stained and otherwise injured by the rain. In the Southern Mahratta country trade is unprecedentedly dull, the exports from Vingorla are only 560 decras, and from Coompta 1,000 for the fortnight, and from Carwar about 700 for the same period. The quality of the cotton inspected is described as being "most excellent." For the Bombay spinning mills a great deal of the Southern Mahratta country cotton has been bought this year, and a great deal is now on its way to Bombay, and large purchases are still being made.—*Times of India*.

THE RECENT POISONINGS IN BOMBAY.—The mystery attending the atrocious poisoning of the De Ga family and their relatives appears to be as far as ever from elucidation. A reward of Rs.1,500 has been offered for the discovery of the cooly who took the two bundles of medicated cakes to the house at Grant-road, but with no success. The coroner holds his fourth sitting to-morrow. The evidence hitherto taken is curious in regard to the manners and customs of the class to which the victims belonged, such as the fact of two brothers living under the same roof and eating at the same table for four years without speaking; the intimacy, and, so to speak, equality of Portuguese masters and native servants, who talk and laugh together with death in the house; the extraordinary appetite for sweetmeats which never deserts an Eurasian at any age or in any condition of life. They seem to take to cake and jam as naturally as a European does to oyster sauce or soda-and-brandy. It is possible that a Portuguese lawyer would be more successful in obtaining fresh clues, or working out those already obtained, than Dr. Hewlett and the European attorneys and police engaged in the investigation; for the inner life of many Eurasian families is as much a sealed book to us as that of the harem or the zenana.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 2.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—We are glad to learn that intelligence was received by last mail that the Board of Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have represented to the India office the advisability of giving a gratuity of two months' pay to Messrs. Richmond, Hall, Bayley, and Hargreaves, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in recognition of their excellent and zealous services in repairing the great damage done to the line by the floods last monsoon. Some recognition of these services is, we think, due, for as is well known, the repairs were carried out by them much quicker than was anticipated by even the most sanguine. We understand that only one-third of the material supposed to be lost is unrecoverable. The remaining two-thirds has been saved, and will be used for the rebuilding of the broken bridges; and the entire cost of the repairs will not, it is now estimated, exceed four or five lakhs of rupees, which must be most satisfactory to the directors, for, if we remember aright, it was thought when the disaster occurred that it

would take twenty lakhs of rupees to replace what was washed away. For the Par Bridge larger tubes than were used before are on their way out from England, so that it is hoped that that bridge will be quite safe for the future.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1. Str. India, Turner, Bussorah; Futlay Reheman, Nacoda, Mozambique.—2. Str. Orissa, Shallard, Suez.—3. Str. Patna, Henderson, Calcutta.—4. Str. Arothusa, Inchiostri, Trieste; Gladstone, Woolcott, London; str. Baroda, Rennoldson, Sydney.—5. Str. Pekin, Barlow, Suez.—6. Str. Sumatra, Anderson, Calcutta.—8. Str. Killarney, O'Neill, Calcutta; City of Richmond, Starkie, Liverpool; Dunkeld, Follett, Liverpool; Eleanor, Prehn, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Champion, Mr. H. Cargill, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. J. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Messrs. H. Field, McCan, P. Cosserat, W. Turner, J. Wilson, Sutherland, and Buckley, Assistant Surgeon Colan, Mrs. Colan, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Chamon and child, Mrs. L. Summers, Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Mrs. Shaw, Y. Hart, and Mrs. J. N. Thomas. From BRINDISI.—Messrs. Willis, P. Wood, T. R. Booth, H. L. Jenkins, J. Deacon, E. H. Percival, Backhausen, J. Rimond, and J. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. Costa, Miss Costa, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Miss Norman, and Mr. and Mrs. Brough. From VENICE.—Mr. Vogel, Mr. E. S. Moseley, Lieut. B. Martin, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Grant, Major Gordon, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. E. Maclean, Mr. W. Bullock, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Galbraith, Capt. Sandeman, Mr. H. Farmer, Mr. H. Unwin, and Mr. S. Davis. From SUEZ.—Messrs. Quassilside, Quassiliadi, Remhold, and P. S. Kinder, Miss Taylor. From ADEN.—Mr. Prindler, and Mrs. Henry.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Banister, Mrs. Elliott, Gen. and Mrs. Story, Miss Fairbairn, Mrs. Oakes and child, Mrs. Prendergast and infant, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hight, Mrs. and Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Coles and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. Coles, Mrs. Holroyd, Mrs. Joynt, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Dansey, Miss Forlong, Mr. Doyle, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Caldecott and infant, Mr. E. Hardwick, Mr. Howells, Mr. A. S. Low, Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Hunter, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. Cumberland, Miss Creed, Mrs. J. B. Hennell, Miss Barmcott, Miss Critchley, Col. Mrs. and Miss Cooper and child, Mr. Siddons, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Munden and four children, Miss Holroyd, Miss Day, Mrs. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Deighton, Mr. Mackay, Mr. D. Wilson, two Misses Bateman, Capt. Laudon, Mrs. Hopkins and infant, Mrs. Proctor, Mr. Fittock, Capt. Wilson, Capt. James, Mrs. S. Cooper, Miss Cumberland, Mrs. Prinsep, Miss Jerrom, Surg. Hefferman, Miss Dawson, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Medlicott, Mr. Mansfield, Mrs. Wyman, Mr. Finch, Mrs. James, Mr. Greathead, Dr. Tomlinson, Capt. Cherry, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. J. Henderson, Mrs. Ross and infant, Mr. Smith, Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. Avron, and Mrs. Stevens and infant. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Macleod, Mr. Rice, Mr. Young, Mrs. and Miss Baugh, Mr. Tod, Marchesa Viviana, Messrs. Marshall, Bird, Mullick, Lindley, Dalzell, and West. From VENICE.—Lieut. col. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett, Dr. A. A. Renton, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. A. F. Gavin, Miss Anstruther, Mr. Allingham, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. B. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Blaschke, Mr. Barnes, Col. and Mrs. Smyley, Mrs. Hallums, Mr. Pictet, Mr. Sandoz, Capt. and Mrs. Ward and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Apjohn, and Dr. and Mrs. Blanc. From GIBRALTAR.—Dr. T. Nunes da Serra a Maura and wife and daughter. From SUEZ.—Lieut. Armstrong, and Mr. Cook. From ADEN.—Lieut. Napier.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3. Str. Delta, Edinonda, China, &c.; Astronomer, Edger, Calcutta.—4. Str. Neera, Coburn, Aden; H.M.S. Euphrates, Irvin, England.—5. Colonel Fytche, Harrison, Galle; Lord Clyde, Ellis, Calcutta, via Adumans.—6. William Lindsay, Gallovay, Calcutta; str. India, Turner, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—7. Str. Decca, Beyts, Jeddah; str. Pearl, Morrison, Malabar Coast.—9. Mail str. China, Perrins, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hearn and infant, Mr. C. Noad, Mr. R. Armstrong, Mrs. Cook and children, Mrs. Sheenstone, Mr. F. W. Course, Mr. and Mrs. K. Neale, Miss Andrews, Mr. G. Dobb, Mr. S. Fowler, Mr. H. R. Stabbing, Mr. and Miss Heller, Capt. Beamish, Mrs. R. C. Pearson and infant, Mr. E. Kipling, Mr. J. Aston, Mr. W. Cheetham, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Hall. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. T. Rigby, Major Monckton, Mr. J. M. Pears, Mr. R. Woolly, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Darley. For VENICE.—Capt. H. A. Lewes, Mr. F. M. Schwal and children, Capt. A. Mayne, Col. Thornhill, Col. Ogilvie, Capt. and Mrs. Wordsworth, and Capt. A. C. Paddy. For ADEN.—Mrs. Robert Duggan and two infants. For SUEZ.—Surg. major and Mrs. C. Johnson.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 1872.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee 1s. 11 15-32d. to 1s. 11 7-16d.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 11 1/2d. Dots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	7500
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1440
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1125 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	2025
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2800 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	180
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 6400 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 8150 xd. per sh.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	128
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 2000 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	126 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2300 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1300
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	830
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	Rs. 725
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	Rs. 225

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d. nominal per ton.
To London—No ship.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ANSON, Lieut. G. W., offic. cantonment mag., Cawnpore, to be Justice of the Peace, N.W.P. Nov. 28.

BATTIE, Major G. M., received charge of the office of post master-gen., Bombay, from Mr. J. Macfarlan on Nov. 11.

CADELL, Major R., dist. superint. of police, to Futtehghurh, with effect from the date when he received charge from Mr. F. W. Court. Dec. 7.

COURT, F. W., offic. dist. superint. of police, Futtehghurh, to revert to his appt. as asst. dist. superint. of police, and to be posted to Futtehghurh, with effect from the date when he was relieved by Major Cadell. Dec. 7.

CRICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 11.

CUNNINGHAM, A. F. D., of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 11.

FABER, Capt. H. R., of the Royal (Madras) Engrs., exec. engr., 1st grade, Central Provs., services are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

HARINGTON, Capt. F. D., asst. commr., from the Gujrat to the Jhelam dist., to the charge of the outpost of Pind Dadan Khan. Nov. 28.

HENDERSON, Capt. P. D. Henderson, of the 2nd regt., Madras cavalry, Attache, Foreign dept., to offic. as under-sec. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept. during the abs. of Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne. Nov. 30.

KING, H. O., special sub-registrar of assurances, Chupra, to be special sub-registrar of assurances, Patna. Nov. 26.

LANCE, Major W. H. J., asst. comr., Kamroop, is transfd. temp. to Seeb-saugor. Dec. 7.

MACKEY—COWIE.—J. Mackey ceased to offic. in the 2nd and Mr. A. G. Cowie in the 3rd class, from the 15th inst., from which date Mr. Mackey is app. in the 3rd and Mr. Cowie in the 4th class. Nov. 30.

MACNAGHTEN, E., offic. insp. gen. of registration and comr. of excise and stamps, N.W.P., to be confd. in those apps. Dec. 7.

MALE, W. F., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Eastern Jumna Canal, to the Central div., Agra Canal. Dec. 7.

MOULE, H. F. D'O., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, in addition to his present duties. Dec. 7.

OGLIVIE, G., asst. comr., from the Jhelam to the Rawalpindi dist., to the charge of the outpost of Attok. Nov. 28.

PEDDER—The servs. of Mr. W. G. Pedder, B.A., of the Bombay civil service, offic. comr. of the Nagpore div., Central Provs., are, at the request of the Govt. of Bombay, replaced at the disposal of that Govt. from Dec. 1.

FLOWDEN—KELLY.—Mr. A. C. Plowden to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. Mr. J. P. Warburton; Mr. F. Kelly to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Mr. P. Broadway. Nov. 28.

PORCELLI, Lieut. A., R.E. (Imperial estab.), late asst. engr., 2nd grade, D.P.W., Hyderabad, servs. placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

RAWLINS, T. W., offic. judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be confd. in that appt., v. Mr. E. Macnaghten. Dec. 7.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C. J., joined the office of the acct. gen., N.W.P., on Oct. 12.

TAYLOR—LARPENT.—Mr. J. Taylor ceased to offic. in the 2nd class of the financial dept., and Mr. F. D. H. Larpent in the 3rd class from Oct. 21, from which date Mr. Taylor is app. to offic. in the 3rd, and Mr. Larpent in the 4th class. Nov. 30.

THOMPSON, H. S., to offic. as judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Naraingunge during the abs. on furl. of Mr. L. W. Hutchinson. Nov. 22.

WILLMOT, Dr. R., civil surg. of Gurgaon, is app. supt. of the jail at that place.

WYNNE—HENDERSON.—Mr. H. Le P. Wynne and Capt. P. D. Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Under-Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. on Nov. 21. Nov. 30.

YORKE, Lieut. H. A., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Central div. to the 2nd div. Agra Canal. Dec. 7.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. (Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 4.)

Mr. H. Mosley, asst. mag. and coll. Mymensing, is transfd. to Chittagong, and is app. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., recently transfd. to Assam, is posted to Durrung, instead of to Kamroop as was previously notified.

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is transfd. to Mymensing. Mr. Shortt will continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. F. Worsley is reported to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

The following officers will offic. as joint mag. and dep. colls. of the 2nd grade:—

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, LL.M., B.A., and J. S. Armstrong.
Mr. J. Munro, to offic. as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta.
Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah as a tempy. arrangement. Mr. Hewitt will offic. in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

Capt. C. A. Baker, dep. master attendant, to have charge of the current duties of the office of master attendant Calcutta, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, in tempy. charge of the sub div. of Perozepore, Backergunge, for three months.

The services of Mr. H. L. Dampier are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on the 14th inst., on his return from furl.

OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS, N.W.P. (N.W. Provinces Gazette, Dec. 7.)

From the date on which Mr. H. C. Barstow reverted to his substantive appt. of joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade:—

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. White, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and coll. From the date on which Mr. C. J. Powlett, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the first grade, returned from priv. leave:—

Mr. W. E. Kinsey, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade;

Mr. J. M. Pears, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and coll.

From the date on which Mr. R. Wall reverted to his substantive appt. of joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade:—

Mr. J. Kennedy, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade;

Mr. E. Rose, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and coll. From the date on which Mr. C. W. P. Watts returned from priv. leave:—

Mr. J. H. Twigg, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade;

Mr. H. B. Finlay, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and coll.

From the date on which Mr. M. W. Sandys returned to his substantive appt. of joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade:—

Mr. C. Donovan, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. E. Kinsey, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. mag. and dep. coll.

TRANSFERS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. L. Locke, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. to the Bhaugulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Mr. J. Caldwell, overseer, 1st grade, is transfd. from the Moorshedabad to the Dinapore and Maldah districts.

Mr. T. Fourcres, sub. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Brahmines to the Byturnee div.

Mr. H. Gearing, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Brahmines to the Byturnee div.

Mr. W. A. Madge, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Byturnee to the Mahanuddy div.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 28, directing Capt. A. D. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, attached 42nd N.I., to take over charge of the left wing from Lieut. W. Brydon, offic. wing officer, and to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. R. D. Beeston.

COMBE.—21st Hussars.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 30, directing Lieut. and adjt. B. A. Combe to perform the duties, tempy., of riding master, in add. to his other duties.

EYRE, Lieut. G. S., 36th foot, is permitted to join the Military Engineer Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Jan. 1 next, with permission to study there till Oct. 1, 1873.

FISHER.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, Capt. V. C. Fisher, R.A., will proceed to England, to join the 22nd brig., into which he has been promoted.

FOSBERY—NICOLAY—HAYES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 2, making the following offictg. appointments in the room of Major G. C. Rowcroft, 2nd in com. and wing officer 35th N.I., proceeding to Europe on m.c.:—Major G. V. Fosbery, v.c., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, temp.; Lieut. F. W. Nicolay, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; Lieut. M. H. Iryes, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

HAWKINS.—85th Regt.—Qrmer. J. Hawkins, from the 2nd bat. 24th regt., to be qrmer. v. Humphreys, who exchanges, subject to approval by H.M. Dated Oct. 29.

HERVEY.—Saugor station order confd., dated Aug. 31, directing Brevet col. A. H. A. Hervey, Madras inf., comdt., 40th Madras N.I., to take over comd. of the station of Saugor from Brev. col. G. T. Ratcliffe, Madras cav.

LESLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, directing Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 2nd wing subalt. and offictg. adjt. 37th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

MANDERSON, Capt. I. C., B.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Peshawur div., mil. works, reported his return from the priv. leave granted him in G.O. No. 424 of Aug. 3, on Nov. 5.

MARSH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11, app. Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, 2nd wing subalt. 32nd N.I., to act as qrmer. in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. P. Samuells, on furlough.

MARTIN.—8rd N.I.—Major W. B. Martin, Bengal inf., to offic. as wing officer, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Blair on furl. Dated Oct. 31.

MORLEY.—REAY.—Benares station order confd., dated Nov. 5, directing Major F. Morley, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to assume cmd. of the station. Dated Nov. 7, directing Lieut. C. Reay, staff corps, to assume cmd. of the station.

NELSON.—HARWARD.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Sept. 23, directing Capt. G. G. Nelson, R.A., to assume cmd. of the garrison. Dated Sept. 24, directing Major T. N. Harward, R.A., to take over cmd. of the garrison from Capt. G. G. Nelson, R.A.

PRIESTLEY.—66th Regt.—Capt. (local major) G. Priestley is perm. to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated Nov. 5.

STANNUS.—The foll. orders are confd.:—Sirhind div. order, dated Oct. 22, directing Brev. col. H. J. Stannus, c.b., comdg. 20th hussars, to assume cmd. of the station of Umballa during the abs. on special inspection duty of the major gen. comdg. the div.

VYVYAN.—STEWART.—31st. N.I.—Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, inf., to offic. as qmrm., during the abs. of Lieut. Lydiard on furl. Dated Oct. 31. Capt. D. J. Stewart, gen. list, inf., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Tweddell, officg. as wing officer. Dated Oct. 31.

WARD.—The foll. appt. is made, dated Nov. 20, subject to the officer passing an exam. drill:—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. 14, Cawnpore company.—Ens. W. Ward to be lieut., with effect from Sept. 30, v. Lieut. O. C. Southworth, dec.

WEBSTER.—9th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Major T. E. Webster, wing officer and officg. 2nd in cmd., to offic. as comdt. from Sept. 28 to Oct. 14, in add. to his other duties, v. Brev. col. H. L. Pester, employed on court-martial duty.

WHEELER.—18th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 26, directing Capt. R. Wheeler to revert to his permanent appt. as 3rd squad. officer, and to continue to offic. as 2nd in cmd. and squad. officer, until further orders, consequent on the departure on m.c. of Lieut. E. S. Noave, officg. 3rd squad. officer.

WILSON.—36th N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, apptg. Lieut. and officg. adjt. E. H. Wilson to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, in the room of Lieut. T. G. Thomson, proceeding on leave to Bombay.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st Bat. 8th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 7, directing Lieut. G. V. Turner to offic. as qmrm., v. Qmrm. G. R. H. White, proceeded on leave.

54th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 9, apptg. Lieut. H. N. Webb to offic. as interpr., during the abs., on duty at Kangra, of Lieut. A. W. Dury.

70th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 26, directing A. W. Munsey to act as adjt., v. Local capt. N. Huskisson, proceeded on m.c.

96th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 2, apptg. Lieut. J. E. Mein to be interpr., with effect from Oct. 11.

105th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 9, apptg. Lieut. F. Stevenson to be interpr., with effect from Nov. 7, v. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps.

107th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 6, apptg. Lieut. J. A. Barlow to be interpr., v. Lieut. G. B. Moore, under orders to join the regtl. depot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINERS FOR APPOINTMENTS, C.S.

Nov. 18.—With reference to rule 6 of the rules for the examination of candidates for civil appointments, which requires candidates for appointments to produce a certificate from a medical officer as to their physical fitness for the public service, it is hereby notified for general information that the medical officers at the following stations have been selected to make the medical examination required by the rules:—

Dr. C. Palmer, marine surgeon; the civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, for Calcutta and the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Nuddea and Jessore, for the rest of the Presidency division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore, for the Burdwan division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Moorshedabad, Dinapore, Rajshahye, and Rungpore, for the Rajshahye division.

The civil assistant surgeon of Julpigoree, for the Cooch Behar division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Dacca, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Backergunge, for the Dacca division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Chittagong and Tipperah, for the Chittagong division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, and Sarun, for the Patna division.

The officers in medical charge of the stations of Bhaugulpore and Purneah, for the Bhaugulpore division.

The civil surgeon of Cuttack, for the Orissa division.

The officers in medical charge of the civil stations of Gowhatty, Tezapore, and Debrooghur, for the Assam division.

The civil assistant surgeon of Ranches, for the Chota Nagpore division.

When the examination is made at the hospital or other place appointed by the medical officer, candidates for the first-class appointments, or for those over Rs. 100 a month, will be charged a fee of Rs. 4 each, and candidates for the second-class appointments will be charged a fee of Rs. 2 each. These fees will be collected by Government and paid over to the examining officers if they desire to accept them.

If any candidate wishes to be examined either at the private house of the medical officer or at his own house, he must arrange about the amount of fee as any private patient would.

OFFICERS' DRESS.—SUB-LIEUTENANTS OF CAVALRY.

Head Quarters, Lahore, Nov. 1.—With reference to G.O. 88 of 1872, the following Horse Guards' General Order, dated Sept. 1 last, is published:—Horse Guards' G.O. 69 of 1872 (Officers' Dress, Sub-Lieutenants of Cav.). Misunderstanding having arisen relative to the dress to be worn by sub lieuts. of cavalry, the following regulations will be strictly adhered to:—

Tunic.—Same make as for all other officers, but without lace, except the gold shoulder cord, and with white cloth edging on cuffs and collar.

For Sub. Lieuts. of Hussars.—Gold cord, according to a pattern to be seen at the Horse Guards, will be substituted for gold chain lace worn by the other officers. This cord will also be worn round the collar, no lace or braid to be worn.

Trowsers.—As for other officers, but with cloth stripes.

Pantaloon, Overboots, Cloaks, Spurs, Forage Cap, and Sword.—As for other officers.

Pouch.—Black patent leather, as worn by Royal Artillery, in undress, without any badge.

Pouch Belt and Sword Belt.—White leather.

Sword Knot.—White leather with white acorn.

Stable Jacket.—As for other officers, but without lace, except shoulder cords.

Head Dress.—Sub lieuts. who do not wish to provide themselves with the head dress worn by the officers of the corps may be supplied with staff sergeants' helmets, busbies, &c., on payment of the following sums:

	£.	s.	d.
Draagoon Guards or Dragoons	1	14	0
2nd Dragoons	3	10	11
Hussars	2	15	6
Lancers	4	4	0

Requisitions and size rolls for the staff sergeants' helmets and busbies required should be sent to the Director of Clothing, and commanding officers will see that the amount to be charged is credited in the pay list for the ensuing quarter.

The above regulations do not apply to the household troops.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. C. Shelverton, asst. engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani. Mr. J. L. Laird, asst. conservator of forests, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani by the lower standard.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.—The Lieut. governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be Members of the Bengal Committee to make arrangements in connection with the International Exhibition annually held at Kensington, in addition to the members whose appointments were notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 6:—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, C.S., and Sub asst. surg. K. D. Bahadoor.

SUPERINTENDENT OF JAILS.—The following circular is published for general information:—Circular No. 67, Judicial dept., Jails.—To all officers in charge of jails (dated Calcutta, Nov. 5).—I am directed to inform you that in compliance with the recommendation of the Inspector-general of Jails, the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to direct that you shall in future be designated as superintendent of the jail in your charge.

INDIAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.—Attention is directed to the Quarter-master General's Circular No. 67, of Oct. 14, notifying that the 9th voyage of the Indian Transport Service 1872-73, will also be via the Suez Canal, instead of round the Cape, as was first ordered. Time-expired men and men for free discharge, entitled to passage at the expense of the State, who are proceeding to the Cape or the Mauritius, will, as directed in paras. 4 and 7 of G. O. C. dated Sept. 7, 1872, be sent to Deolalee; but, as passages from Bombay will now have to be provided for them in private vessels, they must complete their term of service before embarkation, in the same manner as those going to other colonies who embark at Calcutta.

OPIMUM NOTIFICATION.—Notice has been officially given that the Provision Opium of 1871-72, consisting of 25,500 chests of Behar, and 16,500 chests of Benares opium, will be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1873, on or about the dates specified below:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, Jan. 6, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, March 3, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, April 3, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, May 5, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Wednesday, June 4, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, July 3, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, Aug. 4, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, Sept. 4, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, Oct. 9, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
Total	25,500	16,500	42,000

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. W. Otley, R.E., personal assistant to superintending engineer, Upper Bari Doab Circle, for two months' privilege leave. Mr. W. Quarry, executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the 1st division, Sirhind Canal, for two years, with the usual subsidiary leave on full pay. Col. A. R. Thornhill, agent to the Governor general, Moorshedabad, for twenty days' subsidiary leave from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. J. Anderson, C.S., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Sept. 1, to enable him to

join his appointment at Sylhet. Colonel H. W. H. Cox, commissioner and superintendent, Hissar division, having reported his return to Bombay Nov. 24, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment. Colonel H. A. Dwyer, deputy commissioner, having reported his return to Bombay, Nov. 14, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment. Colonel Dwyer is appointed to the charge of the Shahpur district. The leave of absence granted to Capt. H. V. Riddell, assistant commissioner, Jalandhar, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. H. G. Batten, extra assistant commissioner of Kumaon, two months' privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence (in December) to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. E. Turner (D batt. A brig.), R.H.A., to England, for one year from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, on conclusion of camp of exercise. Capt. J. S. Black, 11th Hussars, for fifteen days, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. G. Wingate, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to Bombay and Poona, for two months from date of leaving regiment. Capt. Local Major G. F. Gilles, 2nd batt., 21st foot, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. H. E. James, 41st foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Brevet col. C. Hood, 53th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. R. C. Whitehead, from the 1st to 30th Nov., to remain in Bombay, in ext. Major Local Lieut. col. A. J. Fitzgerald, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Ridingmaster H. B. Germany, 21st Hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Captain and local col. W. McDonald, 1st batt. 5th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. C. Cowell, 36th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. G. Dunsmure, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and local capt. N. Huskisson, adjt. 70th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. L. Parry, 83rd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. C. Richardson, 106th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. J. Mallandaine, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. A. Brereton, doing duty at Meerut, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. W. Miles, 2nd in comd. 14th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from departure. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) B. T. Leigh, 2nd in command and wing officer 3rd N.I., for one month, to Bombay, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major H. T. Oldfield, 2nd in command and squadron officer 9th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Capt. H. A. Lewes, wing officer 5th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Capt. J. N. Bennett, of the staff corps, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, to embark from Madras. The undermentioned officer having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G.G.O. No. 797 of Aug. 1, is permitted to proceed thither, with effect from the date of his embarkation:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. D. Twysden, Bengal infantry. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officer, detailed for duty at the regimental depot, will proceed to England during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Capt. R. S. Lemon, 1st battalion 14th foot. Staff surg. T. M. Bleckley, M.D., having completed a tour of service in this country, will, under instructions from home, proceed at the public expense to Bombay, for passage to England by troop ship, doing duty with troops on the homeward voyage, if required.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT, Major G. A., 8th Madras L.C., asst. adjt. gen., Mysore div., to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.
DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. Dec. 3.
FORBES, G. S., asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class. Dec. 3.
MARTIN, C. W. W., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employ. of Mr. Glennon on other duty. Dec. 3.
METCALFE, E. P., M.A., to be head master of the Provincial School at Rajahmundry. Dec. 3.
MULLINS, Lieut. col. J., R.E., chief engr. for irrigation and joint secy. to Govt., reassumed charge of his office from Major R. F. Oakes, R.E. Dec. 3.
SHEPARD, Lieut. F. S., R.E., exec. engr. of the 4th grade, having returned to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled. Dec. 3.
WEIR, T., acting head asst. mag. of Nellore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Dec. 3.

ATTAINED RANK, C.S.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of Fifth Class:—
Messrs. H. T. Knox, H. B. Farmer, L. McIver, J. A. Davies, M. R. Weld, and R. Sewell.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Col. A. L. Steele, staff corps, comdt. 2nd regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay, Nov. 8.
Lieut. col. E. G. Campbell, staff corps; arrived at Bombay, Nov. 14.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. E. G., staff corps, to general duty, Cannanore. Nov. 20.
CASEY, Condr. D., ordnance dept., is transfd. to the invalid pension estab., from Nov. 20, on £75 per annum, payable in England.
KENNEY, Capt. A. B., cav. gen. list, from att. 16th lancers to att. 18th hussars.
MCGOWN, Capt. J. T., att. 20th N.I., to offic. 1st wing sub. 20th N.I., on departure of Capt. Grant. Nov. 20.
ROBINSON, Major H. S., staff corps, is reapp. offic. wing officer, 37th N.I., from date of departure of Lieut. col. Hawks. Nov.
SYMONS, Capt. H. G., staff corps, from att. 23rd L.I., to offic. 1st wing subalt. 13th N.I., on departure of Capt. Warrington.
WALFORD, Lieut. W. S., supernumy. late 23rd, has been transfd. to 7th brig. R.A.

RETURN HOME OF MORE ARTILLERY.

The A batt. D brig. R.H.A. is struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from Nov. 22, 1872, the date of its embarkation from Bombay.

MEDICAL.

NANNEY, Asst. surg. L. C., 3rd regt. L.I., serves. placed at disposal of the Public Department.
SINCLAIR, Surg. E. M., M.D., R.A., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Trimulgherry.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in December) to Europe, on furl. and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. Briggs, cantonment magistrate of Cannanore, privilege leave for three months. Major R. F. Oakes, R.E., acting chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, P.W.D., two months privilege leave. Major T. Beckley, R.E., executive engineer of the 2nd grade, preparatory leave for one month. The Board of Revenue have granted one year's leave, under sections 3 and 4, with subsidiary leave not exceeding fourteen days, to Mr. J. T. Mayne, first uncovenanted assistant in their office.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in December) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. N. Bennett, of the staff corps, on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, Surgeon S. T. Heard, M.D., in medical charge, 39th regiment N.I., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay. Captain B. B. Faunce, adjutant 23rd Light Infantry, from Nov. 2, or date of departure, Madras. Surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., in continuation to April 30, Bangalore, Madras and St. Thomas's Mount. Ensign and Deputy assistant commissary T. Eagles, from Nov. 8, 1872, or date of departure, until October 24, 1873, Bangalore.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Rangoon, Oct. 21—Lieut. N. P. O'Gorman, 2nd battalion 10th foot. The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani languages:—Secunderabad, Oct. 7—Lieut. Turner, 16th lancers; Apothecary Sauzman, 2nd battalion 24th foot; Apothecary Jones, R.A.; Private Evans, No. 1,862 of the 76th foot. Bellary, Oct. 7—Capt. F. Sedley, Her Majesty's 48th foot; Lieutenant B. H. Fraser, Her Majesty's 48th foot; Lance corporal J. Robinson, Her Majesty's 48th foot. Wellington, Oct. 21—Lieut. J. A. Dodd, Her Majesty's 48th foot; Lieutenant H. G. Henderson, R.A. Thetmyo, Oct. 21—Lieut. E. A. Carter, H.M.'s 45th foot; Lance corp. Randall, No. 441, H.M.'s 45th foot; Serg. major J. Tobin, 1st regt. N.I. Bangalore, Oct. 21—Sub lieut. C. E. Mangles, 40th foot; Paymr. serg. J. Lynch, 1st bat. 21st fusiliers; Corporal W. Pask, 1st batt. 21st fusiliers; Drummer M. Malony, 1st batt. 21st fusiliers. Trichinopoly, Oct. 21.—1st Class apoth. R. Donaldson, garrison hospital. Toghoo, Oct. 21.—Serg. Powell, of the barrack department.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DOWDEN, Capt. T. F., R.E., is app. to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways. Dec. 5.
FORMAN, W. S., to be supernum. asst. to coll. of Tanna.
MANSON, Major W., R.E., is app. to act as exec. engr. Lower and Central Scinde. Dec. 5.
PEDDER, W. G., B.A., is app. to act as municipal comr. for the city of Bombay. Dec. 5.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Aden, from Major W. M. Ducat, R.E., on the afternoon of Nov. 6.
Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., received charge of the office of the superint. engr., Presidency division, from Mr. J. H. E. Hart on the afternoon of Nov. 15.
Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., received charge of the office of the Architectural exec. engr. and surveyor from Mr. J. H. E. Hart on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Rutnagherry, from Capt. W. C. Morris on the afternoon of Nov. 8.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. J. G. Single, asst. engr., was app. to act as exec. engr., Sukkur Canal, from July 2 to Nov. 7, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. C. Pottinger received charge of the office of exec. engr., Sukkur Canal, from Mr. Single on the afternoon of Nov. 7.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 5.)

The following temporary arrangement is sanctioned:—

Mr. E. Bishop, first officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *Amberwitch*, performed the duties of acting commander of that vessel, in add. to his own, during Lieut. Stiffe's abs. on duty in Bombay, viz., from Sept. 12 to Oct. 6, both days inclusive.

The following temporary arrangement and appt. are sanctioned:—

Mr. W. M. Edwards, first officer of H.M.'s gunboat *Hugh Rose*, performed the duties of store acct. of that vessel from July 1 last.

Mr. G. W. Hill is app. second officer, substantive, *pro tem.* of H.M.'s Govt. despatch boat *May Frere*, from Nov. 25, v. Law.

DELIVERED OVER CHARGE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 5.)

Lieut. col. W. C. Parr and Lieut. col. H. R. Hathway respectively delivered over and received charge of the Pahlunpur Superintendency on Nov. 20.

Col. W. W. Anderson and Col. C. W. Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kattywar Political Agency on Nov. 25.

Asst. surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., and Surg. maj. R. W. James, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of civil surg. at Aden on Nov. 16.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. and local capt. A. H., 56th regt., Poorundhur sanitarium, to be staff officer, v. Lieut. Hughes, who resigns at his own request.

COLES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 25, directing Capt. Coles to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties, until the return of Capt. Morse. GILLESPIE, Major W. A., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Kolapore. Dec. 5.

GORDON.—With reference to G.O.C., Nov. 13, Capt. F. H. Gordon, gen. list, is appt. to offic. as 1st wing sub. 11th regt. N.I., v. Capt. Trevor, proceeded on furl.

HEATHCOTE—WAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, directing Major Heathcote to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Way as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. col. Bannerman, and during such time as Col. Scott may offic. as comdt., or until further orders.

HENN, Lieut. T. R., R.E., sappers and miners, to be doing duty officer, v. Lieut. Beauchlerk.

HEWETT—KEMBALL.—Col. W. S. Hewett, 15th regt. N.I., 2nd in comd. 22nd N.I., and offic. comdt. 24th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Col. W. S. Hewett, offic. comdt. 15th N.I., and Col. J. S. Kemball, comdt. 24th N.I., are permitted as a temp. arrangement to exchange commands. Dec. 4.

KETTLEWELL—GILLMOR.—Regtl. order confd. as a temp. measure, dated Oct. 19, directing Major Kettlewell, 20th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Gillmor as wing officer, in addition to his own, v. Major Barker, proceeding on leave.

PROUDFOOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, directing Lieut. Proudfoot, 9th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Nov. 16, v. Capt. Morse proceeding on leave.

ROWLANDSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 6, directing Capt. Rowlandson to offic. as wing officer 17th N.I., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Major Cornwell, offic. as 2nd in comd.

WAY.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have completed a course of instruction in army signalling, and has received a certificate of qualification:—Capt. C. F. H. L. Way, staff corps.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., exec. engr. P.W.D.; Oct. 31. Surg. major J. Mills, in medical charge 21st N.I.; Sub conductor E. Gawthorne, ordnance dept.; Nov. 8.

Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., superint. engr., Presidency div.; Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Bombay inf.; Capt. F. S. Leacock, gen. list, 1st wing subaltern 21st N.I.; Capt. H. Doveton, R.E.; Nov. 14.

Major W. A. Gillespie, staff corps; Nov. 22.

Major W. Manson, R.E., exec. engr. P.W.D.; Nov. 27.

Asst. surg. J. Williams, M.D., superint. of vaccination in Sind; Nov. 17. Deputy asst. commissary and Hon Ensign J. Jackson, qrmr. gen. dept.; Nov. 25.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 27.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have completed a course of instruction in army signalling, and have received certificates of qualification:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. D. Thomson and Capt. G. M. Cruickshank. General List.—Capt. H. T. Christie and Capt. W. H. Nicolson.

Staff Corps.—Capt. C. C. Y. Butler.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

The following orders have been confirmed:—

49th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 20, app. Lieut. Smith asst. instr. of musketry from Nov. 23, v. Lieut. Bogue, proceeding to join the depot.

56th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 16, app. Capt. Campbell asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. De la Voye, proceeding to England.

68th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 26, app. Lieut. A. L. Woodland to offic. as adjt., v. Hood, prom.

108th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 15, app. Lieut. Apthorp to act as instr. of musketry to the regt.

MEDICAL.

DUKE.—The services of Asst. surg. O. T. Duke, M.B., in med. charge of the Bahelcund agency, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept., at his own request.

FITZMAURICE.—On the arrival of the 105th foot at Bombay, en route to Aden, Staff Asst. surg. Fitzmaurice will embark and do duty with that corps until next annual relief, when he will accompany the regt. to England. Nov. 20.

MOORE, Staff Asst. surg. J. H., is app. to do duty with troops proceeding to England Nov. 15, in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna*.

PETERS, Asst. surg. C. T., performed the duties of civil surg., Kalludghee, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 4.

SEWARD, Surg. G. E., M.D., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, from the date of his being relieved of the offic. med. charge of 21st N.I. by Surg. major Mills.

STEWART, Surg. major, M.D., 15th hussars, acting deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, Poona div., is directed to rejoin his regt. Dr. Stewart will hand over charge of the office of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals to the senior British med. officer in Poona.

STOCK, Staff Asst. surg., is placed in med. charge of R.A., Ahmedabad, during temp. absence of Surg. major Duff.

WEIR, Asst. surg. T. S., offic. as superint. of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 31.

TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna*, Nov. 15: Surg. major T. C. O'Leary, M.B., Asst. surgeons J. T. M. Symons, M.D., W. E. Riordan, F. A. Turton, and A. C. Gaye, D brig. R.H.A.

Asst. surg. W. F. Folliot, 20th hussars.

Asst. surg. K. Macow, staff.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England Nov. 22, in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Scopis*:

Asst. surg. M. G. Jones, D brig. R.H.A.

Asst. surg. J. Richards, 85th foot.

Asst. surg. J. Fitzmaurice, staff.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on Dec. 4:—

Surg. W. T. Cullen, 2nd batt. 24th foot.

Asst. surg. E. Y. MacSweeney, 2nd batt. 24th foot.

Asst. surg. W. Tanner, R.H.A.

Surg. T. M. Bleckley, staff.

Asst. surg. J. Williamson, staff.

Asst. surg. W. R. Kerans, staff.

Staff Asst. surg. W. E. Saunders is app. to med. charge of E battery 18th brig. R.A.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Oct. 4.—No. 3,299.—Read Sec. 16, Act. XXIII. of 1870, the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Read again Mint and currency proceedings of Jan. 1871, No. 19, being the rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council for the guidance of officers authorised to cut or break coin under the said section.

Also Mint and currency proceedings No. 66 of March 1872, and Nos. 3 to 6 of May, 1872, by which it was explained that quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee are legal tender for their nominal value, even though they have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing.

Resolution.—Upon a re-consideration of these proceedings, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council observes that while it is very necessary, in order to the preservation of the integrity of the coinage, to withdraw from circulation rupees and half rupees which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing, and which are, therefore, no longer legal tender in payment or on account under section 13 of the Act, it is not necessary or expedient to treat with the same strictness quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing.

2. These coins do not cease, by mere loss of weight, to be a legal tender in payment or on account under section 13. They do not forfeit this attribute unless they have been clipped, or filed, or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use.

3. The manufacture of these small coins is expensive, and the wear and tear by their use considerable, especially in some parts of the country. They are legal tender only for fractions of a rupee, and no public inconvenience is likely to be caused, even though they become, by loss of weight through wearing, mere token coins. It may even happen that some advantage to the circulation may arise from not withdrawing such a coin in this condition owing to there being less temptation to melt coins so diminished in weight. Moreover, in the case of such small coins, it may not be easy with ordinary appliances to ascertain so slight a loss of weight as two per centum.

4. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that, in future, quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be cut or broken or withdrawn from circulation only because they have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

5. The rules prescribed for the guidance of officers authorised to cut or break coin under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, should accordingly be modified, and all proceedings, not in accordance with the present resolution, cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution and the following notification be published in the *Gazette of India* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that every officer in charge of a Government treasury, every commissioner, deputy or assistant commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government paper currency, the secretary and treasurer of each of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every agent in charge of a branch of any of the said banks, is authorised to act under this section.

And in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the notifications and resolutions in this department noted in the margin,* and to prescribe the following rules :—

1. When any silver coin, purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India, is tendered to any of the officers authorised by this notification to act under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, who has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut and break such coin, and, under Section 16 of the said Act, return the pieces to the person tendering the coin.

2. When any rupee, or half rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any such officer who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight, he shall cut or break such coin, and at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces, or retain them and pay to him their value at the rate of one rupee for one hundred and eighty grains troy weight.

3. A quarter rupee, or an eighth of a rupee, tendered to such an officer must, under Section 13 of the Act, be accepted as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

4. If by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other cause, any quarter rupee or eighth of a rupee that shall come into the possession of such an officer shall appear to him to be unfit for further circulation, it shall not be cut or broken, but shall, whatever be its weight, be withdrawn from circulation, and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rule 5. But quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be withdrawn from circulation, if they appear to be otherwise fit to circulate, only because they have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

5. The pieces of coin cut or broken and paid for under Rule 2, and the coin withdrawn from circulation under Rule 4, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta. Meanwhile, the actual sum paid for the cut or broken pieces, and the nominal value of the coin withdrawn, shall be entered in the statement of the cash balance of the officer who has received them as "uncurrent coin." Upon their receipt at the Mint, the Master of the Mint shall give credit for them at the same values, and any loss incurred in their re-coining shall be a charge of the Mint.

6. No officer of any of the Presidency banks shall exercise any of the powers conferred on him by this notification save in respect of coin received by him on behalf of Government.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. J. Killen has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard. The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindoostani language :—Lieut. W. H. McMath, 66th regt., dated Wellington, Sept. 8.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained (in December) leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. A. D. Pollon, C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months. Mr. A. C. Palles, executive engineer, 2nd grade, has leave to Europe, for eighteen months, under Chapter III. Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained (in December) furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major gen. J. T. Grant, C.B., commanding Poona division of the army, to Bombay, from 13th to 17th Nov., on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. W. Hastings (9th brig. R.A.), to Bombay, for fifteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major C. E. Basevi (No. 3 batt. 23rd brig.), to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Assistant surgeon F. Howard (C batt. 16th brig), to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Paymaster (Captain) T. P. Senior (1st batt.), 8th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Assistant surgeon A. H. L'Estrange, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Colonel C. Hood, 58th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. col. R. C. Whitehead, from 1st to 31st December, extension to remain in Bombay. Lieut. W. Fraser, 63rd foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Captain W. T. Craft, 65th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Col. G. W. Patey, 56th foot, from Oct. 15 to April 18 next. Lieut. B. W. Lucas, 59th foot, for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining final certificate. Capt. H. C. Morse, officiating adjutant 9th N.I., from Nov. 10 to Nov. 17, in extension. Capt. A. F. Stewart, 1st wing subaltern 22nd N.I., from Nov. 15 to Dec. 14, to Bombay. Lieut. (local capt.) E. Harvey, R.E., executive engineer, P.W.D., Punjab, for two years. The leave granted to Lieut. col. C. S. Milford, staff corps, is cancelled at his own request. Col. H. P. de Teissier, F brigade R.H.A., overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation.

* No. 451, dated Jan. 24, 1871; No. 4,445, dated Oct. 19, 1871; No. 4,895, dated Nov. 3, 1871; No. 442, dated Jan. 24, 1872; No. 2,118, dated March 22, 1872; No. 2,528, dated April 4, 1872; No. 2,563, dated May 17, 1872.

Major J. Ritchie, D battery 18th brigade R.A., overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. F. Chambers, C battery 9th brigade R.A., overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Major A. O. McDonald, 108th foot, per troop ship, from date of departure. Asst. surg. E. Colson, 3rd Scinde horse, for thirty days from date of departure, to Kurrachee, preparatory to obtaining final certificate. Asst. surg. J. H. Tothill, from date of departure.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Nov. 24, wife of H. E. Abbott, Tawarrah Factory, daughter.
ASHLEY—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 3, wife of A. E. Ashley, son.
BRUCE—At Doveton College, Calcutta, Dec. 2, wife of J. Bruce, daughter.
CALDWELL—At Madras, Dec. 3, wife of H. C. Caldwell, daughter.
COLLINS—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 25, wife of Capt. J. R. Collins, 70th regt., daughter.
COMBE—At Rajcote, Dec. 2, wife of Col. Combe, 18th regt., son.
CORNELIUS—At Lucknow, Nov. 14, wife of A. J. Cornelius, Oude police, daughter.
CORNISH—At Monghyr, Nov. 14, wife of W. H. Cornish, son.
GALLOWAY—At Hyderabad, Scinde, Nov. 27, wife of Capt. Galloway, 2nd Belooch regt., son.
GAMBLE—At Coonoor, Nov. 5, wife of R. F. Gamble, daughter.
GOODFELLOW—At Kutch, Bhoj, Nov. 29, Mrs. G. Goodfellow, son.
GRAHAM—At Bankipore, Nov. 30, wife of C. J. Graham, son.
LANE—At Bangalore, Nov. 27, wife of Major H. P. Lane, R.A., son.
MACNAGHTEN—At Allahabad, Dec. 3, wife of E. Macnaghten, son.
McVOY—At Calcutta, Dec. 1, wife of F. P. McVoy, son.
MERRITT—Dec. 3, wife of J. H. Merritt, daughter.
MILLER—At Calcutta, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. J. C. Miller, son.
STANBROUGH—At Nagpore, Nov. 23, wife of H. E. Stanbrough, suptdt. Central Prison, daughter.
STOBART—At Lucknow, Dec. 2, wife of H. Stobart, son.
TYNDALL—At Allahabad, Dec. 2, wife of R. Tyndall, exec. engr., Special Military Works, daughter.
WALKER—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of J. G. Walker, Bengal Coal Company, son, prematurely.
WELD—At Combaconum, Nov. 30, wife of M. R. Weld, m.c.s., son.
WHITEWAY—At Allahabad, Nov. 30, wife of R. S. Whiteway, C.S., son, prematurely.
WOODWARD—Dec. 5, wife of W. Woodward, C.S., son.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—PARKES.—At Calcutta, Nov. 28, Lieut. C. T. Bingham, Bengal staff corps, to Isabella E. B., youngest daughter of the late S. Parkes, Dublin.
BLAKE—MATTHEWS.—At Bareilly, Nov. 27, A. E. Blake, to Maria, eldest daughter of R. Matthews.
CADELL—WALLACE.—At Muttra, Nov. 29, A. Cadell, Bengal C.S., to Florence M., daughter of W. J. Wallace, of Bally-Coursey, County Wexford, Ireland.
DOUGLAS—JOLLY.—At Bombay, Nov. 26, C. Douglas, second son of the late J. C. Douglas, of Mains, to Katherine D., second daughter of the late W. G. Jolly.
ELLIOT—IMPEY.—At Ruttanagiri, Nov. 28, F. H. Elliot, Bombay C.S., to Constance A., daughter of the late Surg. major E. Impey, Bombay army, Postmaster-general, Bombay.
GALLOWAY—FORSTER.—At Mussorie, Nov. 25, W. W. Galloway, civil surg. Kheri, to Charlotte E., youngest daughter of Lieut. col. W. R. Forster, late Bengal army.
MILLER—KRIPNER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, T. de B. Miller, to Marie, eldest daughter of M. Kripner, late capt. of the Austrian Army.
STEWART—FLETCHER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, J. G. Stewart, of Calcutta, to Marian, second daughter of the late H. Fletcher, Walsall, Staffordshire.
YAKCHEE—RANDOLPH.—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, P. J. Yakchee, to Constance R., youngest daughter of the late H. Randolph, Chittagong.

DEATHS.

BONNER—At Lucknow, Dec. 2, G. W. Bonner, superint. octroi, aged 42.
BOON—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, Capt. S. G. Boon, offic. master attendant, aged 50.
BURNETT—At Goruckpore, Nov. 28, Mrs. Burnett, widow, aged 62.
BUTLER—At Attock, Nov. 18, P. M. Butler, E.A.C., aged 25.
COOPER—At Bangalore, Dec. 1, Fanny L., wife of Lieut. G. C. Cooper, Madras Army.
FALLE—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, G. N. Falle, second son of the late J. V. Falle, librarian of the State's library, St. Helen's, Jersey, aged 34.
GOLDINGHAM—At Vencatagerry, Nov. 24, William, infant son of J. D. Goldingham, C.S.
HARRISON—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, A. L., youngest son of Lewis and Lavinia M. Harrison, aged 2.
MILLER—At Baroda, Nov. 29, A. H. Miller, residency surg., aged 30.
MONK—At Madras, Dec. 3, Isabella, E., wife of J. Monk, chief clerk Royapet police court. [Kund Railway, aged 30.]
RONEY—At Bareilly, Nov. 30, C. W. Roney, asst. engr. Oudh and Rohil.
RUNDALL—At Palamcottah, Nov. 27, Arthur, infant son of J. W. Rundall, exec. engr., aged 5 months.
SIME—At Delhi, Nov. 28, J. H., infant son of J. Sime.
WARBURTON—At Loodiana, Nov. 29, Elizabeth C., youngest daughter of J. P. Warburton, aged 4.
WATSON—Dec. 4, John G. Watson, government dockyard, aged 63.

Home.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Dec. 23, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presiding. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, an abstract of which has appeared, was taken as read.

The Chairman said that he had on former occasions to deplore the loss of colicagues, but on the present occasion he had to deplore the loss of two directors by the death of Mr. J. E. Anderdon and Sir Donald M'Leod, the deputy-chairman, under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature. Mr. Anderdon had joined the board on the formation of the company in 1854, and had always given great care and attention to the interests of the company. Although it was less than two years since the late deputy-chairman, Sir Donald M'Leod, accepted a seat at the board, Sir Donald, who had ever at heart the advancement and prosperity of India, had from the commencement of the company's operations taken the liveliest interest in the progress of the Indus Valley system of railways, which he considered as of vital importance. He had at all times while in India afforded the company a statesmanlike support. The directors would not cease to lament his untimely removal from among them, while the loss to the company by his death could not be repaired. He then referred to the immediate business of the meeting. Lord Northbrook had recently passed over their railway, and was entitled to their best thanks for the interest he had taken in their railway, and the kind of difficulties which had been surmounted by their officers. He assured the authorities that the harbour works at Kurrachee should be continued until finished. He also stated that the Indus Valley should be immediately proceeded with. He need not say that until those works were completed no prosperity could accrue to their undertaking. It was essential both for their interests and the interests of India that the harbour works should be completed, and also the connecting link between the Scinde and the Punjab railways. The cotton of Scinde was good, and Lord Northbrook had stated as his opinion that the duty on that article should be abolished. The export of cotton from India had not gone on without some interruption; the management had been defective, its staple was not so long as that of American cotton, but machinery and cotton-presses had been imported into India and the cotton was now cleansed, and pressed and conveyed in a marketable state to the port of shipment. The export of cotton from India had considerably increased, and now brought a much higher price than formerly. The value of it last year amounted to one-third of the whole of the Indian imports. In 1861-62 the value of cotton exported was £10,250,000; in the cotton famine of 1864-65 it was £37,500,000; in 1866-7 it was £16,500,000; and now it was about £20,000,000. It stood next to the American cotton in England, and was equal to any other cotton imported. The quantity of cotton shipped had increased from 8,885 tons to 11,134 tons last year, showing an increase of 25 per cent. The damage from floods on their line and traffic had gone on increasing, and the working expenses had not diminished so much as they expected. The receipts for passengers had increased by £2,321, and for goods by £30,935; the working expenses had decreased £2,021, leaving the increase in the net receipts £35,279. The increase in the number of passengers was 68,576, and in the tonnage of goods 34,312 tons; that gave them an index of the traffic which might be expected to flow over their system when the harbour works were completed. The break of gauge which was being introduced into India by the Government was a very serious question, and he hoped that common sense would soon prevail to arrest its progress. He trusted that the whole system would be reconsidered, and that the truth would be thoroughly sifted. The break of gauge had been rejected in the Australian Assembly. It was strongly opposed in America, and he trusted that the break of gauge would not be inflicted on the brave and useful people in the Punjab. It had recently been stated that the question of gauge would be gone into by the Governor-General, and he trusted it would be dealt with in an able and proper manner.

Mr. T. Williams, a director, seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report.

Mr. G. P. Bidder, the consulting engineer, explained with regard to the failure of the bridges on the Delhi Railway, that owing to the treacherous nature of the rivers and the erratic currents they frequently took, he had stipulated that the contractors should keep that line in repair for three years after construction. The Government interfered and reduced the time to one year, the consequence was that a great part of the principal bridge had been swept away, and the company instead of the contractor would have to make it good. The same authorities were now about establishing a break of gauge in India which would have a most injurious effect on the traffic, and sooner or later would have to be altered to the standard gauge at vast expense to the country. The broad gauge had been sanctioned by Parliament in England years ago, but now a great portion of it had been taken up and replaced by the narrow gauge,

to make it uniform with other railways in the kingdom. The broad gauge was now confined to the line from London to Bristol, Exeter, and Cornwall, that from Swindon to Milford Haven having been removed a few months ago at great expense. The break of gauge was generally a great evil. In India they had a 5½ ft. gauge, and the Government had recently introduced the 3 ft. 3½ in. gauge for the State lines. Besides the evil of a break of gauge, the narrow line and small rolling-stock would be found totally inadequate for the traffic of the country, and in case of war it would be most disastrous. He believed that if there had been a break of gauge between Germany and France there would never have been the siege of Paris. He recommended that the different Indian railway companies should send a powerful deputation to the Duke of Argyll on the subject of the gauge, with a view to discuss the matter, and have that serious error corrected.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

FAILURE OF AN INDIAN FIRM.—Circulars have been issued announcing the suspension of Messrs. John Samuels and Co., of Manchester, merchants in the India and China trade. The liabilities are not known definitely, but are understood to be about £90,000.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—The official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) have, with the sanction of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, declared a fourth dividend of 1s. in the pound, making 6s. 6d. in the pound.

INDIAN VETERINARY SURGEONS.—Our attention has been called to the flagrant injustice of keeping old Indian veterinary officers of twenty-four years' service and upwards without a single step of promotion since the day they entered the service. The story is too long to tell at the present moment, but we hear that Queen's veterinary surgeons are duly promoted, and there are young men serving in India that were in swaddling-clothes when some of the Indian or local army veterinary surgeons were fighting their country's battles. If we mistake not, a warrant has been published which should have the effect of preventing this injustice, but its provisions seem to be ignored except in so far as they apply to Queen's officers. Further information on this subject would be desirable.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE RECENT TELEGRAM FROM CHINA.—"A reduction and reorganisation of the Madras and Bombay Armies are contemplated:" so ran an Indian telegram in the *Times* of Thursday. "A reduction and reorganisation are contemplated." Against the latter we cannot demur, seeing how brief is the wording of the paragraph from which we glean information of the coming change. "Reduction" is at all times in our ears. Is India over-garrisoned? Certainly not, by Europeans. It is the generally expressed opinion of those cognisant with the habits and temper of the native population, that the events of 1857-58 are not entirely blotted out from the minds of those who, after a considerable struggle, were so severely crushed. Indian politicians are apt to run away with the idea that soldiers have become somewhat of an expensive luxury. "There is no more territory for us to gain," they contend, "and no enemy to attack that which we have conquered already." They forget, though, that treacherous and dangerous foe which exists in their midst ready at any moment to rise against them.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—We have reason to believe that communications will shortly be addressed to officers of various ranks at home on leave to the effect that the local Government, to which they severally belong, having reported that certain officers are not considered eligible for further public service, the Secretary of State for India has resolved to call upon them to submit, before the 1st of March, 1873, an application to retire from the service. In the case of a captain not entitled to full-pay, but to whom the promise of half-pay would be thought likely to create difficulty, a special pension of £160 per annum is to be awarded; and to a Brevet-Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major, the next higher pension to which they will be entitled in March, 1873, is to be given "in consideration of the length and character of their previous services." An intimation that unless the "happy despatch" is voluntarily performed, the officer will, on the date mentioned, be placed on the retired list, is to close these very satisfactory letters. We congratulate the Indian Army upon the way in which the authorities are about to recognise its long and meritorious service; for as no reference is to be made to the state of health as a reason for the treatment to which such officers are to be subjected, we can only conclude that the long-talked-of black list is no longer to be a myth, and that whilst the authorities still assert that there are not too many officers, those who unfortunately have not friends at Court, or who for some reason best known to the Indian Government, are thought to be the fittest objects, are to be singled out as the first to whom the pruning-knife of economy is to be applied in the interest of the poor taxpayers of India. But will not the carrying into effect of this resolution of the Secretary of State for India create a further, and certainly not the least, grievance inflicted on the Indian Army?—*Home News*.

ARMY SIGNALLING.—The next class for instruction in army signalling will be formed at Chatham on the 1st March, 1873.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the length of railway open had been slightly increased by alterations and additions to sidings for the accommodation of traffic, and now consisted of 415½ miles of double and 866 miles of single line, equal, inclusive of sidings, to 1,966 miles of single road. The number of passengers carried during the half-year ending the 30th of June last was 2,920,602, of which 2,605,141 were third class, as against 2,890,657 in the corresponding half of 1871, or an increase of 6.09 per cent. in the number carried and in the receipts of 8.69 per cent. The tonnage in goods and minerals was for the half-year 650,483 tons, against 580,378 tons in the corresponding half-year. The increase in weight carried was chiefly in local goods and in amount in traffic with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. There had been some increase of traffic with the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company in materials carried from Howrah to Lucknow for that company; and a fair development of what might be regarded as the normal traffic of the line was shown in that interchanged with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, comprising large increases in pulse, grain, and cotton. The net earnings for the half-year, £824,866, after providing for the guaranteed interest, showed a surplus to the extent of £152,159. The surplus agreed to by the Secretary of State for division between the Government and the company was £150,695. The company's moiety, £75,347, plus the amount carried over on the last division of profits, with profit on exchange, would enable the board, after providing for Sir M. Stephenson's annuity, £2,500, to recommend the payment of a dividend, in addition to the guaranteed interest, of 6s. per cent., being the highest yet made, leaving a small balance over. The permanent way and works of the Jubbulpore line had been maintained in efficient order during the half-year at a cost of 8.67d. per train mile, against 10.36d. in the corresponding half-year. Deducting from the gross receipts the exceptional credit of £27,150 arising from an adjustment of accounts between the Jubbulpore line and the main line, it would be seen that there had been an increase of £18,434 in the receipts proper of the half-year on the Jubbulpore line.

India Office.

Dec. 28, 1872.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. S. M. Moens, G. Smyth, H. G. Cooke, R. A. Oldham (Uncov.), H. Thompson (Uncov.), and R. H. Froude (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. J. Arbutnot, c.s.i.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. H. E. Hart (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M'K. Clay, 6 mo.; Mr. E. De Groussilliers (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. B. Stoney (Uncov.), 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. N. A. Roupell, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Wilson, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Solla, H. F. Matthews, J. G. Robertson, J. C. Williams, W. H. Patterson (Uncov.), E. Stewart (Uncov.), W. G. Deare (Uncov.), E. C. Palmer (Uncov.), H. Steans (Uncov.), and C. W. Hope (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. Robinson, c.s.i., H. St. A. Goodrich, and J. R. Daniel.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. W. Elliot, R. W. Lodwick, S. Macdonald (Uncov.), A. R. Scoble (Uncov.), and S. Summers (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—The wife of J. Cruickshank, M.D., Bombay Medical Service, of a daughter, at Banff, N.B., Dec. 18.
MARTINEAU—The wife of Lieut. col. E. M. Martineau, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at 6, Palace-gardens-terrace, Dec. 26.
MEARS—The wife of Capt. Arthur Mears, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Notting-hill, Dec. 21.
ROBERTS—The wife of Clarence A. Roberts, Madras C.S., of a son, at Brighton, Dec. 24.
WARD—The wife of W. E. Ward, Bengal C.S., of a son, Dec. 22.

MARRIAGES.

LEARED—WYNCH.—Arthur Leared, M.D., to Mary J., daughter of Col. Wynch, R.A., at St. James', Piccadilly, Dec. 24.
TEEVAN—BURTON.—Capt. Henry Teevan to Marianne, daughter of Lieut. col. Charles Burton, Madras Army, at Virginia, U.S.A., Dec. 4.

DEATHS.

CHEAPE—Harry Cheape, son of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., at Edinburgh, Dec. 26.

DAWES—Frederick B. Dawes, 108th Foot, son of the late Col. Michael Dawes, Bengal Artillery, at Weston-super-Mare, Dec. 25, aged 20.
DORIN—Joseph A. Dorin, Bengal C.S., at St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, Dec. 22, aged 70.
ERSKINE—William Erskine, Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at 33, Craven-hill-gardens, Dec. 23, aged 75.
FERRIS—The wife of William Ferris, of Bengal, at Brighton, Dec. 17.
SMYTTAU—The wife of George Smyttau, M.D., Bombay Medical Service, at Edinburgh, Dec. 26.
TIERNEY—Lieut. Col. E. T. Tierney, late 28th Regt. Bengal N.I., at Norwood, Dec. 25, aged 64.
VENOUR—The wife of Walter A. Venour, late H.E.I.C.S. Bengal Medical Service, at Teddington, Dec. 17, aged 67.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. No. Rangoon.—20. Bismark, Rangoon; Vermont, Calcutta; Jude, Ak-yah; Mirzapore, Calcutta.—21. Chrysolite, Ak-yah; Philosopher, Rangoon; British India, Rangoon; Shooting Star, Colombo; Brisbane, Madras; Burmah, Maulmain.—23. Serafino D., Rangoon; Margurita, Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Quorn, Rangoon; Adalante, Bombay; Nagpore, Calcutta.—23. Charmor, Rangoon; str. Columbian, Calcutta; Isaac, Rangoon; Flying Venus, Bombay; Sir John Manderville, Bombay.—24. Gaineau, Madras; str. Bengal, Calcutta.—26. Excelsior, Calcutta; str. Saltwell, Colombo.—27. Ireland, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19. Marie, Rangoon; str. Whitburn, Aden; National Eagle, Calcutta; str. Elgin, Calcutta; Timour, Calcutta.—20. City of Madrid, Calcutta; Wennington, Calcutta.—21. Str. Bertha, Calcutta; Kingdom of Saxony, Madras.—22. St. Tillans, Rangoon; Athelstane, Bombay; Queen of Ceylon, Rangoon.—23. Str. Good Hope, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Winstead, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Adelphi, Galle.—25. British India, Bombay; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—26. Str. Orlando, Bombay; Kingston, Calcutta.—27. Jason, Calcutta; Saverlake, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Candia, Dec. 26.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hobart, Mr. Hughlings, Mr. W. Cooke Collis, Mrs. Starling, Mr. Holland, Mr. Maseyk, and Mr. Pallard. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Morrill. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Malcolm. Rear Admiral Inglefield's two sons, Rev. H. H. Wickham, and Capt. and Mrs. Woodhall and child.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 3.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hayne, Miss Malhas, Mr. W. Thorburn, Mr. and Miss Shillingford, and Mr. A. Fischer. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. V. Fowler, Mr. Bramell, Professor Owen, Mr. Kilgour, Dr. Letheby, and Mr. Merewether.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 6.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Benyon, Miss Biggs, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Mr. W. Warren, and Mr. J. H. Watson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kennard, Miss Laing, Sir C. Wolsey and friend, Mr. J. Easton, and Miss Sackett.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Derbyshire, from Rangoon, Dec. 13, 40 N., 16 W.
Bella Maria, for Bombay, Nov. 18, 6 N., 26 W.
Bismark, from Rangoon, Dec. 5, 36 N., 26 W.
Brisbane, from Madras, Dec. 5, 36 N., 26 W.
Derbyshire, from Rangoon, Nov. 30, 34 N., 36 W.
Berkshire, from Rangoon, Dec. 13, 50 N., 14 W.
Mysore, for Calcutta, 20 days out, on the line, 28 W.
Buffon, Bordeaux to Calicut, Oct. 24.
Monarch (? British Monarch), Liverpool to Calcutta, Oct. 30, 5 S., 29 W.
Sardinia (?), Bristol to Rangoon, Nov. 2, 1 S., 27 W.
Ship, 4th d.p., 5216, Rangoon to Liverpool, 78 days out, Sept. 5, 16 S., 83 E.
Defence, Rangoon to Queenstown, Oct. 8, 33 S., 17 E.
ITRH, from Rangoon, Sept. 19, 29 S., 50 E.
Laudowne, for Madras, Oct. 27, 7 N., 23 W.
Ambrose, for Bombay, Nov. 17, 10 N., 27 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Chrysolite arrived at Holyhead on Dec. 19 in tow, having put into Milford on Dec. 18.
The Reform, Paulsen, which arrived at Falmouth from Mauritius on Dec. 20, lost mainmast, bulwarks, stanchions, boats, &c., on Dec. 14, in lat. 43 N., lon. 17 W.
H.M.S. Junna, which arrived at Portsmouth on Dec. 19, from Bombay, encountered a succession of heavy gales after leaving Malta on Dec. 6; on the 16th she was hoisted for several hours in most violent weather from N.W. to W.
The Burmah, which arrived at Milford on Dec. 21 from Maulmain, has slipped from an anchor and chain in Sandy Haven Bay.
The Doford, Macdonald, for Bombay, has put back to Queenstown with steering gear out of order.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gillani, Capt. Tottenham, and Mr. Dougall.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Woodman.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Major Briggs.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Swinley, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Boovey, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Shaw, Miss Simeon, Mr. and Miss Vico-see, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hornby, and Lieut. Fuller.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. Daniell, Col. and Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Candy, and Lieut. col. Babbage.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Lawford, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Durand, Col. and Mrs. James, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. Robinson, and Capt. Franklyn.
SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—Mr. Macneill.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Hon. A. C. Littleton, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Haselwood.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Craig, Mr. Sheldrick, Major C. J. Godfrey, Mr. Leigh, and Col. Harg.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Rowlandson, Mr. Bow-stend, and Mr. Fawkes.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. Chambers.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Miss Powell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Musgrave, and Lord Francis Cecil.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Hay, Capt. Adamson, and Mr. Fairlie.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Waite, Messrs. J. C. and T. W. Richardson, and Mr. Fellowes.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Hinder.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lieut. Bayley.

JANUARY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Wemyss Smith, two Misses Smith, Mrs. Hutchins and child, and Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Chambers.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Sells, and Mr. Deare.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ben and child, Mr. Woodman, and Rev. — Speechley.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, and Messrs. A. J. and J. L. Watkins.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Dowager Countess of Winchelsea, and Lady Hatton.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

JANUARY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fraser.
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, and Mr. H. Carrick.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. W. A. Park, Hon. Mrs. M. Moore, and Mr. List.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Capt. C. A. Baylay.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Peacock, and Mrs. Macrae.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Boyle.
VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Cornish.
BRINDISI TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Short.
VENICE TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Ogden.
VENICE TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Shaffer.
BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lee, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Wells.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The *Times* holds that it must be looked upon as a certainty of the future that the two Empires of Britain and Russia shall approach each other, even though in the end they should be contiguous. The countries now lying between them may not be actually subjugated by either nation and actually administered by its officials; but they will be under the influence and protection of one or the other, and belong either to the British or the Russian system. We have no doubt that, if Great Britain is to hold India, the region known as Afghanistan must form part of the British system. It is needless here to recall historical events or to enter into geographical details; anyone who desires to know what position Afghanistan has held in the judgment of Indian statesmen may refer to the narrative of the great war of thirty years since. Whatever may be thought of the policy of that war, the despatches and debates of the period make it plain that the conquest or defection of Afghanistan was looked upon as the most serious calamity which could befall our Indian Empire. Nothing has happened since to change this opinion; indeed, we are now, by the conquest of the Punjab, brought into immediate contact with the country, and any influences which affect it must be of still greater importance to ourselves. On the other hand, we are now more than ever able to exercise a guidance and control towards the North-West, and may, by judicious policy, place a vast and impregnable barrier between the region which is to be penetrated by Russian influence and our own immediate possessions. We are not obliged to believe all that comes to us as Central Asian news, but there is nothing improbable in the statement that the Khivans are taking the offensive and attacking the Russian forts. It was some time since declared that a resolution had been taken at St. Petersburg to make another expedition, with larger forces and better appliances than the former, and the Khivans, who are among the boldest and most obstinate of Tartar tribes, may have thought it better not to wait till all was ready. There can be no doubt of the final issue of the contest, but Khiva, protected by the vast desert in which it lies as an oasis, may give the Russians much trouble in the future, as in the past. As long back as the early years of the last century Peter the Great conceived the idea of conquering it, and undertook a campaign which entirely failed. For generations the Khivans have been accustomed to plunder the Russian caravans and carry off the travellers as prisoners, and mutual animosity has led to more than one important campaign in our own time. In 1839, a little before our army met its memorable reverses in Afghanistan, the Russians, under General Perowsky, made an equally disastrous expedition against Khiva; 20,000 men and 10,000 camels in vain endeavoured to cross the Khirghiz Steppe, and returned after suffering immense losses. It was not until fourteen years later, at the time of the Crimean war, that the same General Perowsky was able to make a more successful expedition, and to force the Khivans to acknowledge an allegiance which they seem since to have completely ignored. The occupation of the Sea of Aral by the Russians, and their progress on the banks of the Sir, have changed the conditions of the struggle, but still the subjugation of Khiva, with its resolute and fanatical population, may be a long and difficult work.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 2.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 10.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. 11 oz., 2s. [each additional ½ oz., 1s.]

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. 11 oz., 1s. 6d. [each additional ½ oz., 9d.]

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. 8 oz., 6d. 12 oz., 9d. [each additional 4 oz., 3d.]

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. 8 oz., 4d. 12 oz., 6d. [each additional 4 oz., 2d.]

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi under 1 oz., 2d. 2 oz., 4d. 4 oz., 7d. 8 oz., 1s. 2d. 12 oz., 1s. 9d. [each additional 4 oz., 7d.]

Via Southampton under 1 oz., 1d. 2 oz., 2d. 4 oz., 4d. 8 oz., 6d. 12 oz., 1s. [each additional 4 oz., 4d.]

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage. In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. {	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	101
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	101	101
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	101	101
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	101	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	96 96½	96 96½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	96 96½	96 96½
3½ per Cent. 1851-54	93 ½	93 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	93 ½	93 ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	100	100
4½ per Cent. of 1870	98 98½	98 98½
4½ per Cent. of 1872	93 ½	93 ½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	104½	104½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	104½	104½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Shanghai ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	4s. 11½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

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The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—
1. "That this Meeting receive and adopt the Report and Accounts of the Directors."

2. "That the thanks of the Proprietors are due to the Chairman and Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Company, and that the cordial thanks of this Meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the Chair this day."

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